THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVII, No. 3 New York, October 16, 1920 Whole Number 1591

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A POLL OF 600,000 VOTERS IN SIX PIVOTAL STATES

THREE VOTES FOR HARDING to every one for Cox is the ratio that appears in the first instalment of THE LITERARY DIGEST poll of 600,000 voters in the six big doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and California. The replies, of course, are only a small fraction of the total number of voters, and it is entirely possible that any or all of these States may go overwhelmingly for Cox on November 2. We merely collect and tabulate the figures with entire impartiality and present them for what they are worth. The electoral votes of these six States total 140, or more than half of the 266 votes necessary for a choice by the Electoral College. In 1916 all of them except Ohio and California went to Hughes. This year our trial ballot indicates, if anything, that Harding will show a gain over the Hughes vote in all six States, while the Cox vote runs behind the Wilson vote of 1916 in all but Indiana. Other campaign barometers are also busy with predictions. Thus we have the confident assertion of such a veteran observer and political diagnostitian as Col. Henry Watterson, who declares that Governor Cox is "unbeatable." The New York *Evening Post*, however, supporting the Cox candidacy, conceded on October 1 that "if the election were held to-day Senator Harding would score a decisive victory." At that time, argued *The Post*, Republican prospects were at high tide, but with signs of ebb beginning to appear. Among these signs of ebb it cited the acute factional strife in the Republican ranks in several States, including Illinois and West Virginia, and the inability of Republican leaders to reconcile their differences of attitude toward the League of Nations. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) also gloats over the belief that "no day passes without adding to the mental confusion and the moral mix-up of the Republican party and its Presidential candidate in the matter of the League of Nations"; and it paints for us this picture of the Republican landscape as viewed through Democratic glasses:

	HARDING	COX	MINOR CANDIDATES	TOTAL VOTE
NEW YORK......	19,619	4,149	1,787	25,555
NEW JERSEY.....	19,558	3,964	1,118	24,640
OHIO.............	16,525	5,736	964	23,225
INDIANA.........	15,294	7,506	1,059	23,859
ILLINOIS.........	16,612	3,415	1,466	21,493
CALIFORNIA.....	13,046	3,659	1,404	18,109
TOTAL..........	100,654	28,429	7,798	136,881

SUMMARY OF THE POLL.

"Pale are the once so rosy gills of Republican hope. October spreads a frost over the sweet June dream. In Illinois, how are Lowdenites and Thompsonites, who have been flying at one another's throats for months, to be brought together in unity before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November? The inheritance of an old scandal clouds Republican prospects in Missouri. The vision of a Republican Kentucky is dissolving into air. From Indianapolis Mr. Carter Field tells *The Tribune* of the doubts and fears of the Hoosier Republican managers. They are in doubt about Ohio and in doubt about Indiana. Western Republicans are even worried about New Jersey and New York.

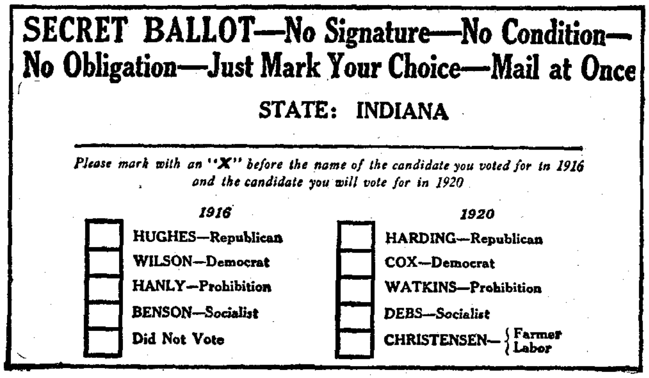
"In California, and in every other State, for that matter, it is evident that the effort of the Republicans to be both for and against the League is breaking down. It would be mighty convenient if the Grand Old Party could carry water on both shoulders until Election-day. Unfortunately, there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans, and there may be even a few Republican politicians, who are reluctant to swallow their convictions and display no readiness to put up with the easy ambiguities and the double-faced attitude of the party. Interest in the League of Nations is growing, and will grow."

On the other hand, the New York *Globe*, an independent paper supporting Harding, thinks that the managers of the Cox-Roosevelt campaign "have abandoned all hope of making a showing in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, thus giving the Republicans 144 electoral votes by virtual default." A month before Election-day this

	1920							1916				
	HARDING	COX	WATKINS	DEBS	CHRISTENSEN	UNDECIDED	TOTAL	HUGHES	WILSON	HANLY	BENSON	DID NOT VOTE
NEW YORK..................	19,619	4,149	229	1,259	272	27	25,555	12,920	7,250	178	267	4,940
NEW JERSEY................	19,558	3,964	167	757	144	50	24,640	13,384	6,688	114	192	4,262
OHIO..........................	16,525	5,736	232	568	136	28	23,225	11,584	7,916	180	188	3,357
INDIANA......................	15,294	7,506	309	457	257	36	23,859	12,707	7,052	461	243	3,396
ILLINOIS......................	16,612	3,415	172	909	341	44	21,493	12,633	6,194	147	228	2,291
CALIFORNIA.................	13,046	3,659	299	824	181	100	18,109	8,302	7,055	217	222	2,313
TOTAL....................	100,654	28,429	1,408	4,774	1,331	285	136,881	71,530	42,155	1,297	1,340	20,559

THE POLL BY STATES, SHOWING THE SHIFT OF VOTES BETWEEN 1916 AND 1920 paper reported that the outstanding features of the campaign were "the drift to Harding in the East and the sudden revival of hope for Cox in the West and Middle West."

The figures of our poll, as tabulated to date, speak for themselves—altho we will not know how authoritatively until after the election. These figures reveal a striking increase in the Socialist vote, which seems to be about doubled in Indiana and Ohio, tripled in New Jersey, Illinois, and California, and almost multiplied by five in New York, where the Socialist Assemblymen were unseated. Not shown in the tabulation are eight votes for W. W. Cox, candidate of the Socialist-Labor party, and fourteen for Robert C. Macauley, the Single-tax candidate. A further evidence of a certain drift away from the old parties is the vote of 1,331 for Christensen, the Farmer-Labor candidate.



SECRET BALLOT—No Signature—No Condition—No Obligation—Just Mark Your Choice—Mail at Once

STATE: INDIANA

Please mark with an "X" before the name of the candidate you voted for in 1916 and the candidate you will vote for in 1920

1916	*1920*
☐ **HUGHES—Republican**	☐ **HARDING—Republican**
☐ **WILSON—Democrat**	☐ **COX—Democrat**
☐ **HANLY—Prohibition**	☐ **WATKINS—Prohibition**
☐ **BENSON—Socialist**	☐ **DEBS—Socialist**
☐ **Did Not Vote**	☐ **CHRISTENSEN—{Farmer Labor}**

WHAT THE BALLOT LOOKED LIKE.

These were sent to 100,000 voters in each of the six States polled.

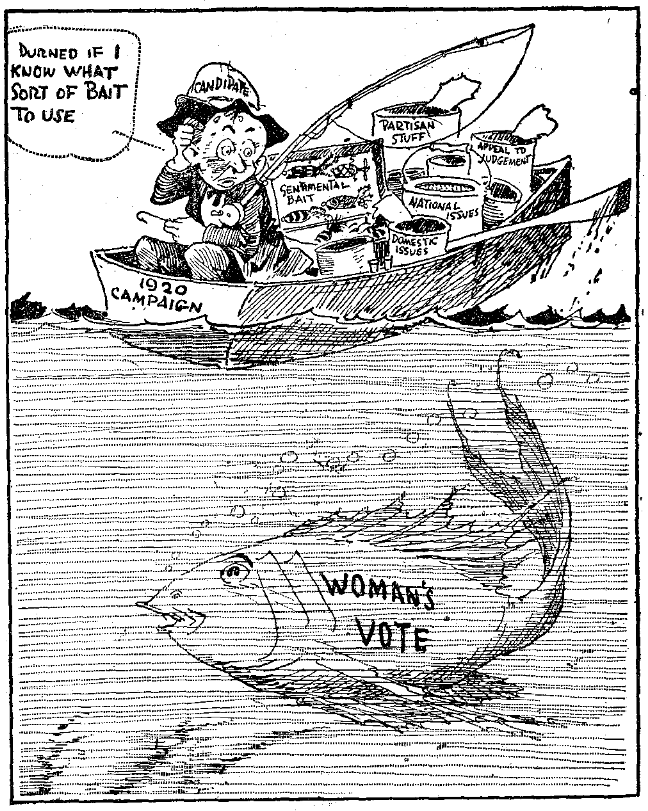
Despite the fact that nation-wide prohibition is now a thing accomplished, the Prohibition candidate seems destined to poll more votes in these six States this year than in 1916.

Interesting side-lights on the political situation this year are supplied by remarks written on some of the returned ballots, especially on those sent in by voters who have not yet made up their minds. On one we read: "I am a woman born and bred a Republican, but can not give my first vote against the League." A man who voted for Hughes in 1916 inscribes his ballot thus: "On the League, Democratic; on candidates, no choice." To set against these we find others who chafe at being denied the opportunity to vote for "Hiram Johnson and no League compromise."

THE NEXT CABINET

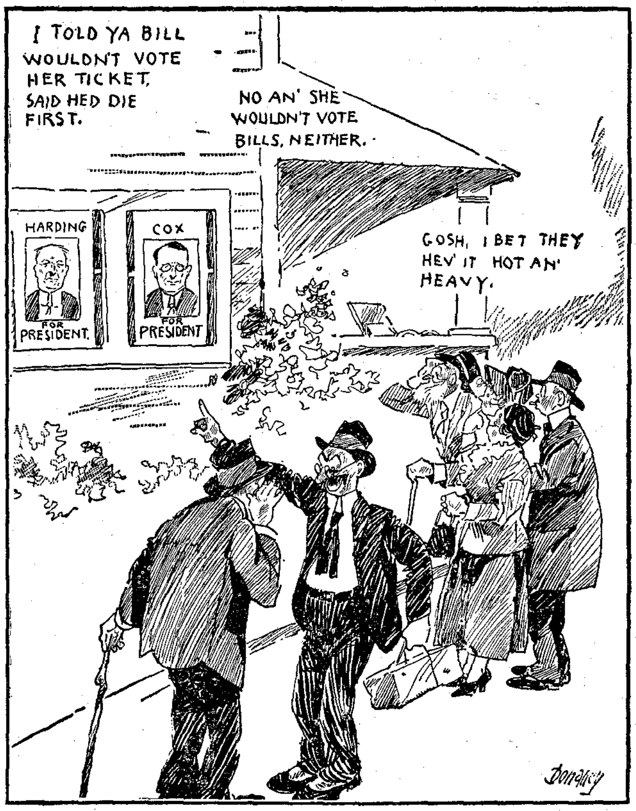
Since Senator Harding and Governor Cox are both newspaper editors, it is likely that they will give some attention to the suggestions made by their fellow editors in regard to Cabinet appointments, remarks a California daily. The Literary Digest several weeks ago asked the Republican and Democratic editors of the country to state their preferences for appointments to the next President's Cabinet. This request was based upon the intense interest in the next Cabinet and the emphasis placed by the candidates and their supporters on efficient administration of the executive offices of the Government. Hundreds of replies have been received, and the results as far as first, second, and third choices are concerned are tabulated on the opposite page. The California newspaper just quoted, one of many to comment favorably upon this attempt to discover the popular choices for Cabinet appointments, is convinced that The Digest "will be performing an important service if the result of this effort will be to call the attention of the people as a whole to the importance of the selection of the Cabinet, not for political purposes, but for efficiency in national government and for the establishment of an advisory board that will be advisory in fact, and not ornamental."

Cabinet discussion has of course been in the air ever since the conventions. Governor Cox has said that he would ask Mr. Hoover to take a Cabinet position. Washington dispatches have reported that Mr. Harding is seriously considering the



THE PERPLEXED FISHERMAN.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.


I TOLD YA BILL WOULDN'T VOTE HER TICKET, SAID HED DIE FIRST.
NO AN' SHE WOULDN'T VOTE BILLS, NEITHER.
HARDING FOR PRESIDENT
COX FOR PRESIDENT
GOSH, I BET THEY HEV' IT HOT AN' HEAVY.
Donahey

A COMPROMISE FINALLY SETTLED THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES OF JONES AND HIS WIFE.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

NEW MOVES IN AN OLD GAME.

DEPARTMENT	DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
	First Choice	**Second Choice**	**Third Choice**	**First Choice**	**Second Choice**	**Third Choice**
State	Bainbridge Colby, 41	Robert Lansing, 20	William J. Bryan, 16	Elihu Root, 152	Henry C. Lodge, 45	P. C. Knox, 41
Treasury	William G. McAdoo, 41	Robert L. Owen, 19 Carter Glass, 19		Frank O. Lowden, 73	Frank Vanderlip, 35	Will H. Hays, 15
War	Newton D. Baker, 50	General Pershing, 28	Lindley M. Garrison, 7	Leonard Wood, 242	Theodore Roosevelt, 21	General Pershing, 13
Justice	A. Mitchell Palmer, 34	Joseph W. Folk, 10	Homer S. Cummings, 7	Charles E. Hughes, 108	P. C. Knox, 22	William H. Taft, 19
Post-office	A. S. Burleson, 26	H. S. Cummings, 10	William G. McAdoo, 5	Will H. Hays, 65	Frank H. Hitchcock, 30	Frank O. Lowden, 21
Navy	Josephus Daniels, 91	Admiral Sims, 10	Richmond P. Hobson, 7	Admiral Sims, 86	Theodore Roosevelt, 32	John W. Weeks, 20
Interior	Franklin K. Lane, 23	Herbert Hoover, 9	John B. Payne, 9	Herbert Hoover, 38	Gifford Pinchot, 28	Frank O. Lowden, 24
Agriculture	E. T. Meredith, 73	D. S. Houston, 4	William B. Wilson, 3	Arthur Capper, 45	Henry C. Wallace, 16	Herbert Hoover, 11
Commerce	Herbert Hoover, 13	B. M. Baruch, 11	J. W. Alexander, 7	Herbert Hoover, 51	Frank O. Lowden, 12	Henry Ford, 7
Labor	Samuel Gompers, 34	William B. Wilson, 25	Henry Ford, 6	Henry J. Allen, 28	Samuel Gompers, 10	Hiram Johnson, 9

CABINET SUGGESTIONS OFFERED BY REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of State. On the negative side Governor Cox's secretary has seen fit to say in a magazine article that he would be amazed if Governor Cox were to reappoint Mr. Palmer as Attorney-General or if Mr. Palmer were to accept such appointment. Business journals have not been content with merely calling for business men in office. *Forbes* suggests that the offices of Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Commerce might be filled by "such men as Henry P. Davison and Frank A. Vanderlip, among bankers, and James A. Farrell and Charles A. Stone among business men." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says he has heard Paul Warburg, ex-Governor Willis of Ohio, Frank A. Vanderlip, and George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, spoken of for the Treasury portfolio. This writer also avers that General Wood is a likely choice for Secretary of War, Mr. Hoover for the Interior, and Mr. Weeks for the Navy Department.

A remarkable feature of The Literary Digest questionnaire is the large number of scattering ballots; for nearly every position there are scores of names receiving from one to five votes each. Altho letters were sent out to practically an equal number of Republican and Democratic editors, the Republicans respond in much larger number than do the Democrats.

Certain offices, it will be noted, receive more attention than others. Compare, for instance, the 242 votes for Wood as Republican Secretary of War with the 28 for Governor Allen as Secretary of Labor. Mr. Hoover's popularity is evidenced by the fact that he is first choice for two Republican positions and third choice for another, as well as being first choice for one Democratic position and second for another. Mr. Hoover, in fact, receives votes from Democrats for six Cabinet posts and from Republicans for every position in the Cabinet except the Secretaryship of the Navy. Samuel Gompers is named also by editors of both parties for the Cabinet position for which he would be most fitted by experience. General Pershing's popularity is also evident in both camps, while ex-President Taft seems to have many Democratic admirers. The strongest personal strength in one party is shown by Leonard Wood, who received 242 Republican votes for Secretary of War.

Besides the leaders mentioned in the table, it is interesting to note that there is scattering mention of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover, ex-President Taft, and Hiram Johnson by Republicans for Secretary of State, and of President Wilson, Ambassador Davis, Mr. McAdoo, and Mr. Gerard by the Democrats. For this position there are Democratic votes for such Republicans as Mr. Hoover and Mr. Root.

More than three-score names are suggested by Republicans for the Treasury position, including those of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, H. P. Davison, Senator Edge, Mr. Hoover, Hiram Johnson, Senator Lodge, George M. Reynolds, Leslie M. Shaw, Frank A. Vanderlip, and ex-Senator Weeks. One Democratic editor observes that the Treasury post is the only one for which his party has better material than the Republicans. Among the Democratic names mentioned are those of Mr. Baruch, Mr. Cummings, Secretary Houston, Senator Underwood, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Secretary Tumulty.

For Republican Secretary of War no one other than the three leaders receives more than one or two votes, General Wood being the choice of well over two-thirds of those answering. The Democrats similarly concentrate on Mr. Baker and General Pershing, altho there are Democratic votes for such Republicans as General Wood, Mr. Hoover, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Hiram Johnson and Frank B. Kellogg, the "trust buster," are suggested by several Republicans for Attorney-General.

Republican suggestions for the Post-office Department contain such well-known names in political circles as those of Governor Allen, Senator Borah, H. M. Daugherty, George Harvey, A. T. Hert, William Loeb, Frank A. Munsey, and Raymond Robbins. Mr. Hoover is fourth choice.

In view of the controversies in the Department, the lead of Admiral Sims for Republican Secretary of the Navy is noteworthy. Other Admirals mentioned are Benson and Fiske. Mr. Daniels is practically a unanimous choice among the Democratic editors for the Navy post.

Much interest is shown in the Department of the Interior, particularly in the West. Letter after letter calls for a Western man for this portfolio. Besides the leaders, Republicans suggest such Westerners as Borah, ex-Senator Bourne, Senator Capper, Senator Chamberlain (Dem.), Joseph M. Dixon, Hiram Johnson, Senator Poindexter, Senator Smoot, A. C. Townley (of the Non-Partizan League), and William Allen White. Democrats, it is to be noted, prefer the Republican Hoover for this post to the present incumbent.

The largest variety of names for any one position are suggested for Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding Cabinet. The list includes such names as those of Liberty H. Bailey, Luther Burbank, Gifford Pinchot, and H. L. Russell. The Democrats concentrate on Secretary Meredith.

Mr. Hoover is the first choice of both parties for Secretary of Commerce, altho very few Democrats pay much attention to this office. Republicans suggest such business men as W. W. Atterbury, Roger W. Babson, H. P. Davison, Henry Ford, Otto Kahn, W. C. Procter, Julius Rosenwald, Charles M. Schwab, F. A. Vanderlip, John Wanamaker, and Daniel Willard.

The notable feature of the suggestions for the Labor Department is the appearance of Mr. Gompers as first Democratic and second Republican choice.

Many editors in both parties declare that the Cabinet should be picked on a non-partizan basis. Others insist that the chief qualification should be business or professional training rather than political experience. On the other hand, there are numerous suggestions of political managers for Cabinet posts, and one Republican editor is mindful of the "lame ducks," saying: "I believe the Republicans should reward those Republicans in different States who have stood by the ship but went down to defeat as a result of circumstances." Some agree with Mr. Harding that the times call for the creation of a Department of Public Welfare. Such a department, says one Republican editor, should be headed by "the best Republican woman to be found."

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

"*UNE CAPITALE et une banlieu paysanne*" (a capital and a countrified suburb)—these only remain, in the words of a writer in *Le Figaro* (Paris), of that proud and warlike Austria which was once the center of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire. The present Republic of Austria, or of German-Austria, to translate literally the name, *Die Republik Deutschösterreich*, which was officially adopted on November 12, 1918, is slightly smaller in territorial extent than our own State of Maine, and contains a total population somewhat larger than New York City's. Out of a population of approximately fifty million at the beginning of the war, of which twenty-eight million belonged to Austria proper, 6,412,430 fall to the new Austria. Of its territory, comprising 115,903 square miles in 1914, it has now 32,066, and a part of this may be lost in the Klagenfurt area in the south, where a plebiscite is still to determine the allegiance. This territory is shown on the accompanying map, which also shows in detail, under the heading, "Decisions by Treaty," where the bulk of the old Empire has gone.

No other country of the new Europe, victor or vanquished, finds itself in such a desperate plight as the result of the changed boundaries created by the war as does the new Austrian Republic. The five vowels, A, E, I, O, U, so often associated with the colors and the insignia of the old Empire, and said to signify *Austriæ Est Imperare Orbi Universo*—"It is Austria's part to rule the world"—have fulfilled the interpretation put upon them by a French wit, *Austria Erit In Orbe Ultima*—"Austria shall be hindmost in the world." The real tragedy in the country's present situation, according to a writer in "Harmsworth's New Atlas" (London), appears in the fact that nearly two million of the country's population are concentrated in the city of Vienna, while most of the agricultural lands from which this great urban population used to draw have been assigned to the new countries to north and south. Austria has been shorn of its granaries, Bohemia and Moravia. In the old days of the Empire the two million concentrated in the capital city did not seem very disproportionate; but the proportion that now exists, amounting to more than a quarter, is making necessary much economic and social readjustment. The advantageous geographical situation of Vienna, at the crossroads of the great European routes from west to east and from Baltic to Mediterranean, with the Moravian Gate to the north, the Pressburg Gate to the east, the splendid waterway afforded by the Danube—all these factors are unchanged. Consequently the present crisis through which the city is passing provides an illustration of the effect of purely political changes. The interesting problem, according to the writer, is this: Will Vienna escape the fate of Rome? Has the world changed as a consequence of modern capitalistic development so that the greatness of a city depends on its own advantages rather than on the political power of the state in which it lies?

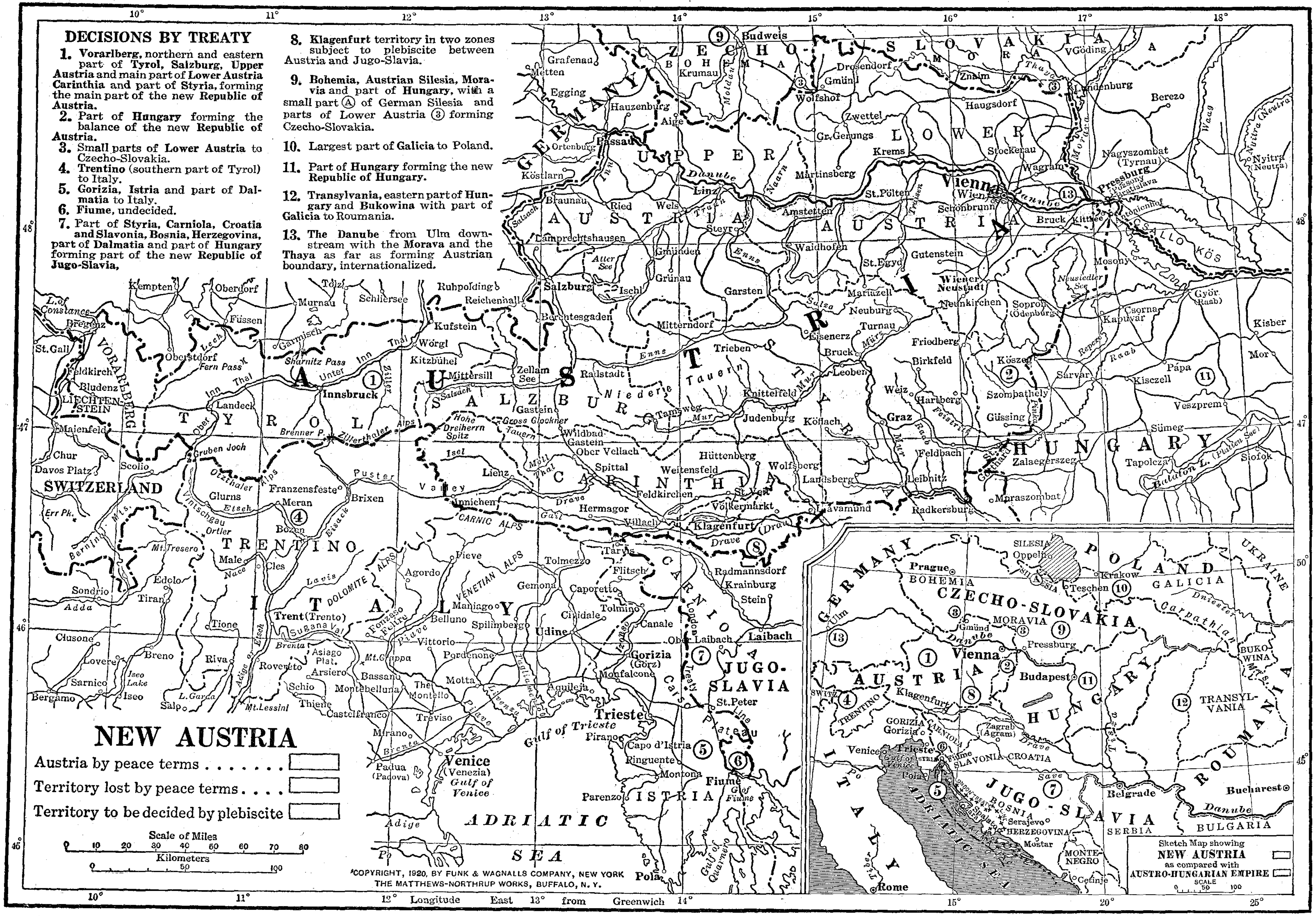
An attempt was made at the recent partitioning of the country, says the same authority, to include all the essentially German localities in the little Austrian Republic which contains the heart and head of the old Empire. Physically, the country may be divided into two main areas: the Alpine lands which stretch from Vorarlberg to Styria, and that section of the Danube Valley between the German frontier at Passau and a point where three countries meet at a town with three names—Bratislava (the present official Czech name), Pozsony (the former official Magyar name), and Pressburg (the commonly used German name). These two sections include the old provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, and Vorarlberg, parts of Styria, Carinthia, and Tyrol, and a strip of former Hungarian territory along the old boundary between Austria and Hungary. In the south of Carinthia, where lie the two sections whose fate is to be decided by a plebiscite, it has been arranged that, if the voting in the larger and more southerly area goes in favor of Austria, both areas are to remain Austrian. There are a number of Slovene inhabitants in this section, and the result is doubtful. If the vote goes against Austria, then a second plebiscite will decide the fate of the smaller district, which includes the city of Klagenfurt.

As far back as history carries any record of the country now known as the Austrian Republic, notes a writer in the latest edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the region around the present city of Vienna has been known as a great meeting-place of East and West, of North and South. Like Venice, it drew from "the gorgeous East," and its civilization long since began to be colored by the luxury and fondness for sensuous beauty and pleasure which distinguish the capital even in the misfortunes that have befallen it to-day. Strange merchandise and strange peoples and customs gathered there from east and west by way of the Danube, and from north and south between the Baltic and the shores of the Mediterranean. The southern part of the country was inhabited, before the opening of the Christian era, by a Celtic tribe, called the Taurisci, who were conquered by the Romans about 14 B.C., and under Roman rule, Vindobona, the modern Vienna, became a place of importance. In late Roman times the country was an easy prey for the barbarians. During the period of the great migrations it was ravished in quick succession by a number of these tribes, prominent among whom were the Huns. The valley of the Danube became a melting-pot for all tribes and races, including a large admixture of Slavic peoples from the northeast.

At the end of the Middle Ages, during which Vienna was a bone of contention among many leaders and factions—"Hapsburgs and Guelfs," as Lowell wrote, "whose thin bloods crawl down from some victor in a border brawl"—the kingdom emerged with an area of some fifty thousand square miles, eighteen thousand more than it has to-day. It was not until after the battle of Leipzig led up to the great international Congress of Vienna, however, that Austria fully realized her ambitions of conquest, which held scores of hostile races in subjection until the recent war set them free. Prince Metternich, whose name is synonymous with all that is skilful and unscrupulous in "secret diplomacy," so played upon racial rivalries, both during the Congress and afterward, that the great ramshackle Empire was not only held together, but increased in size. "Hungarian regiments garrisoned Italy, Italian regiments guarded Galicia, Poles occupied Austria, and Austrians Hungary." Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed, contrary to promises and treaties, in 1909, and the way opened for the Serajevo murder that was the immediate cause of the world-war, five years later. "Divide and rule," the famous motto in which Metternich summed up his policy, to-day carries all the bitterly ironical implications of that once popular German toast, "*Der Tag.*"

Against the movement that has arisen in both Germany and Austria to unite the two countries, on the ground that the genius of both is essentially German, the Allies, and especially the French, have opposed both force and argument. Vienna, in despair of assistance from Allied sources, is turning again toward Berlin, report two French newspaper correspondents who recently investigated conditions there for a Paris journal. The citizen of Vienna will say, willingly enough, that he is really a German, they report, and they sum up the anti-German position in the following reply which, they say, the Allies should make and are making:

> "'Your language is German, but your blood is not, and the spirit of your city is even less. France and Italy have stamped, in the course of time, an ineffaceable imprint both upon your fine buildings and your souls. In comparing your city with another outside your boundaries, certainly no one would choose a German city, but much more probably a city of the north of Italy, Milan, for example.' . . . Vienna is not, and should not become, a German city; it should be international."



DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. **Vorarlberg,** northern and eastern part of **Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Austria** and main part of **Lower Austria Carinthia** and part of **Styria,** forming the main part of the new **Republic of Austria.**
2. Part of **Hungary** forming the balance of the new **Republic of Austria.**
3. Small parts of **Lower Austria** to Czecho-Slovakia.
4. **Trentino** (southern part of Tyrol) to Italy.
5. **Gorizia, Istria** and part of **Dalmatia** to Italy.
6. **Fiume,** undecided.
7. Part of **Styria, Carniola, Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina,** part of **Dalmatia** and part of **Hungary** forming part of the new **Republic of Jugo-Slavia,**
8. **Klagenfurt** territory in two zones subject to plebiscite between Austria and Jugo-Slavia.
9. **Bohemia, Austrian Silesia, Moravia** and part of **Hungary,** with a small part Ⓐ of German Silesia and parts of Lower Austria ③ forming Czecho-Slovakia.
10. Largest part of **Galicia** to Poland.
11. Part of **Hungary** forming the new **Republic of Hungary.**
12. **Transylvania,** eastern part of **Hungary** and **Bukowina** with part of **Galicia** to Roumania.
13. **The Danube** from Ulm downstream with the **Morava** and the **Thaya** as far as forming Austrian boundary, internationalized.

NEW AUSTRIA

Austria by peace terms . . . . ☐
Territory lost by peace terms . . . . ☐
Territory to be decided by plebiscite ☐

Scale of Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Kilometers 0 50 100

Sketch Map showing **NEW AUSTRIA** as compared with **AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE**
SCALE 0 50 100

COPYRIGHT, 1920, BY FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

10° 11° 12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°
48° 47° 46° 45°
12° Longitude East 13° from Greenwich 14°
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
UPPER AUSTRIA
LOWER AUSTRIA
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
HUNGARY
SALZBURG
TYROL
VORARLBERG
LIECHTENSTEIN
SWITZERLAND
CARINTHIA
STYRIA
CARNIOLA
TRENTINO
ITALY
JUGO-SLAVIA
ISTRIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Vienna (Wien)
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Graz
Klagenfurt
Laibach
Trieste
Venice (Venezia)
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Trieste
Pressburg
Budweis
Fiume
Pola
POLAND
GALICIA
UKRAINE
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
ROUMANIA
TRANSYLVANIA
BUKOWINA
BULGARIA
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
SLAVONIA-CROATIA
Prague
Budapest
Belgrade
Bucharest
Rome

LABOR'S "RETREAT FROM MOSCOW"

LIKE A GREAT TIDAL-WAVE, the armies of "Red" revolution were sweeping into Poland a few months ago, while in Europe and America startled observers beheld sign after sign of the growing grip of Lenine's doctrines and authority over Socialist groups and labor organizations; labor in England and Italy seemed to be adopting the methods of "direct action" indorsed by the Third Internationale, and the new czars of Moscow laughed as the wireless carried westward their boasts of world-conquest and world-wide revolution. But the tide has passed its flood, scores of conservative editors are now convinced after they have noted successively the defeat of the Russian forces in the field followed by prompt acceptance of peace with Poland and Finland, the rumors of famine in Russia and of disaffection behind Trotzky's lines, the petering out of the British strike menace, the peaceful settlement of Italy's labor disturbances, and the spurning of Lenine's leadership by responsible radical leaders in most of the countries of the West. One by one, says the New York *Evening Post*, which calls this trend a "Retreat from Moscow," the industrial nations have been disillusioned—"Germany, France, and Italy have renounced the cult of Lenine, and the Third Internationale seems likely to be abandoned to its Russian originators and a few unimportant groups of scattered Communists." Conservative editors find it not surprizing—tho mightily reassuring—that Samuel Gompers should come out so emphatically against "a dictatorship of Moscow's Lenine and Trotzky," but when Eugene V. Debs puts in his protest against the "autocratic interference" and "experiments" of the Third Internationale, it seems an unmistakable sign of a Socialist counter-march. Socialists the world over, says the New York *Times*, are making the same complaint. The Third Internationale, founded on the Bolshevik experiment in Russia, does not wait for the success of that experiment, but "lays down the dogma that it is going to be successful and that the same program must be carried out the world over, regardless of local conditions. Its 'autocratic interference' is getting on the nerves of Socialists everywhere." Only a few days ago—

IS HE "FORTY YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES"?

So a British labor-leader describes Samuel Gompers, whose reply is to journey by airplane to a labor convention.

"With the Italian metal industry in the hands of the workers, the Government refusing to maintain the law, and Malatesta raging up and down the land, Italy seemed on the verge of anarchy; yet the crisis has quite blown over. Socialist leaders speak with thinly veiled contempt of Lenine's fulminations against them, and there are even predictions of a love-feast between labor and capital. In France the Socialists have acquiesced in Millerand's policy of refusing to deal with the present Russia, and now the American Federation of Labor has vigorously backed up President Wilson's identical policy."

News dispatches tell of the French Labor Congress's two-to-one vote against cooperation with the Moscow Internationale, of a ukase from Moscow accusing Italian Socialists of treason because, in the words of the *Giornale d'Italia*, they "were unwilling to drag their country to ruin as was planned by Lenine's inspirers in Berlin." In Germany even the radical independent Socialist group splits into factions rather than acknowledge Moscow rule. In an editorial entitled "Revulsion Against the Soviet," the Omaha *World-Herald* says:

"The encouraging fact seems to be that the doctrine of the Soviets is losing favor everywhere among workingmen. It is sufficient only for a labor delegation to visit Russia in order to become convinced of the futility of Bolshevism, suggests the official labor-organ at Paris, and Signor Argona, secretary of the Italian General Labor Confederation, has just been speaking publicly of the 'hell' from which he had escaped after his return from Moscow. . . . . . .

"Of the same import is the recent action of the Congress of the Federation of Swedish Unskilled and Factory Workers. It is the second largest labor organization in Sweden. This congress voted against sending a message of greeting to the Russian Soviet and also against demanding that trade relations between Sweden and Soviet Russia be resumed."

And the New York *Evening Post* discusses English labor's participation in "retreat" as follows:

"There is a notion prevalent in some quarters that English labor, not having passed through the test of hard facts like its Italian comrades, is revolutionary in its aims. Yet the miners have been obliged to state, in the person of Mr. Smillie, that they do not even contemplate the nationalization of the mines in their present dispute. That statement is an important indication of the trend of opinion."

It was at the first national campaign committee meeting ever held behind prison bars in the United States that the fifth-time Socialist candidate for the American Presidency thus gave his views on the Internationale:

"If you were to commit the party in America to the international program laid down by Lenine, you would absolutely kill the party. The angry wrangling over the Moscow program is what is disrupting parties all over the world. The first thing we need is a party, and if you disrupt the parties, you are nowhere.

"The Moscow program wants to commit us to a program of armed insurrection; the Moscow Comrades have arrogated to themselves the right to dictate tactics, the program, the very conditions of propaganda in all countries. It is ridiculous, arbitrary, autocratic, as ridiculous as if we were to dictate to them how they should carry on their propaganda."

In another statement Mr. Debs further emphasized his position:

"I am a Socialist, not a Communist. My party is a Socialist party, not a Communist party. If the Third Internationale is exclusively Communistic, I can not join, and my party can not join."

The Gompers statement was issued through *The American Federationist* in reply to appeals of the International Federation of Trade-Unions and the British Labor party for resistance on the part of labor to aggressive action against Soviet Russia. The statement, signed both by President Gompers and Vice-President Matthew Woll, denounces the message from Amsterdam and London as "thoroughly revolutionary, and obviously animated with the desire to use extreme measures for strengthening the hold of Soviet power in Russia and enabling it to extend its influence and to dominate neighboring countries," and continues:

> "The American Federation of Labor is not a revolutionary body and has never had any affiliation with any revolutionary body which would require it to give serious consideration to revolutionary proposals of any kind. While recognizing the need of revolution against autocratic governments, organized labor in this country regards the American Government as being essentially democratic.
>
> "The American Federation of Labor is utterly and wholly opposed to anything that approaches any form of assistance to Soviets.
>
> "There have been indications that the Italian uprising and the radical stand taken by Smillie in England were planned to take place at the same time as the expected fall of Warsaw, and to mark the beginning of a general Bolshevik or a near-Bolshevik upheaval throughout Europe.
>
> "We are living in the Republic of the United States of America, a country by no means perfect, in which all too frequently injustice is done. But it is a republic based upon the principles of freedom, justice, and universal suffrage. Our men and women are not likely to throw these rights and principles into the scrap-heap for the dictatorship of Moscow's Lenine and Trotzky. The harangues of the Soviets in Russia will fall on deaf ears of the American organized labor movement."

In view of President Gompers's consistent stand against extreme radicalism in the ranks of American labor, this announcement does not startle our papers, altho many, like the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, find it "timely and satisfying." It shows, says the New York *Tribune*, "that the American school has not been open in vain." "Our great national bulwark is in a popular intelligence. This sees why the Russians are eating sawdust bread. This forbids surrender of the gains civilization has painfully made." This declaration "will have its effect in Europe," the Newark *Ledger* believes. "It should brace up the wavering Lloyd George on the subject of Soviet recognition, it should sober up radicals who are clamoring to start on the path to ruin everywhere."

In contrast to the general applause of the conservative press is *The Wall Street Journal's* grudging acknowledgment of the "belated conservatism" of the Gompers statement. Mr. Gompers, it says, "should have taken this line in the incipient stages of the steel strike. How does it compare with his indorsement of the syndicalism and plain Bolshevism of the Plumb plan?"

Radical editors naturally criticize from the opposite angle. The Socialist New York *Call* declares that "the statement contains several gross falsehoods and frankly ties the movement to the chariot of Imperialism." It is convinced that Mr. Gompers does not speak for his organization, and says:

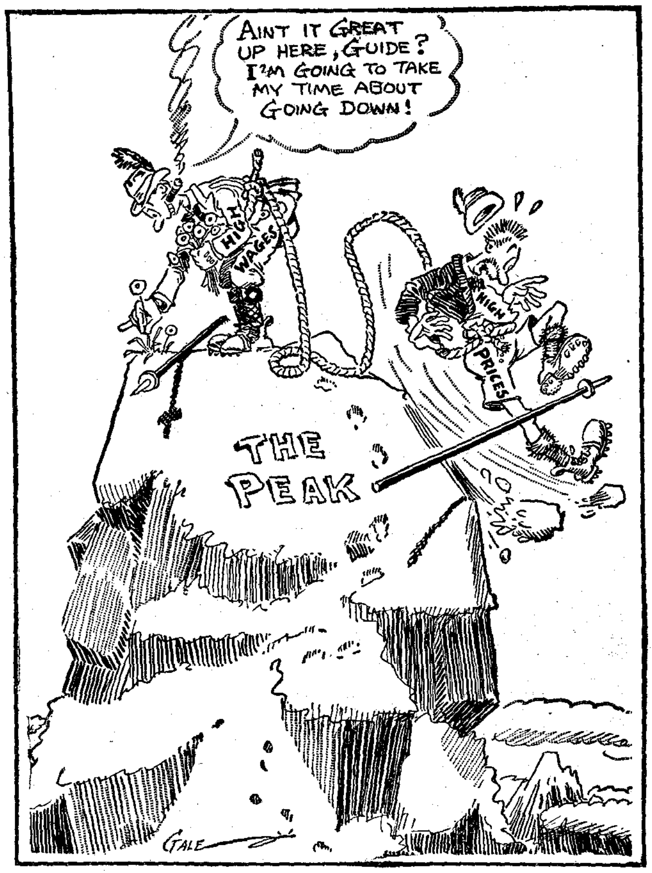
> "The very day on which his statement regarding the British and European labor movement appeared, the national convention of the machinists at Rochester adopted resolutions affirming the international solidarity of the workers and opposing intervention in Russia. Both resolutions were adopted by almost unanimous votes.
>
> "It is certain that the miners, the brewers, the bakers, and many other organizations would in a convention show a majority agreeing with the machinists, while still others would show a near majority."

Mr. Gompers is also dubbed reactionary by British labor-leaders. Robert Smillie, president of the British Miners' Federation, says Gompers is "about forty years behind the times" and "has not the slightest understanding of British labor." Herbert Tracey, secretary of the British Labor party, declares that Samuel Gompers "is as reactionary as the Government of David Lloyd George." And George Lansbury, editor of the London *Daily Herald*, speaks of Gompers as being "in the last ditch of the last reactionaries." On the other hand, W. A. Appleton, president of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, is quoted in the dispatches as saying:

> "I am inclined to sympathize with Gompers. The people are tired of strikes and ready to rebuke the extremists."

THE PRICE OF FALLING PRICES

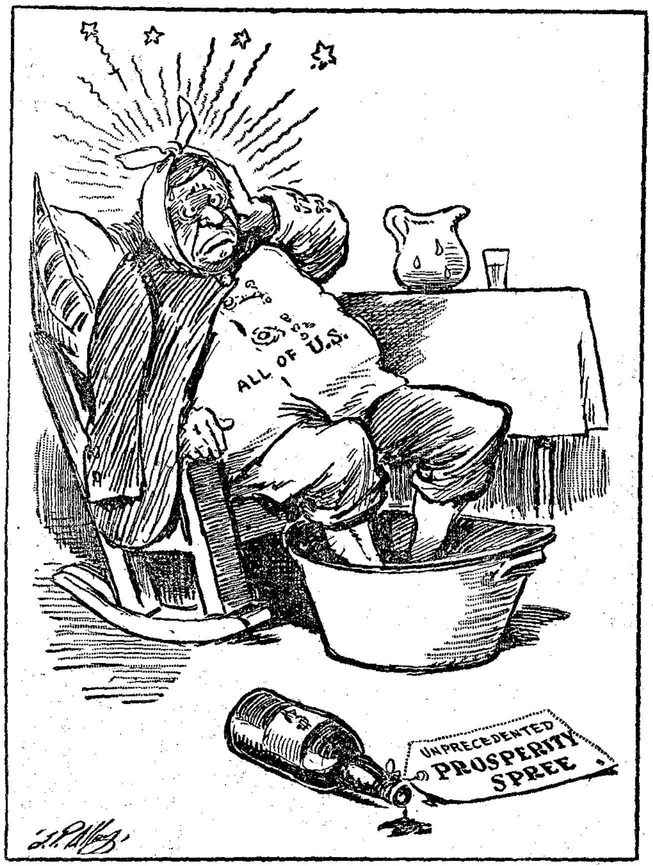
THERE MAY BE "a wave of low prices," but "beware of the undertow," admonishes an Eastern trade journal; and those who see nothing but joy in the tumbling values may be surprized to read in the same pages a reference to "the wounds of low prices," and the dark hint that in business "a state of coma is more dangerous than the delirium tremens." From other sources, too, come other and less picturesque reminders that the cost of living is not to be lowered without a certain accompaniment of distress in some quarters. As the Peoria *Transcript* says, "in the process of readjustment individuals will be pinched, and some will suffer intensely." To avert economic tragedy, says President Thomas E. Wilson, of the Institute of American Meat Packers, business and industry must "maintain a courageous and optimistic morale." That the downward course of prices is already leaving the business field strewn with more than the normal number of casualties is revealed by a report of failures in the United States during the last nine months just issued by R. G. Dun & Co. This report gives the increase over the number of failures during the same period in 1919 as ten per cent. in number and 87.3 per cent. in liabilities. In the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read that September of this year saw a decrease of more than ten per cent. as compared with September, 1919, in the number of new enterprises with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars or more that were incorporated under the laws of the principal States. "There is nothing surprizing about this showing," remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, "in view of the factors which have operated during the month to check activity in the way of new promotions, notably the continued contraction of credit and the readjustment in general business with sharp price reductions in various industrial products." "There is always difficulty in managing a downward movement," notes the bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, which goes on to list certain items on both sides of the ledger:


AINT IT GREAT UP HERE, GUIDE? I'M GOING TO TAKE MY TIME ABOUT GOING DOWN!
HIGH WAGES
HIGH PRICES
THE PEAK
GALE

SLIPPERY PLACES.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

"Once confidence in prices is unsettled suspicion is alert. Buyers are wary at any price. It is a mistake, however, to think that prices—at least the average of prices—may slump back to anything like prewar figures. They have almost done so in some lines, but these prices will probably recover a part of the lost ground. There are too many factors in the situation to permit of complete readjustment at once. It will be a time process. The business community does not like the idea of doing business on a declining market, but that is the prospect for some years to come, and business must plan for it. Where retail prices reflect all the reductions that producers have been obliged to take, the cost of living will be materially lower than it was at the high point, but it will still be a long way above the prewar level. It is not certain that all of the recent reductions can be maintained; this is the season when food is cheapest. A fair start has been made, and a revival of activity in the trades most affected is desirable and probable. We adhere to our opinion that there is too much employment in sight in this country, and too big a crop in the barns, for a prolonged period of depression."



AW, CHEER UP—IT'LL SOON WORK OFF!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

Another pocket that will be hit by falling prices, it seems, is Uncle Sam's. Treasury officials, Washington dispatches tell us, believe that, with the shrinking of excess profits, revenue from the excess-profits tax will be cut in two during the ensuing year. This reduction in income, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "may preclude the reductions in taxation that have been anticipated since the signing of the armistice." But—

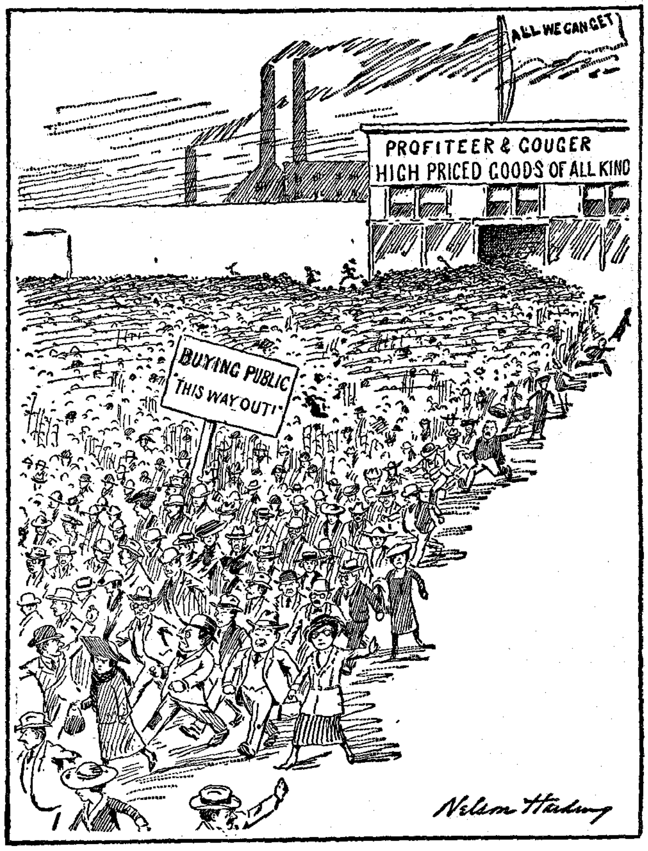
"Sooner or later the Treasury, like a private individual, will benefit by the price adjustment, but the several branches of the Government have been under the necessity of entering into long-term contracts at prevailing high prices. They have not dared to follow the policy of private enterprises and postpone their purchases until conditions became more favorable. The Government must function at any cost. Many of its expenditures for the present and perhaps for the next fiscal year can not be appreciably reduced."

A wide-spread revision of prices "may result in failures and a general disruption of trade which will react upon the community at large," says the New York *Commercial*, which points out that retailers with high-priced goods on hand or contracted for will find themselves in a difficult position. Supporting this view is the statement of Eli Strouse, president of the National Association of Clothiers, that the clothing industry is headed in the direction of a possible smash. As quoted in the New York *Tribune*, he declares that the public is now buying clothing at prices "far lower than the cost of manufacture warrants"; that the present fall goods were made six months ago, when materials and labor were at their highest, but "in order to help bring down price levels more quickly, most clothiers are foregoing profits and selling clothes at prices which would not really be justified until next spring." If the public's refusal to buy should continue, he says, the industry will be forced to lower its production further, discharge thousands of workers, and charge higher prices for the diminished product. Already "many thousands of clothing workers are out of employment and factories have reduced operations." On the other hand a representative of a big New York department-store is quoted in *Women's Wear* as saying that "those who hold stocks must accept the situation and not try to oppose it, and it is fair that the consumer receive all possible benefit on the down grade for he paid all the advances on the up grade."

No marked or notable revival of trade is to be expected before spring, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"The downward-price movement seems bound to continue this autumn and winter, while money rates will probably not decline very substantially before New-year's. Substantial price-cuts must reach the consumer before consumption can be much stimulated, and there are lines in which the cuts will not be appreciably felt in the retail trade until spring, altho the general trend downward is being maintained.

"The important steel industry has not yet made much of a contribution to lower prices. Steel must fall in price sooner or later, but the cuts in motor-cars have as yet made little impression in steel circles. The railroads and the building trades are so far behind in satisfying their requirements for steel that the steel industry counts on a heavy latent demand still to materialize, but in the deadlock thus created the railroads and the building-trades may not be the ones to surrender. They are holding back for lower steel prices and the longer they can hold out, the surer is the reduction in steel prices going to be."

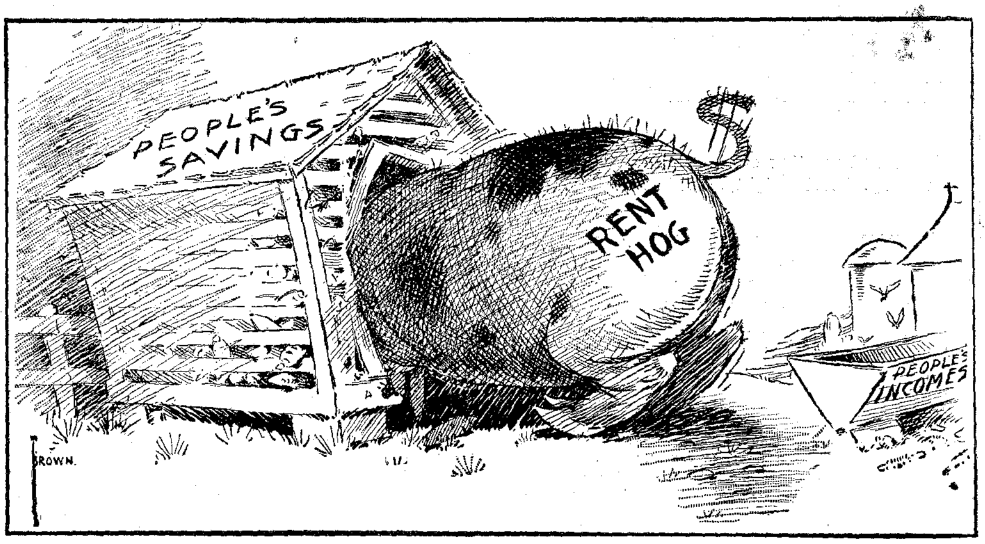


THE GREATEST WALKOUT ON RECORD.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

EFFORTS TO BREAK THE HOUSE FAMINE

A TWENTY-EIGHT PER CENT. CUT in lumber prices seems to stir faint hope in the press that some housing relief may be in sight, and other signs of hope are also mentioned—with reservations. Attorney-General Palmer begins an investigation of alleged conspiracy among manufacturers and dealers in building materials. Representatives of all branches of the building industry, meeting in Chicago, institute a national survey of conditions and propose another conference for action after January 1. A special session of the New York legislature "passed the buck," in the language of the day, by continuing a committee of investigation and calling on Congress and Federal government agencies, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Trade Commission for help against the "prohibitive cost of building materials." Governor Smith hopes that the new rent laws "will be of some benefit to the people," but expresses regret that no provision is made for creating a State policy "looking to a permanent solution of the housing problem." Most of the legislation seeks to favor tenants against porcine landlords and prevent wholesale evictions in New York City. Two laws intended to be more constructive are considered palliatives, not remedies, by the press in general, whose comment is fairly represented in the words of the Syracuse *Herald:*



—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"One of the bills of this class permits the investment of State or municipal sinking-funds in the bonds of the State Land Bank, and this may open up a new source of supply for builders' loans. Another measure permits cities to exempt for local taxation for ten years residential structures begun during the next eighteen months. This is objectionable as class discrimination, which should have no place in taxation; and it can be defended, as we have said before, only as an attempt at a desperate remedy for a desperate evil.

"These measures are dubious promises, and the best that can be said of them is that they were well intended and may prove helpful within their narrow limitations. Cities that take advantage of the tax-exemption expedient may run the risk of making an unnecessary concession to builders in the event that the cost of building materials is substantially reduced before April, 1922.

"After all, it is to such reduction that we must look for genuine relief from the incubus of insufficient housing accommodations."

While the Real Estate Board of New York City announces its intention to contest the constitutionality of all these emergency measures, and insists that "the interests of both landlord and tenant were ruthlessly sacrificed to political expediency," we note that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* commends New Jersey, so often considered "anathema," for passing similar laws. "By refusing to establish a State Housing Commission, coupled with the authorization of State and municipal credits for house construction, the New York legislature turned its back on an important means of providing more houses," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post.* But the New York *Commercial* says most of the proposed remedies "were frankly recognized to be worse than the disease"; houses can not be built "if capital can not find an inducement to enter the field"; national taxation has disarranged the entire investment situation, and real relief will have to come largely from Washington. The view of the Socialist New York *Call* is that a "reactionary coalition" went only so far as November election fears dictated:

"No step whatever has been taken to provide shelter for the shelterless. Families are broken up by the needs of many parents sending their children to friends or relatives. The home is destroyed for many. Others are crowded together in unsanitary conditions, breeding disease and death.

"This is the home with all its idyllic associations provided by the Sweet-Tammany coalition of loyalists. Hovering around this home is a swarm of rent ghouls, speculators, and sharks, plucking the helpless inmates and making life an apprehensive hell from day to day."

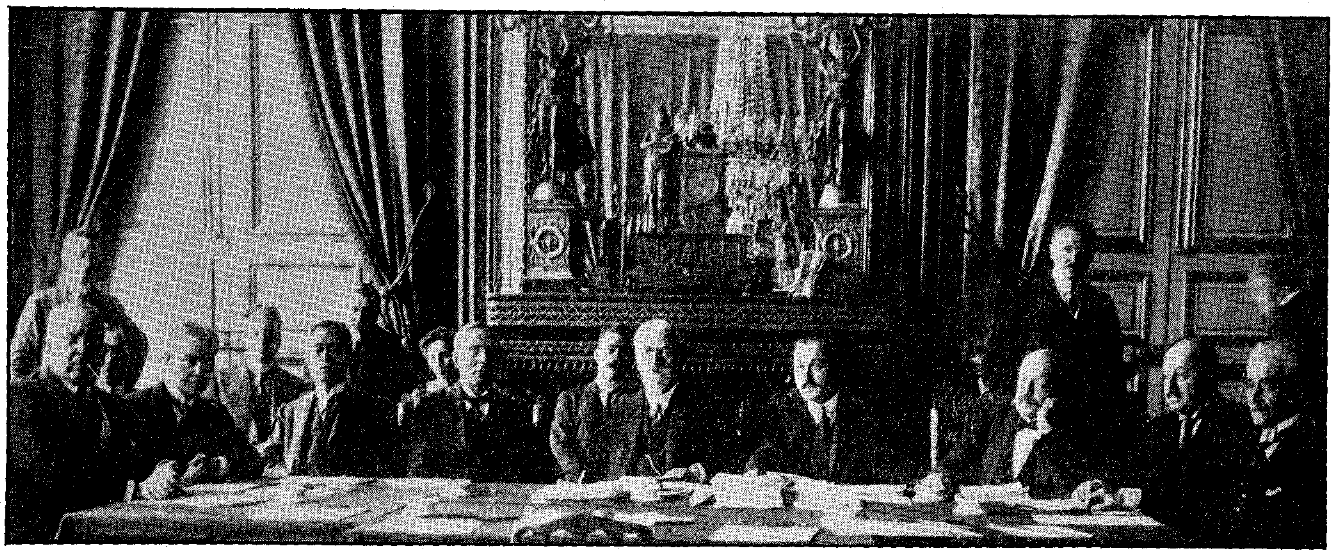
Samuel Untermeyer's charges in the New York *World* that a criminal combination or trust in building materials can be proved are said to be responsible for the investigation begun by Attorney-General Palmer. Contrary to many papers which insist, as does the New York *Sun*, that inflated labor-charges are the principal cost of everything and must come down, Mr. Untermeyer holds that neither increased taxes nor higher labor are the controlling factors. In the Providence *News's* comment on Mr. Untermeyer's position, we read:

"Government statistics show that since 1915 building material has increased in cost 210 per cent. and labor in the same period 110 per cent. The Chicago Real-Estate Board indorses these figures and finds them accurate for their territory. The wages did not grow faster than the price of commodities which labor must buy, including rental of homes.

"When we have the brick-men of New York agreeing to cut their product ten dollars a thousand to avoid prosecution we have the answer in part. The refusal of profiteering banks to lend money at reasonable rates, the high cost of materials, increased taxes, and the new wage-scale all have something to do with the shortage of houses and the high rents.

"Placing the blame on labor will not get us anywhere, and rents will soar until the house shortage is overcome. Canada has started in a business way by giving $25,000,000 as a start to building associations that will agree to erect homes at a dividend profit of not more than six per cent."

In New York City, Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield reports that "rings" of granite, cement, iron, and other building-material men control construction business and fix bids, which leads the New York *Globe* to call for prompt government investigation and punishment for "the basest sort of crime." The New York *World* thinks Attorney-General Palmer starts on "a promising trail," saying: "Every indication for a long time has pointed plainly to an effective scheme for price-fixing purposes by no means restricted to New York. The sudden reduction in building-material prices in certain directions looks like a panicky confession by interests that see cause for practising greater caution." According to W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist at Washington, the profits of ten representative concerns producing brick, lead products, window-glass, hardware, etc., nearly tripled in the two war years 1916–18.



COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SESSION.

The second meeting of the League of Nations, held recently in Paris, was presided over by Mr. Léon Bourgeois, who is seen in the center of the group. On his right, seated at the table, are Mr. Fisher, of England; and Mr. Mattui, of Japan; on his left, Mr. Farrari, of Italy; Mr. Da Cunha, of Brazil; Mr. de Leon, of Spain, and Mr. Hymans, of Belgium.

THE LEAGUE PREVENTING WAR

"THERE IS NO USE ANY LONGER for prejudiced or partizan critics of the League idea to pretend," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "that the League, as constituted in Paris, can not prevent wars. It has. Even without the powerful backing of the United States and with Europe still in a state of hair-trigger excitement, the Council of the League has headed off one war and seems to have stopt another actually in progress." In the first case the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the Aland Islands in the Baltic is referred to a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Council of the League. In the second case Poland and Lithuania agreed to submit boundary differences to a similar commission and suspend hostilities, altho dispatches report continued military operations during negotiations for an armistice. Like *The Public Ledger*, other important Republican and Independent Republican papers credit the League with making good by thus averting war, and this reenforcement of the enthusiastic Democratic acclaim marks an interesting development of the campaign. Says *The Public Ledger:*

> "It will be noted by fearful persons, who are always seeking to 'make our flesh creep' by insisting that this horrible ogre of a man-eating League would infallibly drag our sons off to die on distant battle-fields whose very names we would have great difficulty in pronouncing, that both these gifts of peace to the volcanic regions about the Baltic have been made without the employment of a single weapon, not even economic. *Not a soldier has been sent.* Not a shot has been fired by League forces. Not so much as a blockade has been established. Not—so far as we are told—a single cargo-ship has been deflected.
>
> "The League worked its beneficent miracle by simply offering the quarreling nations a commission of inquiry which they could trust. We are not given all the details of the four 'cases' involved, so we are not in a position to say for certain to what extent the disputes would fall in the category of justiciable questions. But it is altogether likely that in both cases there are matters for settlement which could hardly be handled under the formal rules of a court, but which must be dealt with along political or diplomatic lines. That is, a statesman as well as a judge is needed. That calls for a League Council as well as a League court."

"The best answer to the League's opponents is the League itself," declares the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), which observes:

> "While opponents of the League of Nations are declaring in one breath that it is dead, and in the next that it is a menace to the world's concord, dramatic answer comes to both charges in the fact that the League of Nations, operating as a living organization, is preventing war and restoring peace.
>
> "It is to be noted that it is not some vague 'association of nations' nebulously nascent in the minds of certain gentlemen, but the League of Nations, created at Versailles and operating under the much-abused Covenant, which commands the confidence of Sweden, Finland, Poland, and Lithuania, and acts now as the world's defense against new strifes."

Premier Branting, of Sweden, said that "the action which the League has taken on the Aland Islands question furnishes proof to the world that the League, even in its present state, is an efficient world court for hearing international difficulties and forestalling conflicts between nations." The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) calls this "a significant statement that should affect profoundly the American and the world attitude toward the League of Nations," adding:

> "A threatened military quarrel has become a legal one. The new Covenant has taken hold of an international difficulty involving the delicate question of territory and has at least created the atmosphere necessary for the composition of the difficulty. While its critics question its effectiveness, the League functions in what must be regarded as a test case. If it can avert one war it will earn world gratitude. It will also indicate an ability to prevent others, and suggest to Senator Harding that even at present its 'teeth' are in better shape than those of the Hague Tribunal."

Under the heading, "Triumphs of the League," the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) points out that in the Aland Islands case two important questions, both involving the issue of war, have been presented to the League, and thus it comes into the full exercise of the agency created to accomplish its primary purpose:

> "When the Russian Revolution occurred, the people of the islands asked to be united with Sweden, and more recently an unofficial plebiscite resulted in a vote of 95 per cent. in favor of union with that country. But Finland has claimed the islands as part of her own territory and the present dispute grows out of this contention. In Sweden's recognition of the independence of Finland there was an implied reservation as to the Alands, and since then the two governments have been growing more and more bitter over the controversy, actual war being threatened. At first Finland declined to submit the matter to the League, contending that it was a domestic question and had no international character. This claim was presented to a commission of jurists by the League Council, who, while announcing 'the very definite intention of the members of the League of Nations to avoid encroachments upon the domestic sovereignty of the states,' decided that in this case the sovereignty of Finland over the Alands had not been established and, until it was, its authority

over these islands was an international question. In fact, the dispute was in itself a matter of conflicting claims of sovereignty. Evidently Finland has conceded that this claim is at least open to question, but in making that concession it has opened the way to a peaceful solution of the problem."

The Stockton (Cal.) *Record* (Rep.) says, "Let the campaign of abuse cease"—

"The League of Nations is not the iridescent dream of an impractical idealist—bitter partizans to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a living fact and its potency has already been splendidly demonstrated.

"Eventually America will join not a league of nations, but the League of Nations. It is inevitable. There is no other honorable course."

But many Republican papers deny any credit to the League for averting war, insist that it is breaking down again, point with alarm to a dangerous precedent established, and altogether repudiate the League. "The League has not prevented a war," declares the Manchester *Union*, of New Hampshire, Senator Moses's bailiwick, "neither Sweden nor Finland has wanted war at any stage of the controversy." They have simply asked the League of Nations to function as a referee—

"Of course, this submitting of an irritating case to the League is a fine thing. Many a war has been fought on slighter grounds. But finer than the submitting of the case to arbitration is the spirit that actuates the contending parties. We think it is hardly fair to say that two nations which evidence so strong a desire to live at peace have been prevented from going to war by an organization which has not as yet prevented any two nations which would rather fight than come to an agreement from fighting to their hearts' content, in one way or another."

Similarly, to the Detroit *Free Press* this is "merely arbitration," presenting no problem that could not have been dealt with by the Hague Court. The peculiar virtues of the League will not be tested "unless an award is made and afterward disregarded by one or the other of the parties, something that did not happen under the old system of arbitration." The Philadelphia *North American* also contends that the League's action everybody can applaud, "for it is not the Wilson League at all. In two vital controversies the League has accomplished peace precisely because Article X and every other war-breeding provision was ignored."

Yet coercion and interference with domestic questions are charged against the League in another Republican line of attack, represented by the Omaha *Bee*, which finds that "the Council has declared to be an international question what one of the disputants contends is a purely domestic question, and proceeds with all celerity to coerce the little country of Finland to submit willy-nilly to the decision of the supergovernment."

"Suppose Japan were to refer the question of United States exclusion of Asiatics to the League as an international dispute (and it has quite as much color to support such a claim as Sweden has in the Aland Islands), what would be the effect?

"Are Americans ready to submit to the decision of outsiders any question affecting the control of immigration?"

The same line of attack is taken by the Chicago *Tribune*, Grand Rapids *Herald*, Toledo *Blade*, Kansas City *Star*, and Wichita *Beacon*.

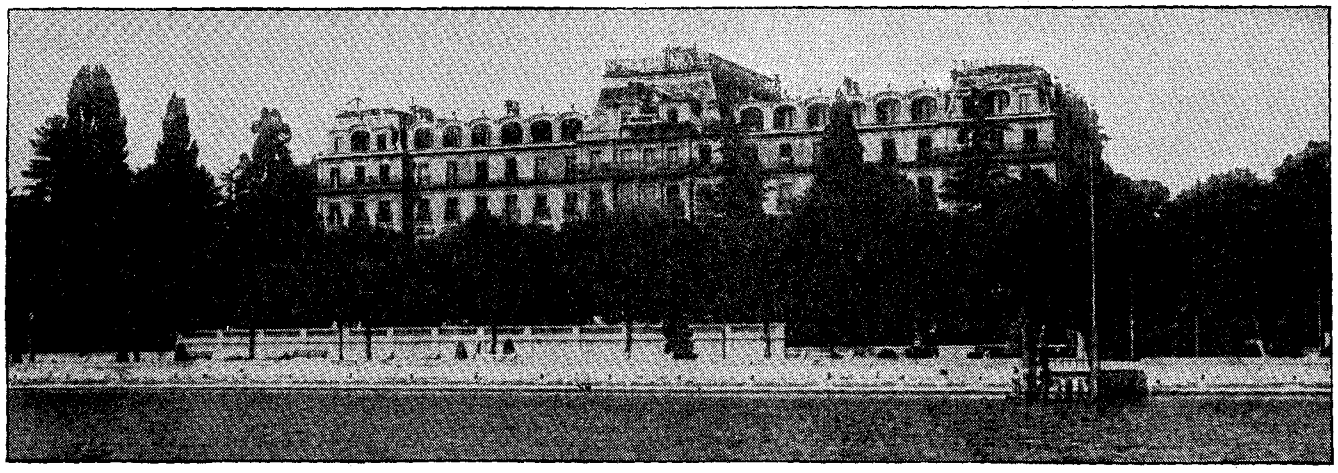
The League advocates claim too much, according to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Rep.), which argues: "One petty war stopt in some two dozen opportunities is not a formidable record." And the assertion that the League had stopt the Polish-Lithuanian War "was exceedingly premature," in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), which declares that "The League Breaks Down Again":

"Twice within the past six months the League has failed utterly to hold back the war-dogs of Poland. When Poland entered Russia the League piously turned its eyes the other way. Now that Poland has entered Lithuania, it will probably content itself with a few gentle protests. A literal adhesion to Article X would compel the high contracting parties to plunge into the fray themselves, but nobody expects anything like that."

The Albany *Journal*, Mr. William Barnes's paper, however, considers that "the League of Nations, with its boasted twenty-nine or thirty-nine members, is an empty name," because "if it were in the least more than that, it would not have remained dormant while the 'Reds' of Russia exerted every effort to overwhelm Poland."

Democratic papers stress the news that "the League is at work," that "the League prevents war," that "menaced nations put trust in the League," that it is "a servant of peace," that "the League is a going concern." Successful functioning comes at the psychological moment in the national campaign, observes the Atlanta *Constitution*, and "robs the Republicans of any supported argument against the League as an effective means of stopping or preventing wars." "Europe is not treating the Republican party with proper consideration," notes the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette;* "the League of Nations, to say the least, is a very valuable failure."

Many Democratic journals point out the confusion in the Republican press cited by the New York *Evening Post* between those days when the League is called "a cadaver" and alternate days when it is called "a superstate." The Dallas *News* is one of many papers that see "persuasive evidence" that the League needs only the added strength of the United States to make it "a powerful force for the prevention of war."



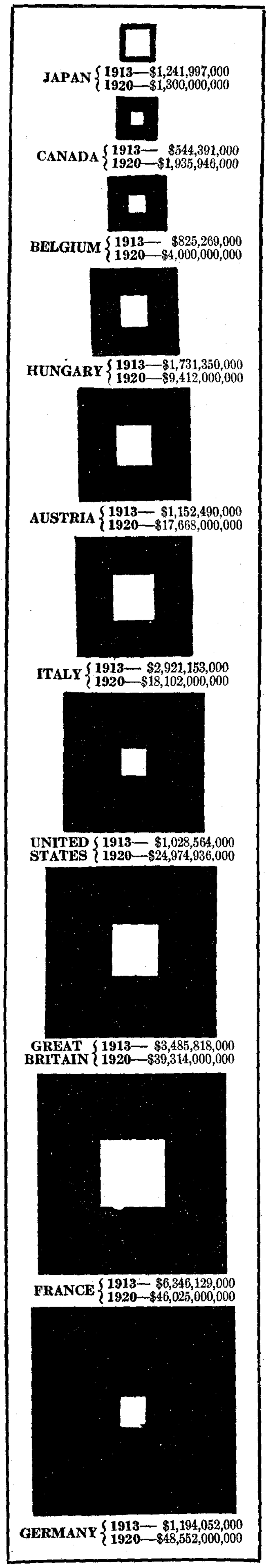
LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEADQUARTERS.

This building in Geneva, Switzerland, formerly the National Hotel, was recently purchased by the League.

EUROPE'S DEBTS AND OUR DUTY

WHEN HUNGRY EUROPE turns westward for an answer to its prayers for "daily bread" charitable America instantly responds; but to the American business man the oft-hinted "forgive us our debts" from across the Atlantic seems at least unbusinesslike. From the surprize and disappointment evoked by the speech of our unofficial representative at the Brussels financial conference, say the correspondents, it was evident that there was still hope in Europe that America might cancel existing debts and freely extend further credits both governmental and private. For this reason American editors agree that Mr. Boyden did a valuable service in clearing the air when he told the delegates at Brussels that our Government would furnish no more credits and that American business men were not likely to invest largely in Europe until Europe made itself a good business risk. Europe now owes the American Government $10,000,000,000, as a speaker at Brussels noted, while European debts to private individuals in this country amount to some $4,000,000,000 more. This means, as one press writer puts it, that "Europe will practically be in pawn to America for thirty years to come." The money owed to America is, of course, but a small part of Europe's enormous war-debt, as may be seen by a glance at the accompanying table showing the debts of some of the principal nations of the world. According to the Banker's Trust Company of New York the combined national debt of the belligerents in 1914 was $28,500,000,000; by 1919 it had increased to $241,000,000,000. At Brussels, notes *Bradstreet's*, Germany's showing attracted the greatest attention among the various national balance-sheets submitted. Besides the increase in the national debt shown in the table, it was reported that Germany has the huge sum of $18,000,000,000 of paper money in circulation. The outstanding features of the financial statements made public at Brussels were, according to an Associated Press dispatch, "the optimism of the new states, which without exception see a bright future ahead, provided capital necessary for development can be obtained, and the pessimism of the European neutrals, which complain of trade restrictions and dwell upon increased debt and the need of capital at home."

But "no balance-sheets and inventories," comments the Providence *Journal*, "are necessary to inform any reasoning person that Europe is in a very bad way." And so Mr. Boyden implied when he told the delegates that our Treasury Department had definitely declared against further government loans to Europe and that the American business men may do business with Europe, "Americans will find it difficult to convince themselves in large numbers and to great amounts that Europe under present conditions is a good business risk." After noting that American capital has always been fully occupied at home and that present conditions in Europe do not attract investors, the speaker continues:



DEBTS OF TEN NATIONS.

The white squares show the pre-war, the black the present national debts. Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York.

"If America could see an advance toward economic union among the different states of Europe, if it could see gradually coming about a decrease in the hostility which reigns to a large extent among these different states, you would then find the psychology of the American business man much changed as to conditions over here."

Mr. Boyden's attitude is "correct," asserts the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the Boston *Herald*, noting also Mr. Otto Kahn's recent advice to Europe not to depend on America for financial rehabilitation, goes on to explain:

"Europe should understand that while we escaped the physical destruction of war we did not evade the financial burden. . . . In America, moreover, as in Europe, industry was diverted to war-production on a gigantic scale, and the transition back to a peace basis has involved a further drain upon capital here as well as over there. Let us bear in mind also that our resources in the way of available capital have not increased in recent years at the prewar rate. The excess-profits tax, the surtaxes on large incomes, and the inheritance taxes have taken for government use what would have been added to the private capital of the country.

"So long as the business men of this country have to pay seven and eight per cent. for money borrowed from their own local banks it is hard to see how we can furnish billions of dollars at any practicable rate of interest to finance the privately owned industries of Europe."

Similarly the Chicago *Daily News* is persuaded by the conclusions reached by its correspondent, John F. Bass, in his recent cable dispatches on European conditions "that loans to Europe now are only too likely to be dissipated in further military adventures and that credits without plan will be diverted to uses not of substantial benefit to Europe as a whole." In the opinion of the Chicago daily, "political regeneration of Europe must precede economic recovery," and—

"This implies not so much the need of new governmental forms as changes in the personnel of European leadership, amelioration of the present public temper, and a review of those compacts on which is based much of the self-destructive sectionalism. The fact that America stands to lose the $10,000,000,000 loaned by it to Europe gives this country the right—it is a duty as well—to supervise in a measure the economic recovery of those countries and also to restrain so far as possible their dangerous diplomacies."

Turning to the financial press, we note a reminder from *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, that when the Brussels conference was called last January it was suggested that public loans for the needy countries might be raised in the wealthier states. But since then a severe money stringency has developed, and countries like Norway and Switzerland have had to pay as much as eight per cent. for long-term loans raised here. So that large-scale popular loans to Europe would now be "utterly impracticable."

But Mr. Boyden's views are disputed in other papers. The New York *Evening Post* wonders that he, a mere "observer," presumed to lecture the Europeans and to speak for all American business men. And the New York *Herald* thinks he has quite misinterpreted the feeling of business America, and says in part:

> "In the last few months American investors have oversubscribed a $50,000,000 Belgian loan, a $100,000,000 French loan, and now an offering of $20,000,000 Norwegian bonds is snapt up in three hours with four times the amount of subscriptions required. Besides these there have been loans to Denmark and Poland as well as extensive private commercial credits to other European countries. One of the outstanding features since the armistice has been the marvelous recovery by England, without external aid, and her forehanded measures, which have resulted in economic resuscitation on the Continent. . . . .
>
> Mr. Boyden himself may not believe all he is quoted as saying. Certainly American bankers, American investors, and American traders do not believe it."

While Europe's difficulties were fully recognized at Brussels, there was also much optimism, and plans for solving financial and monetary problems were outlined. The French delegate said that his country's revenue was meeting expenses, and extra funds were being raised entirely for reconstruction purposes. An Italian declared Italy's labor troubles to be "of a purely economic origin and nearing a settlement." The German representative did not consider Germany's financial prospects desperate: "The people there are gradually finding their way back to order and willingness to work is reviving everywhere in the country." Many speakers emphasized the need for economy and hard work on the part of the people, and an end to political instability and warmoves on the part of governments, as prerequisite to financial stabilization. A number of plans were suggested for world-credit organizations, an international clearing-house, and a world currency, altho several authorities feared that such things would only create new and unnecessary complications. Some report offering a solution is to be drafted by representatives of the conference and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting next month.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Oh, for the spirit of '76 and the prices of '96.—*Bridgeport Star.*

Americans invest first and investigate afterward.—*New York World.*

Prohibitionists have no objection to prices taking a drop.—*Toronto Globe.*

Falling prices are drawing the tears out of profiteers.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The failing oil-supply isn't so distressing as the failing toil supply.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

Let's not try to annex Mexico. Her new President is named O'Bregon.—*New York World.*

Many a fair voter is less interested in candidates than in candy-dates.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Suppose we elect a President, and then the women voters change their minds!—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The ladies will get by if they take as much interest in a party issue as they do in a party line.—*Moline Dispatch.*

Prohibition may not prohibit, but we also have a law against stealing, and look at the hotel rates.—*Cleveland News.*

We are importing raisins from Spain—a few perhaps, for raisin pie, but more for raisin' cain.—*Greenville (S. C.) News.*

Nearest approach to the old woman who lived in a shoe is John Barleycorn. He survives in a bootleg.—*Toledo Blade.*

If the price of gasoline goes much higher, our silk-shirted laborers may have to go to work to support their automobiles.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The vehicle that blew up in Wall Street must have been the anarchist party's band-wagon.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Baseball must clean up or clean out.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Mayor MacSwiney has attracted more attention than all the other starving people of Europe.—*Financial America.*

There's one thing about the Washington ball-team—they can lose a game without being bribed.—*Washington Post.*

There is little good to be said about war, but at least it kept most of our prize-fighters at useful work in the shipyards.—*New York World.*

How to get hot this winter—Frame the coal-bill, hang in a conspicuous place, and let your mind dwell on it.—*The George Matthew Adams Service.*

"Since prohibition went into effect man has come to occupy a new place in the home," says a dry advocate. We presume he is referring to the cellar.—*Manila Bulletin.*

It seems that the League of Nations has stopt a war between the Finns and Swedes and started one between the Democrats and Republicans.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Representative Randall says that he will move to make the Philippines dry. There will be a considerable number who will probably move also, if he succeeds.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A bumper crop bumps the farmers.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Henry is determined to put the ford in afford.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The world's hope lies in the little anti-Red schoolhouse.—*Long Island City Star.*

Seems as tho John D. hasn't heard about what Henry did.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The general verdict seems to be that it's base ball, all right.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The War Department has found all the Bergdolls but the one that escaped.—*Troy Times.*

Bryan has substituted the speeching strike for the striking speech.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Now that woman has the vote, politicians are guessing how the tied will turn.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

France is doomed unless she can make some permanent arrangement with the dove or the stork.—*Buffalo News.*

If people are the right kind of people, any form of government can be made to work.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

This Wall-Street explosion was more serious than we thought at first. Not only was the Sub-Treasury badly damaged, but a haberdashery was wrecked.—*Raleigh Times*

Britain may submit the Irish question to the League of Nations. This may heighten the impression held in some quarters that the British Government is not friendly toward the League.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Another thing that causes a chicken to cross the road is a show-window with a good mirror in it.—*Columbia Record.*

There are thirty thousand poets in Japan, which is another reason for California to worry.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

If things keep going as they are, the theaters will need their asbestos curtains to protect the audience from the plays.—*New York World.*

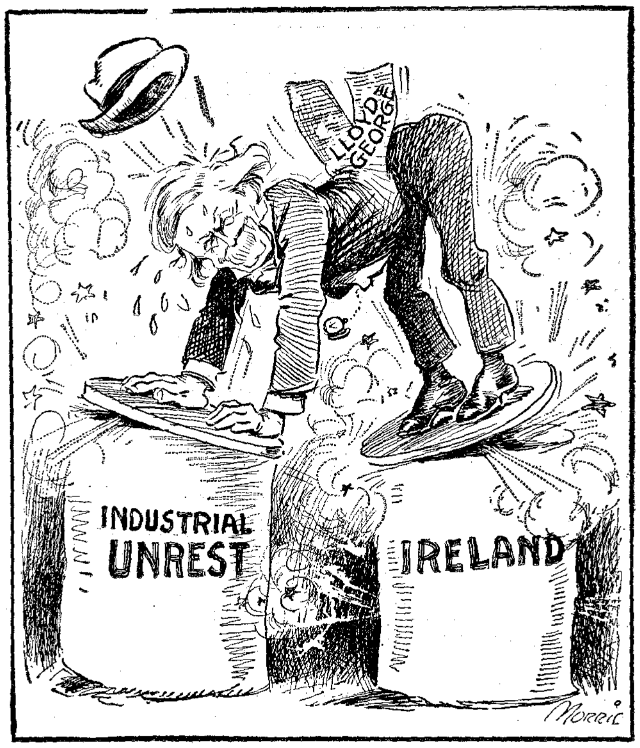
Comiskey has put to his credit the most remarkable play in the history of the game by retiring eight men on a foul ball.—*New York Evening Post.*

A plot to assassinate General Obregon is alleged to have been discovered, which goes to show that Mexicans are moving normally.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Dust out the prison!
Make ready the jail!
A. Mitchell Palmer
Is on the "Reds'" trail!
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Altoona pastor who declared that "the eight-hour man with a sixteen-hour wife needs to unionize the home" contributed a valuable thought.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Those who declare Scotland will be dry in five years may be ignorant of the fact that two hundred thousand years is the earliest date set so far by scientists for the end of the world.—*Philadelphia North American.*

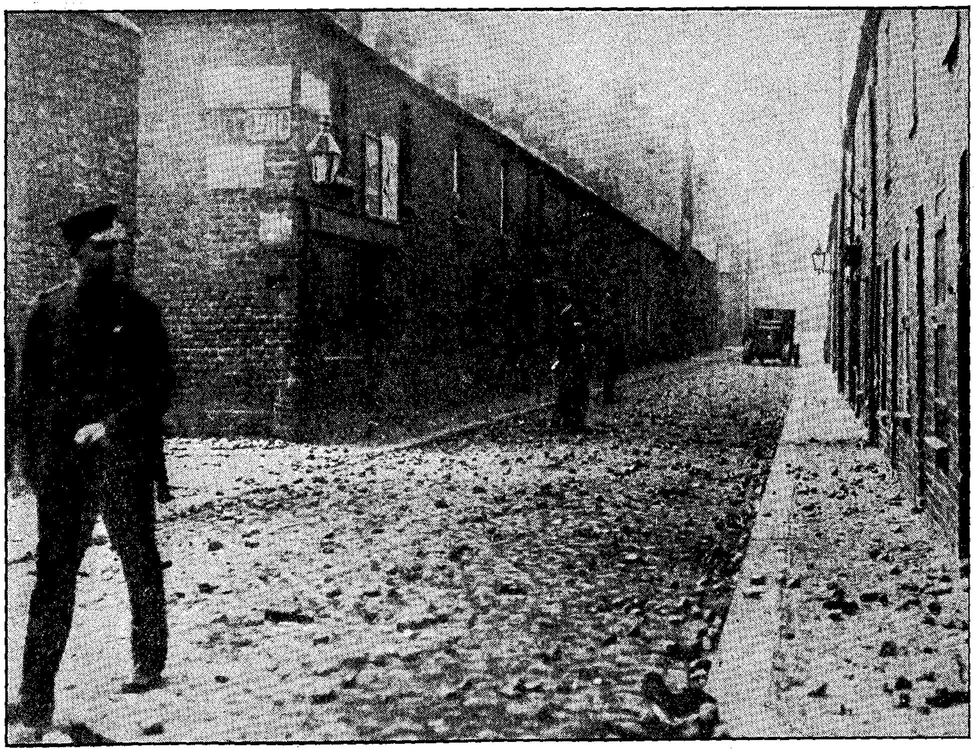


SOME JOB !
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

VISCOUNT GREY AS AN IRISH PEACEMAKER

VISCOUNT GREY'S PROPOSAL that Ireland be allowed to draw up a government plan of her own on a dominion basis, while Great Britain reserves control only over foreign policies and united military forces, does not excite cries of acclaim even from the section of the British press that welcomes his initiative as pointing the way to a possible solution. Some journals of government affiliation in London declare bluntly that his plan is impracticable, and among the Irish Unionist press it is rather contemptuously dismissed. An official Unionist opinion is Sir Edward Carson's letter to the London newspapers in which he says that "a more hopeless suggestion never emanated from the brain of a statesman," for, "in plain English it means, abandon all those who are loyal to the Crown, leave them to the tender mercies of their Sinn-Fein fellow countrymen, and if they murder each other and exhaust themselves in slaughter, we will look on without concern. This is a policy of scuttle with a vengeance." But among the moderate-minded public it finds approval, we learn from press cablegrams, and tho government supporters easily point out flaws, a majority of independent and liberal opinion favors it. The former Ambassador to the United States and former Foreign Secretary for Great Britain, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, made known his plan in a communication to the London *Westminster Gazette*, in which he said that the only practicable policy that offers any prospect of success seems to have three cardinal points, which he sets down as follows:


International Photo.

A ROCK-STREWN STREET IN BELFAST AFTER THE ROUT OF RIOTERS.

Police on the lookout for snipers, with an armored police car in the perspective.

"1. A definite announcement that for these two islands of Great Britain and Ireland there can be only one foreign policy, one army, and one navy, and that we can not stand separation in these matters any more than the North could stand the separation of the South in the United States.

"2. With this exception Irishmen must be as free as the people of the great self-governing dominions to settle for themselves how their country is to be governed.

"3. To give time for them to come to agreement with each other and to draw up their own scheme, the British Government will continue to perform, as best it can, the function of government in Ireland for a period not to exceed two years. But at the end of that period, or sooner if Ireland is ready, it will withdraw, arranging itself, if need be, fair terms for retiring the constabulary and others who have served it, and responsibility for the Irish government will then be on Irishmen themselves."

Viscount Grey's proposal is seconded in a letter to the London *Times* by former Premier Herbert H. Asquith, who declares that he is convinced that the only solution of the Irish problem lies in the bestowal of the status of an autonomous dominion in the fullest and widest sense. A necessary incident to dominion rule, Mr. Asquith points out, is fiscal independence, and concerning naval and military forces he writes:

"No Irish Government could be so insane as to mortgage its scanty margin of resources for such a fruitless and costly enterprise as the creation of an Irish navy, nor is it readily conceivable that it would seek to deny—what it would never effectively prevent—free access to Irish ports and harbors of vessels of the Imperial Navy. . . . Further, no grant of autonomy could be regarded as complete which did not include the right to raise and maintain for purposes of local defense an adequate military force."

The veteran statesman, Lord Morley of Blackburn, also publishes a letter in *The Times* in which he says that "short views have been the curse of England's dealings with Ireland, and to-day we seem to be approaching the high-water mark in the matter of absurdities of the Irish voyages." Many are imprest by Lord Morley's statement because he served twice as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was Mr. Gladstone's right-hand man in the old fight for home rule. To Lord Morley there "seem to be three points in the case," which are:

"First, everybody agrees, from the bewildered Cabinet down to the least un-Christian of the Orangemen, that home rule of some sort or other is now inevitable. Secondly, nobody denies that no sort of home rule can work unless there is good feeling and good will to make it work between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain and their respective governments. Thirdly, it is no secret that the ministerial proceedings of to-day are raising new obstacles and aggravating old ones to this good feeling."

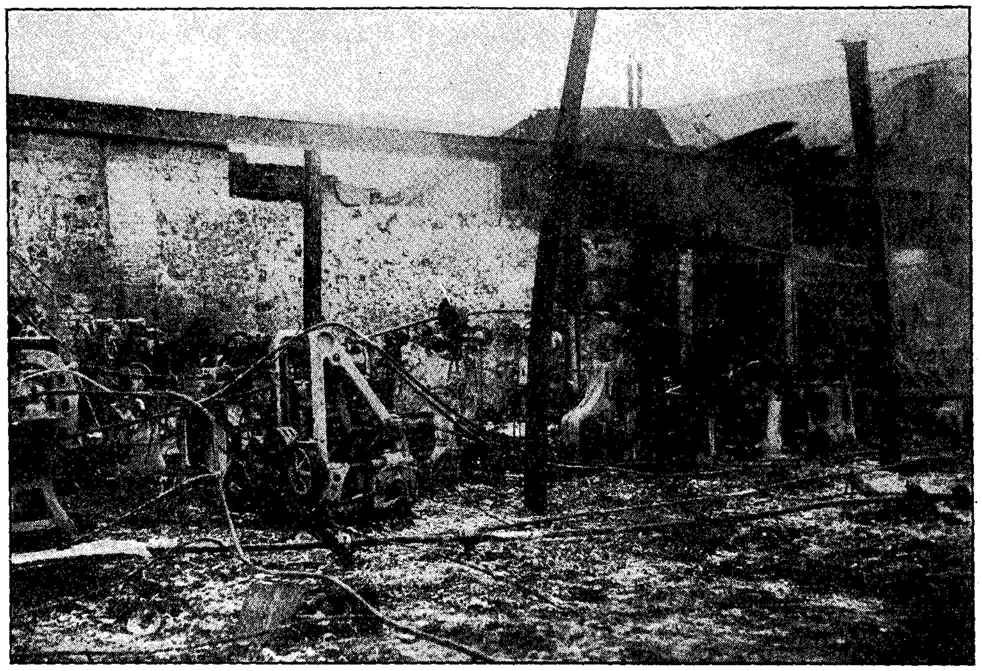
The enlargement of Irish autonomy is "dependent for the most moderate success upon at least a decent mutual understanding," according to Lord Morley, who proceeds:

"Coercion, let us remember, is a very different thing as applied to civil law and civil policy, and where it is a name for military conflicts that are becoming by scale and expansion in their essence civil war. Coercion is rather a vague conventional and mechanical word for an army of occupation. Those of us who look back upon the strange new life of Irish things for the last generation can not but note that the movement of British opinion has brought us to a momentous turn. It is the worst fatuity to forget, among the obvious and central truths, that the long spell of coercion which the Ministers seem to contemplate means a whole generation born and brought up in associations bitterly hostile to England.

"In Cromwell's ever-memorable words, 'the mind is the man.' What sort of minds in the men are prepared for Irish men by the short-sighted ultras who to-day are understood to talk of completing Oliver's half-done work? . . . . . .

"However we may differ as to the utility of coercion to law and order, there is, on the other hand, no question of its bearing on our national credit and character—in India, for instance, where in these feverish days the standing common impression of our devotion to the sovereign principles of justice and equal law is a living asset of British power—say what we will, it is no better than commonplace to realize that a resort to a policy of exceptional repression must be counted, so far as it goes, as an admission of failure and a mark of weakness, not of abiding strength."

The Westminster Gazette, through which the plan was made public, believes that Viscount Grey has found the way out of the Irish bog, and that in the present situation no lesser measure than his will serve, and it goes on to say:



International Photo.

AN EVIDENCE OF "CIVIL WAR" IN IRELAND.

Ruins of a shoe-factory at Lisburn, in which the body of one man was found. Seventy houses in the town were destroyed, and every building not displaying the Union Jack was fired upon by the Unionists.

"If the present demoralization continues we may even reach the point when the immediate evacuation of the British forces comes to be demanded as the sole means of saving our good name and rescuing the country from an intolerable vendetta. No one who reads the official apology for the present events which appears to-day in *The Daily Chronicle* can be in the least reassured. That reveals only too plainly the steps by which the disordered country may slip into authorized anarchy, the murder campaign of the extremists being answered by the indiscriminate violence of the police, and the immunity of one being pleaded as an excuse for not disciplining the other.

"The Sinn-Fein murders are atrocious, but it is admitted that the guilty are comparatively few and the wild justice of the 'black and tan' revenge falls indiscriminately on the innocent and the guilty. We can not go further along this path without destroying our good name and earning the condemnation which we ourselves have passed upon those who practised terrorism, whether Prussians or Bolsheviki. The Irish can do no worse disservice to the British than to drag them down to these levels."

A specimen of British opposition is afforded in this editorial from the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"As it is quite certain that the Irish will not compose their differences in two years, or many more years, our withdrawal will simply mean that we leave them to fight it out among themselves. We are to stand aloof while Ulster Protestants and Catholics, Republicans and Dominion Home-Rulers, wage war by reprisals or otherwise upon one another.

"Is England to look unmoved upon this scene of bloodshed and rapine? There is no sense or guidance in such ill-thought-out programs. It is for the Cabinet to propound its plans for dealing with the crisis, which has grown in intensity since Parliament adjourned.

"We are told that the Home Rule Bill satisfies nobody in Ireland. As it can not in any case come into operation till toward the end of Lord Grey's two years, there will be plenty of time for all parties in Ireland to get together and inform us what constitutional changes they are prepared to accept."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, a newspaper said to be friendly to Premier Lloyd George, observes of the Grey plan that—

"Its weakness seems to us to be that it tries to combine, on one hand, what he says we must absolutely maintain—our diplomatic, military, and naval, and, we presume, air force control over Ireland—and, on the other hand, we are to announce and carry out the total withdrawal of our administration, police, and everything else not later than two years hence.

"These proposals strike us, we say, as incompatible. Naval control, for instance, would involve our remaining in occupation or control of all ports, possible submarine bases, present or future air-ship sheds, coast-guard stations, and wireless installations in Ireland. How can this be combined with his plan for our total removal?

"Here is no finicking point. We believe it strikes at the root of Lord Grey's proposal, and it is perhaps the hardest tho not the only fact which makes the phrase 'Dominion home-rule' such a fruitful source of confusion when applied to Ireland."

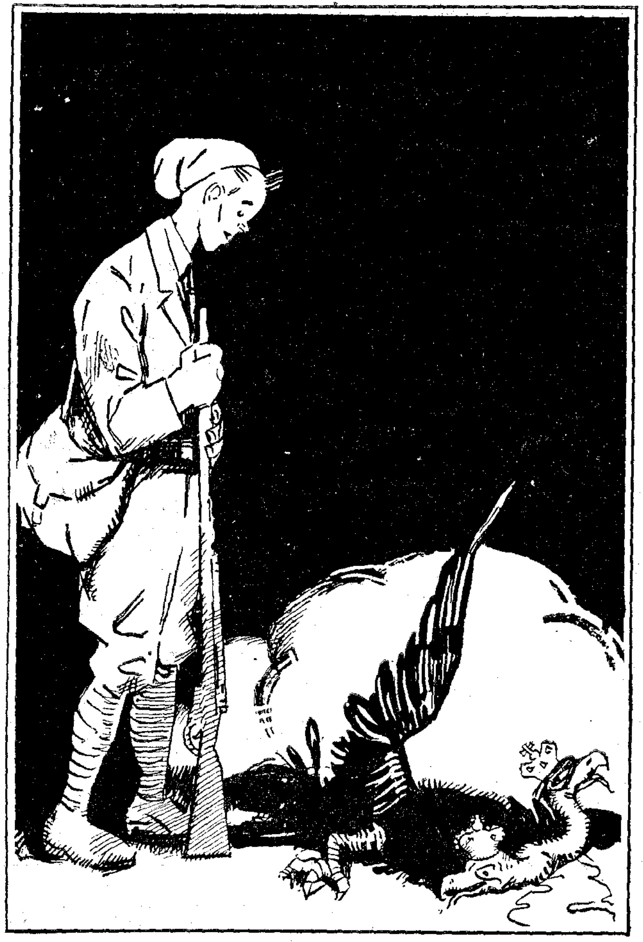
Among journals that are inclined to approve Viscount Grey's suggestions is the London *Times*, which doubts nevertheless whether, as Lord Grey contends, it always has been and always will be impossible to have Irishmen agree on any British scheme of settlement. Yet *The Times* believes his main conclusions are substantially sound, and continues:

"Nothing short of some policy of the kind which Lord Grey suggests can lead to a settlement. But if a settlement is ever to be attained and the people of England are to be permanently debarred from raising their voice in the future against the lawless employment of force, a halt must speedily be called to the practises at which the Government now connives, if they have not explicitly authorized them. These practises have become a national disgrace to the good name of England, and her moral credit throughout the world requires that they should cease."

Whole-hearted indorsement of the plan is given by the London *Daily News:*

"Taken as a whole, we do not think these proposals of Lord Grey's in any way belie the reputation of their author as the sanest and most sagacious of living British statesmen. There is nothing in them which an Englishman should not be glad to indorse if by so doing he can free himself and his country from the intolerable discredit of what is happening in Ireland. We do not see anything in them which a patriotic Irishman should not be willing to accept, if at this price he can free his country from the miseries in which it is at present plunged."

But the Grey proposal fails to win the slightest commendation from Mr. Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," who, in an interview in the New York *Times*, says that Ireland has already drawn up her own form of government "with a regard for correct procedure and a unanimity which is without parallel," and we read further:



"IS THE AUSTRIAN EAGLE ALIVE OR DEAD?"

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"The point of the dispute is the point of the problem. What is that point? It is simply this, that the British Government insists on claiming a right to circumscribe the legitimate liberties of the Irish people and to deprive them of that independence to which sovereign states are entitled.

"Yet the very first step that Viscount Grey takes is to propose the continuance of this very restriction of Irish rights. Britain is to have control of our foreign policy and have control of the forces on which the Government of the Irish state would have to rely to defend its independent authority. Ireland is to be forced into a union with Britain which she does not want. Ireland is to be forced to share in English imperialistic domination of other peoples by assuming a part responsibility for Britain's army and navy, which Ireland does not want. So far from being in any way covetous of a share in Britain's Empire, to the Irish people that Empire and all it stands for is abhorrent.

"The Irish do not admit the right to force them into any schemes of the kind. The Irish do not admit that Britain has any more right than France would have, or Germany, or any other Power."

SALVAGING AUSTRIA

AMID WAR'S RUIN Austria, the least hated of enemy countries, is the most desolate and most pitiable, say Allied observers, and urgent appeals are made to save her from extinction. The country deserves it in its own right as the landmark of civilization in eastern Europe, say some, and it is also thought expedient that the Allies should be the rescuers in order to forestall attempts at Austria's control by Germany. Paris dispatches inform us that the Austrian National Assembly unanimously adopted on October 1 a motion calling on the Government to carry out within six weeks a plebiscite on the union of Austria with Germany. It is reported also that the French Foreign Office announces "important measures" are being taken to enforce the terms of the treaty with Germany and Austria and prevent a union between those nations, should the proposed Austrian plebiscite decide in favor of the project. What may be considered an official Austrian pronouncement appears in a Vienna dispatch to the Paris *Figaro*, which quotes Foreign Minister Renner of Austria as making the following declaration in a political speech at Innsbruck:

"I protest with the greatest energy against the charge that I abandoned the idea of the reunion of Austria with Germany on the occasion of the meetings at Saint-Germain. During these negotiations I always advocated union with Germany; but was opposed by the Christian-Socialist press, which at that time antagonized the idea. I was bound to assure the victualing of six million people, and to this end made journeys to Prague, Rome, and Paris, but could not go to Berlin without losing the advantage previously gained in the promised delivery of foodstuffs.

"We declared [at Saint-Germain] that we would demand admission to the Council of the League of Nations in order to justify our right to be reunited to Germany, as Austria in its actual state is incapable of separate existence. Up till that time we should continue to get along as well as we might with the aid of the Powers. The League of Nations meets in November and we shall at the earliest moment insist upon the raising of the embargo against joining Germany. But the League of Nations is the refuge of the imperialistic ideal, and as long as imperialistic France plays the chief rôle in its policy, we shall not obtain much. We shall obtain nothing through violence, and therefore we must practise patience. Annexation to Germany should and shall be consummated because the entire proletariat desires this union and is ready to make a struggle for it."

A special section of the commission on reparations, we are reminded by a Paris *Temps* correspondent at Vienna, was charged to study the economic and financial situation of Austria and to establish a complete budget of its liabilities and resources, in order that an accurate knowledge might be had of the volume of aid needed. The *Temps* correspondent reminds us that it is the budget of a country "suddenly cut off from all its vital organs by the disruption of the ancient monarchy," wherefore the onlooker may judge of the difficulties involved in making it once again "a living being." This informant proceeds:

"The first operation in the fixing of the budget is the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the placing of the financial system on a sound basis. This system has been weakened day after day by a continual output of assignats which have been issued perforce under menace of strikes because of the growing needs of the state and the salaries of innumerable functionaries. . . . Coincidently with its effort to establish a sound money basis in Austria, the commission is trying to assure Austria of coal and raw materials necessary for the resumption of her industrial life. Here, of course, the present difficulties of production and transport in Europe have to be taken in account. The lack of coal is one of the chief privations of Austria, especially because of its interference with labor. But the question is not beyond solving, for investigations reveal that if Austria can have a monthly supply of two hundred thousand tons she can carry on her industrial effort."

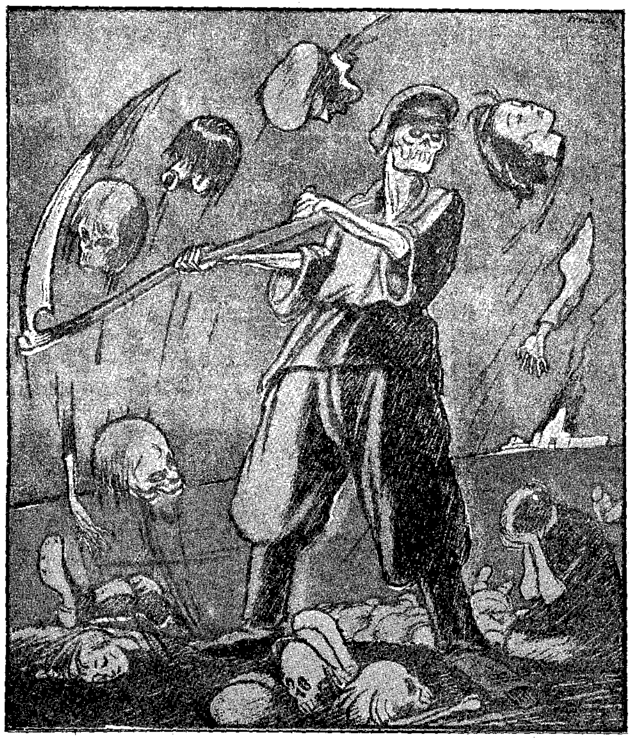
LENINE AS A "SCIENTIFIC FANATIC"

THERE IS IN THE HEART of Lenine the "white flame, the holy madness of the saints," and tho at one time Maxim Gorki's "natural pity" for the Russian people forced him to look upon this madness "as almost a crime," now he sees the matter very differently, and he tells us that "for Lenine Russia is simply material for an experiment that has been begun on a world-embracing planetary scale." Some anti-Bolsheviki suggest that Communistic zealots in other parts of the world may put on their thinking-caps at this declaration of Mr. Gorki's that Russia is merely serving for a vivisection operation in political economics. Mr. Gorki makes his profession of faith in the Russian Communist organ *Kommunistichesky International,* in which he writes:

> "While I am an adherent of the theory that the rôle of the individual in the development of civilization is infinitely small, it is nevertheless my opinion that Vladimir Kyich Lenine is a fount of energy without whose force the Russian revolution would not have attained its present dimensions. Once I compared him, with certain reservations, to Peter the Great, and people smiled at this comparison, which they considered an exaggeration. It was a comparison with purposed reservations, because it is my personal belief that Lenine's rôle as Russia's social reformer is less important than the part he is playing as a world revolutionist. He is not merely a man on whom destiny has devolved the awesome responsibility of plowing up the varicolored, shapeless, sluggish antheap of human beings we call Russia, he is also the man whose will is a battering-ram that with powerful and tireless strokes makes tremble the towering capitalist states of the West and the age-long rotting soil of the hideous, slave-built despotisms of the East."

When Mr. Gorki first came to see Lenine's work in Russia as only a preparatory course for the university of the world, he was greatly agitated because of his "sense of pity for the Russian people." But, he tells us:

> "Having seen the revolution continually waking into life and organizing forces to destroy the foundations of the capitalist order, I have grown to think that even if Russia must be the object of experiment, it is unfair to blame that fact on Lenine because he is making an effort to put the potential energy of the Russian working masses into actual energy in operation."

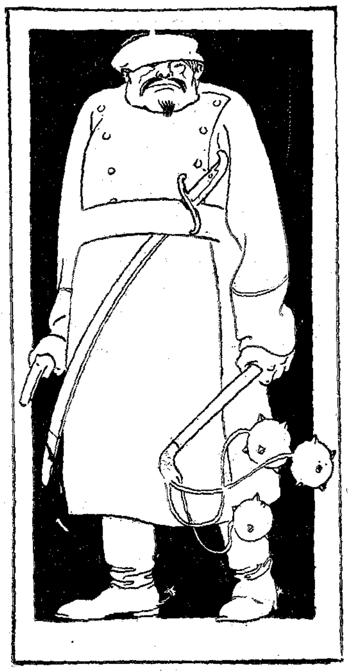


"RED" CIVILIZATION.

Only Bolshevism brings real peace into the world.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

When people charge Lenine with having set civil war in motion, Mr. Gorki calls to mind sardonically Lloyd George, the "double-faced," that "shameless cynic Clemenceau," and that "naive romanticist of democracy, President Wilson." All these "great men" and the Socialists who "voted credits for organizing the European carnage," the savants who "invented poison-gas and other atrocious instruments of war," the poets "who, in 1914, cursed the Germans, and in 1918 the British—all this rust on the surface of the old corroding society has inflicted on European civilization a wound that is perhaps mortal." Now it continues "to martyr Russia with Sadistic glee by lending its aid to the prolongation of civil war and by trying to strangle her through blockade and murder her children through hunger and cold." Lenine has made mistakes, Mr. Gorki admits, but they are the mistakes of an honest man, while "Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Co." are "jailers and executioners aiming to murder a whole people." Lenine, we are told further, is a scientific fanatic, "with icy and biting logic, a tongue of steel and possest of an inexpugnable calm." He is becoming "a legendary figure to the lowly and humble from India to Norway," and that is a good thing, "for the mass of people must first believe in order to act."



THE REVISED CRY IN RUSSIA.

"Proletarians of all lands, bend your backs to the knout of freedom!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

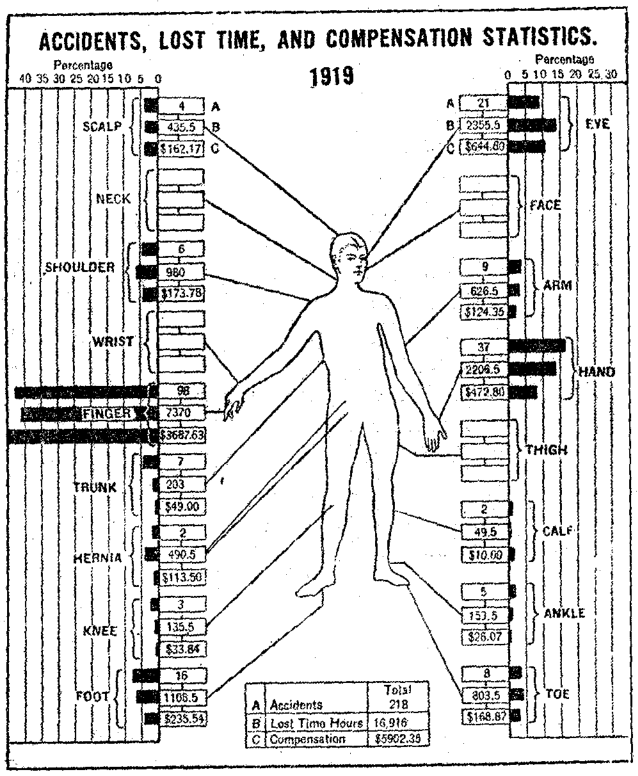
A TURKISH ATTACK ON THE NATIONALISTS—Signs that Mustafa Kemal's day is fast declining are noted here and there on the Near-East political horizon, and one of the sharpest criticisms of the whole Nationalist movement appears in the Constantinople *Peyam-Sabah,* which utterly repudiates Mustafa and his men and objurgates them in a tone which some irate Christian editors may envy. The leaders of the Nationalist forces, from Mustafa through Kavakli Fevzi, Kiazim Kara Bekir, and Noureddin down to Deaf Ismet and Ali Fouad, it says, have been "deafening our ears with shouts of their military prowess and virtue." So it believed that the persons opposing the Greek advance on the Smyrna and Brousa fronts were these "same great and famous generals." Yet in the announcement from the Greek Army it is revealed that the sole defender of those regions is the infamous Cherkez Edhem, the "arch brigand who has outdone Chakirdjali and Lefter," and this daily continues:

> "If we think how many people Cherkez Edhem has killed everywhere, and how many homes he has destroyed, this robber chief is nothing but a monster in human form, deprived from birth of every kindly feeling or sentiment of religion, faith, or patriotism. He is the moving spirit of those foul and hideous bands, the forces falsely dubbed Nationalist. He it is that carried out those unheard-of atrocities and excesses against the helpless population first of Adabazar and later of Zile and Yozghat; and a few days before the Greek entry he robbed and devastated the unfortunate Simav. From such incidents we judge that the power and might of Mustafa Kemal in Anatolia are but words, and empty boasts, when his followers are under the authority of this robber Cherkez Edhem, for while they began this system of outlawry, he has exceeded them all in robbery and insurrection."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ANALYZING ACCIDENTS TO SAVE THE WORKERS

ACCIDENTS AT THE FACTORY of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company have been analyzed and the results displayed to the employees on graphic charts. The information about causes and results, thus clearly set forth, has been of great value in the safety program that the company is carrying on, we are told by H. W. Patton, in an article contributed to *Factory* (Chicago). How to eliminate or reduce accidents, Mr. Patton says, is the problem of practically every industrial plant, because mishaps not only curtail production but cost money both to employers and to workers. And the workers are the ones who must do the suffering. Most large plants now have safety departments that study conditions and figure out appliances and devices for the protection of the worker. The Burroughs Company has devised, in this connection, the plan noted above, which has already proved effective in accident-prevention and seems likely to maintain or better its present record. We read:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

LOOK OUT FOR FINGERS, HANDS, AND EYES!

A chart that shows the workers the members that are in greatest peril.

"The company is keeping an accurate record of every accident occurring in the plant. These records are obtained from the plant hospital. It is the time-losing mishaps that come in for particular attention in the efforts of the safety department to prevent recurrences.

"The accidents that occurred in the plant during all of 1919 were carefully analyzed to determine their causes, if possible. This was quite an undertaking, because every piece of machinery that exposed an employee to danger is equipped with a safety device. After the accidents had been carefully studied, three charts were prepared from the information thus gained. One chart showed the hour of the day when most accidents occurred; another chart showed on what day of the week most mishaps befell workers; and still another chart disclosed what parts of the bodies of the men and women were most exposed to danger while at work.

"These charts told a graphic story, and the firm wanted every employee to see them, so they were placed on exhibition during a safety campaign in the plant in May. They also were reproduced in the employees' magazine about the time the campaign began. There was also an article telling the causes of the accidents as shown by the charts and a plea to the workers to join in the accident-prevention campaign.

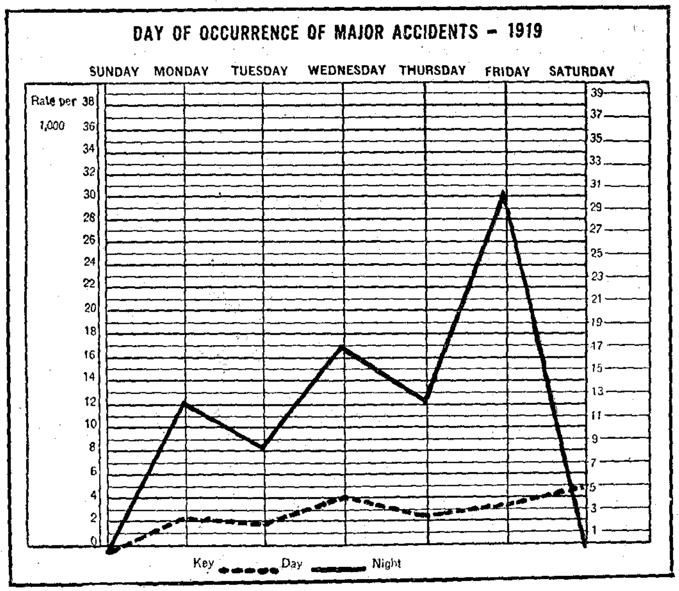
"In connection with the charts, it was pointed out that 218 employees had been injured so badly during 1919 that they lost 16,916 hours, and that their pay-envelops were short $10,995.40 in consequence of this lost time. This amount was over and above what was paid them under the compensation law. The employees were informed that they would not have lost this money and would have escaped pain and suffering if they had been more careful.

"The chart showing the figure of a man disclosed to the men and women that the fingers of the employees were most subject to injury. It was explained to them, through their magazine, that this was due to the large amount of fine assembling. Slight cuts often resulted in infection, because the employee suffering one did not go to the plant hospital promptly. Infections involving the loss of time are classed as accidents, and this was a message for any one suffering a laceration to go at once to the plant hospital.

"Injuries to the feet and scalp were pointed out as being mostly due to falling objects. It was explained that injuries to the eyes were in the majority of cases due to flying particles. Along with this was an injunction to wear goggles when working on certain jobs.

"The majority of injuries to shoulders, arms, and hands were caused by heavy lifting, and employees were advised to read the safety bulletins around the plant, which show the proper way to lift heavy objects."

In checking up the accidents, we are told further, the safety department found that the largest number occurred to night-workers, and this was shown by means of another chart. The men were told that this probably was due to their not resting sufficiently during the day, so that they lacked vigilance while at work at night. Accidents to night-workers reached the peak on Friday nights, probably due to fatigue as the week was drawing to a close. Accidents began occurring to day-workers on Monday mornings, and a study of this condition disclosed that



FRIDAY NIGHT AS AN UNLUCKY TIME.

The chart tells the days of the week on which most accidents occur. The cause for more of them on some days than on others is told the workers. In this way they know the means for avoiding some of these mishaps.

the employees did not get settled down to work promptly enough after their Saturday afternoon and Sunday holidays. To quote further:

"The employees were shown that there was a falling off in the number of accidents on Tuesdays, because they remained at home and rested Monday nights. In support of this statement attention was called to the fact that accidents increased again on Wednesdays, indicating that the victims went out Tuesday nights.

"The accidents fluctuated in this manner until the end of the week, and it was pointed out as seeming proof that employees stayed home to rest one night and went out the next night, which caused the accident line to curve upward the day after being out at night. Of course, this was a suggestion to rest more and to get a full night's sleep each night. Accidents to day-workers reached their peak during the last working hour on Saturday forenoons, and this was explained by fatigue overtaking them. They were warned to fight off any feeling of lassitude.

"Another cause for the accident-line climbing upward toward the end of the week was due to the haste of piece-workers. It was pointed out that some employees take it easy during the beginning of the week. They expect to catch up later. In their haste toward the end of the week, they are less careful, thereby subjecting themselves to injury. This was a suggestion to 'carry on' at an even gait all week.

"Another chart indicated to employees the hours during which accidents occurred in 1919, black blocks in a circle just outside hour figures showing the fluctuation from hour to hour. It was disclosed that the majority of accidents to day-workers occurred from 10 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., when the noon-bell rings. This was explained to the men and women that they probably were hungry and a little tired as dinner-time drew near. This chart showed a really small percentage of accidents for the first half-hour of work after dinner—from 12:30 P.M. to 1 P.M., but between 1 and 2 P.M. there were quite a number, and the employees were told this undoubtedly was due to reaction after a hearty meal. This was a hint to fight off any feeling of sluggishness.

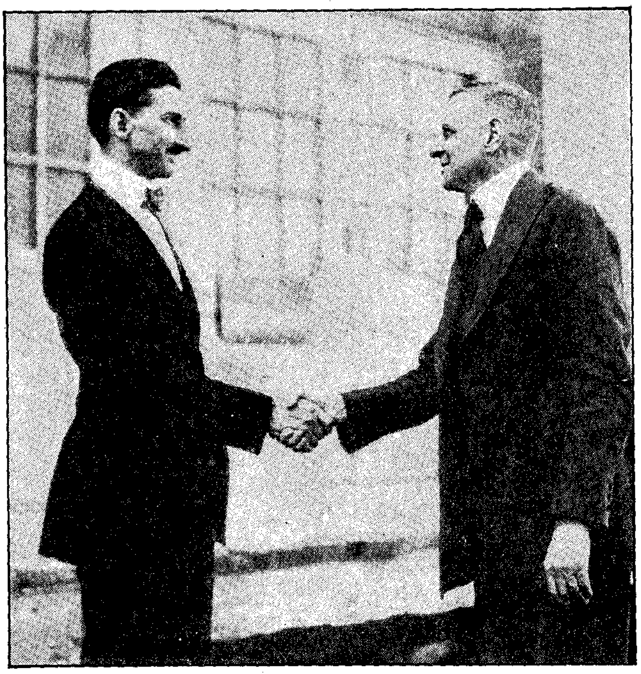
"The plant had only thirty-five time-losing accidents per one thousand employees for all of 1919, certainly a good record, but the firm believes this can be bettered, and its safety campaign was undertaken to impress on its employees the necessity of being always careful, not only while at work in the plant, but on the streets and in their homes.

"All employees had an opportunity to see the charts and study them at an exhibit in the office building, during noon hours for one week, and the great majority of them came. The exhibit consisted of safety appliances, photographs of the plant hospital, pictures of some of the firm's welfare activities, and other things consistent with accident-prevention work.

"These charts were also published in the shop magazine, and with them was published an invitation to all employees to send in safety suggestions to the safety department."

CHARACTER IN HAND-SHAKING

BY THE WAY in which you shake hands with a man he is able to judge correctly of your character, trustworthiness, and aptitudes. And it will be useless for you to unlearn your method and adopt another; for keen observation of other ways of yours will enable him to uncover your deception. This is one of the points given to salesmen by Dr. Charles F. Boger, director of personnel of the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company, Cleveland, to enable them to judge their "prospects." We quote so much of his article on "Sizing Up Your Man," contributed to *Electrical Merchandising* (New York), as pertains to the various types of hand-shake and their respective significances as understood by Dr. Boger. He writes:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Electrical Merchandising," New York.

HOW A FRIENDLY MAN SHAKES HANDS.

Dr. Boger, at the right, says that "When you meet a man and in shaking hands he presses his thumb firmly on the back of your palm, it instantly reveals to you that he is friendly."

"The first natural step is to shake hands. . . . To the observant eye it will be seen that personal mannerisms in this regard may be divided into five classes, all others being a modification or a combination of any one of the five. We find the friendly, viselike grip; the listless or indifferent shake of the hand; the half-imposed shake, shaking hands with the finger-tips, and the closed fist when the owner is engaged in conversation. They may be briefly set down in this order with the accompanying rules.

THE FRIENDLY HAND-SHAKE

"The man who when hand-shaking gives a full hand and presses his thumb against the back of your hand is social, liberal, and a congenial companion.

THE ECONOMICAL HAND-SHAKE

"The man who does not press his thumb against the back of your hand when shaking hands is thrifty and economical to a fault; he is niggardly, almost miserly, and hence a poor associate in revelry and amusement. Notice, also, that the higher he holds his thumb the stingier he is.

THE SECRETIVE HAND-SHAKE

"The man who offers the tips of his fingers is sly, secretive, and cunning. He may abound in polish and smoothness, but not in truthfulness. You would do well not to trust him.

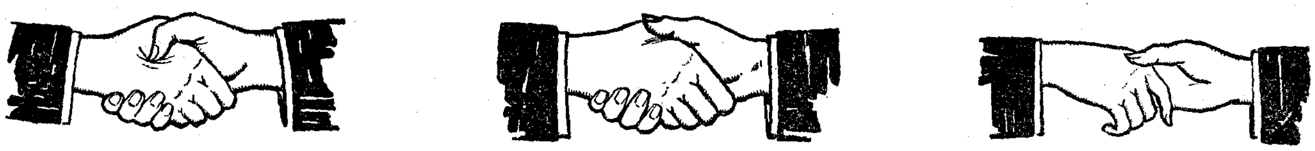
THE INDIFFERENT HAND-SHAKE

"A person who gives you his hand as tho he was laying a piece of wood or brick in it is noted for his lack of force and indifference to society in general. Such a character lacks refinement, and while he may be honest in intent, he may be easily led and imposed upon by others.

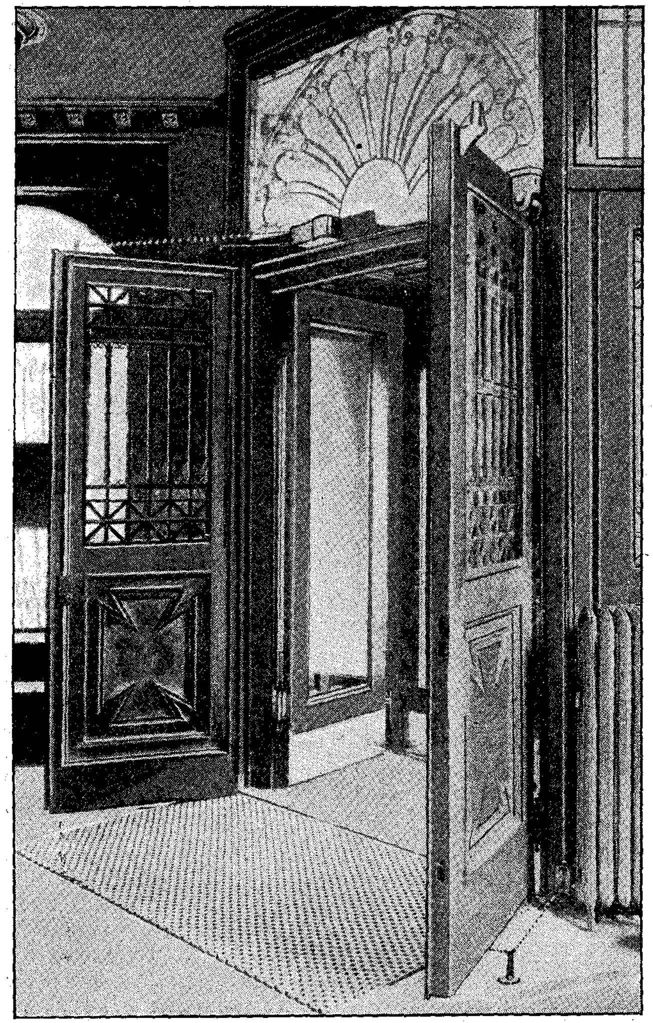
THE CLOSED FIST

"This may ofttimes be witnessed on the stump and in public lectures. Upon investigation you will invariably find that the man who talks with his hands closed in the form of a fist is insincere and given to exaggeration.

"Modification of these types, in a less or greater degree, will



FRIENDLY. ECONOMICAL. SECRETIVE.



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

DOORS THAT TRAP THIEVES.

bear relative proportion in these propensities which they signify. You may ask, granting what you say is true, would it not be an easy matter to cultivate a straight-from-the-shoulder hand-shake, thereby frustrating your rule? That may be true, but the nature of the individual, despite all that culture and education can do, will not prevent the skilful observer detecting the sham practised.

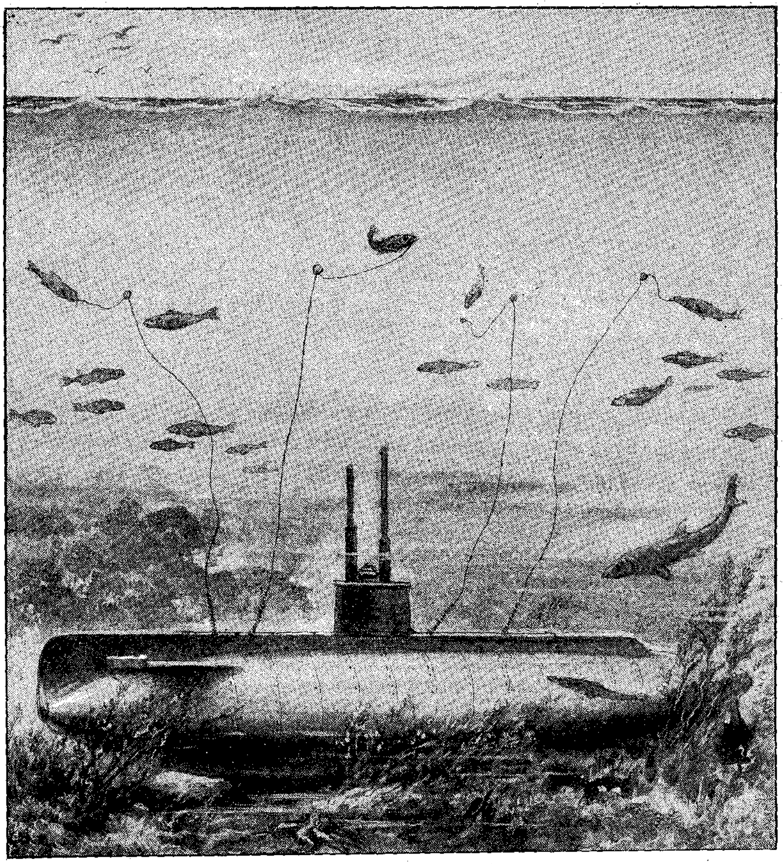
"Then, again, altho a man may alter his hand-shake and affect an honest, social grasp of a hand, it is beyond his power to transform his features, *i.e.*, eyes, nose, lips, and the general outline of his face and head. Therefore, since there exists a perfect harmony between the different parts of man, it would be useless for one to conceal his characteristics beneath the cloak of an assumed hand-shake, because they would only be detected through the remaining mediums."

FISHING UPSIDE DOWN—Fishing with inverted lines from the decks of American submarines is the newest pastime among crews operating in the Pacific Ocean from the Los Angeles submarine base, we are informed by John Edwin Hogg, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). He says:

"The boats make frequent practise trips between Los Angeles and Santa Catalina Island. The water in this area averages about ninety feet in depth, and is one of the finest fishing-grounds of the Pacific coast. Frequently the boats dive to the bottom, and lie there with their motors shut off while practising submarine signaling, torpedo-tube routine, and the like. The upside-down fishing is done in a very simple manner. Prior to making a dive the men arrange their lines on the deck rails of the submarine. The hooks are baited, and are strung out on the decks to be carried upward when the boat dives by a float attached near the hook. Since any fish that takes the bait cannot be removed until the boat comes to the surface, the lines are fastened to the deck rail by coil springs. This practically eliminates the chance of losing the fish by its breaking the line or tearing the hook out of its mouth. Thus the baited hooks 'dangle upward' when the submarine is resting on the sea-bottom—then along comes a fish, swallows the bait, and snags himself. This method of submarine fishing was given a try-out recently by an electrician aboard the submarine *H-5*. He baited four lines prior to making a dive, and when the boat came to the surface he had three yellowtail, weighing twenty-four, twenty-eight, and thirty-two pounds, respectively. A fourth fish had taken the bait, but got away."

SELF-CLOSING DOORS TO TRAP THIEVES—When you hold up the bank cashier and start for the open door with the cash in hand, you are by no means out of the woods; for somebody may press a button with the result that the door may be shut and locked when you reach it. The unkind bankers may even let you get into the vestibule and trap you there like a rat, by operating the doors on both sides. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

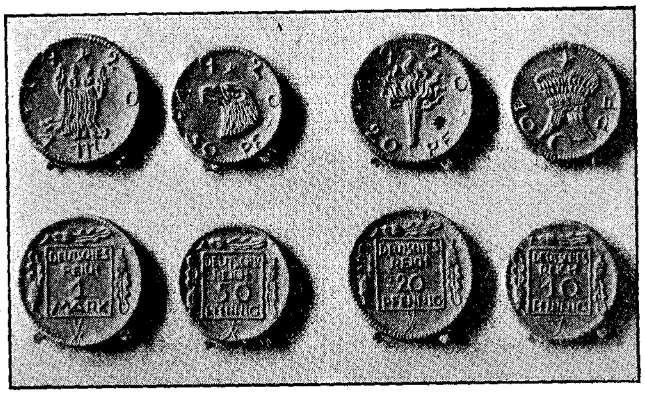
"Problems of the gravest character and import frequently are solved, after complex measures have failed, by methods of the utmost simplicity. Take the current epidemic of bank robberies, for example. Probably only bankers know the extent to which special policing systems, ingenious signaling arrangements, and instruction and drilling of employees have been tried and found wanting in the practical test. Forestalling, foiling, or capturing an audacious and determined crook, or gang of them, bent on obtaining money from a bank without the conventional details, has continued, seemingly, to be a matter rather of luck than of science. It is fitting, tho unusual, that two police officers, full of experience in the ways of New York criminals, should have been first to see the mechanical remedy for this situation, and to apply for patents on a mechanism to accomplish it. The function of this new device, almost absurdly elemental and effective, is merely to close the bank-doors, thus trapping the suspected malefactor in the very act of villainy. It requires the pressure of finger or foot on a button



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

UPSIDE-DOWN FISHING FROM A SUBMARINE.

to do this; but the button may be located anywhere, or dozens of them scattered about the room or building at every strategic point. Windows as well as doors, and even skylights, may be equipped with the little metal cases containing the powerful controls, and when the circuit is completed, they all close instantly and inexorably. Then, the robber trapt beyond escape, an alarm is sounded, outside, or in the police-station, or anywhere desired. It is declared to be a curious bit of criminal psychology that a burglar fights only when there is hope of escape, and so, caught, he submits without resistance. In one New York bank the new door-closer had just been installed when it captured its first victim, a suspected forger. Another bank has equipped both inner and outer doors with them, so that when the fleeing culprit reaches the outer one, the inner one is closed, and he is trapt in the vestibule. The usefulness of the system obviously is not confined to banks, as it may be applied to any room or building where valuables are kept. One railroad is reported to have fitted its express- and money-cars with door-closers, and it has been suggested that fire-doors might be made, by its aid, more effective in shutting out a still more dangerous enemy."



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF SMALL COINS.

German mark and 10, 20, and 50 pfennig.

PORCELAIN MONEY

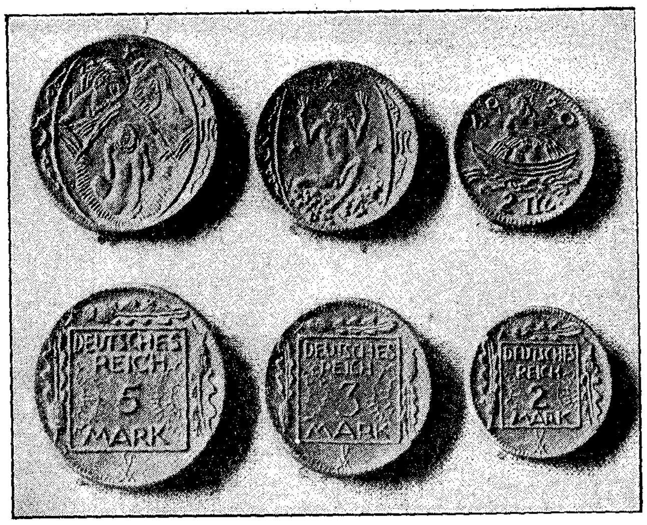
GERMANY NOW PROPOSES to issue coins made of stamped porcelain, in the denominations of two, three, and five marks. Such money, of course, is on a par with notes of paper, being a mere promise to pay, or with our pennies and nickels, where the value of the metal is much less than that represented by the coin. It has obvious advantages over paper money—in cleanliness, for example—and it is far lighter than metal coin. It is bulkier than paper, however, and might easily be crusht if stept on. The invention is not a German one, by any means, as porcelain coins have been used in the Orient for two hundred years, and the material was used for private coinage, or "tokens," in England over a century since.

It is interesting to note that the origin of porcelain money was among the gamblers of Siam. It was developed from the use of porcelain disks used as "counters" in gambling games. These were found so serviceable as representations of values that their use was gradually extended to a point where they took the place of small money. For this purpose porcelain coins would seem to be far superior to the old-fashioned "shin-plasters" once used for subsidiary money in the United States. Whether any other nation will imitate Germany in her adoption of the porcelain system of coinage remains to be seen. Writes A. A. Hopkins in *The Scientific American:*

"The mark has depreciated to such an extent that it would hardly pay to coin it in anything more valuable than copper or iron, and porcelain seems to be an excellent medium of exchange. Municipal coins particularly for use on cars, 'tram currency,' are now in use in Hamburg and other cities. The factory facilities are large at Meissen, and there is nothing specially to make at present, so that there seems to be no reason why porcelain coins should not be manufactured at the erstwhile plant that turned out vases and wonderful dinner sets. The coins are very sanitary, as to clean them it is only necessary to throw them into water. Owing to the technical plant required for their fabrication—we can not say minting—they are very difficult to counterfeit. Porcelain coins are not new, as two of the old English potteries adopted 'china' or porcelain tokens. They were made at Worcester in denominations of one and two shillings. In 1801 five- and seven-shilling tokens were issued at Pinxton. These were oval in shape, flat on one side and convex on the other side, which bears the value in large figures. They were called 'chang' or 'chanu' money, a dialect corruption of the word Chinese.

"It is the oriental use of porcelain for coinage which possesses the most interest. Siamese porcelain tokens were in use from the middle of the eighteenth century until 1871, when they were forbidden. The majority of these pieces were issued in Bangkok, largely by gambling-houses, the fraternity at that time having an enviable reputation for honesty! There are at least eight hundred and ninety known kinds. They occur in a great variety of shapes, colors, and values. The denominations are on the reverse and are generally in blue. The native name of this currency is '*Pi.*' The inscriptions are usually in Chinese, as the gambling-houses were usually owned and operated by Chinese.

"The origin of the coins or tokens is interesting. Gamblers in Siam squatted down on an oblong mat, at one end of which the cashier, or *croupier*, was seated in a kneeling attitude. The coins which changed ownership so frequently were thrown a considerable distance, and, being bullet-shaped, often rolled in the wrong direction. To remedy this, the owners introduced special counters like the well-known 'chips' with which the average red-blooded American is entirely familiar. In time porcelain was adopted and the use of the counters was gradually extended to general use, as they were issued under authority granted in the gambling license or concession. So they rapidly became a medium of exchange and were found to fill a long-felt want for small money, but the circulation went beyond its legal sphere. Counterfeits soon made their appearance, and the gamblers made constant changes in the size, shape, and colors, for they are found in round, oval, star, lozenge, gourd, leaf, butterfly, bat, and fish shapes. Finally, the Government interposed and would not allow the tokens to circulate as money altho they probably still pass muster in the games of 'fan-tan' or whatnot which so interest the Celestial. There is a large collection of these tokens in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society in New York. For our photographs we are indebted to our valued English contemporary, *The Illustrated London News.*"



From "The Illustrated London News." Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

GERMAN "BISCUIT" PORCELAIN COINS.

2, 3, and 5 mark pieces.

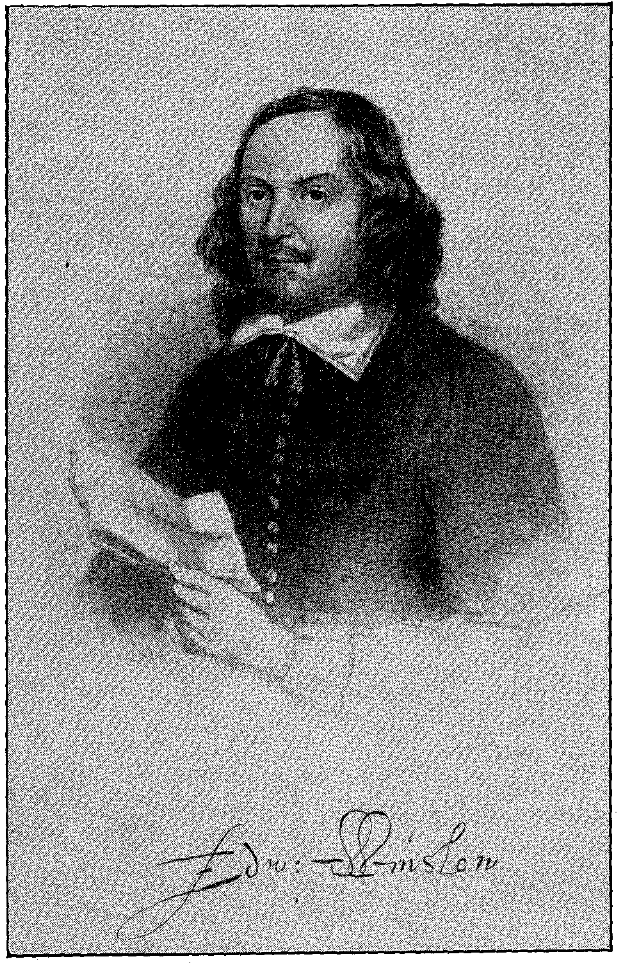
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 99

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

PILGRIM TREASURES DISCOVERED

THE TREASURES OF "OUR GRANDFATHERS" are nowhere more prized than in America—perhaps because we have so few. Many are the family claims of representation in that *Mayflower* company, but how little remains for proof! The London *Graphic* reprints the one existent portrait of a Pilgrim voyager in Edward Winslow, so our family portraits, if they have perchance contained a stray Pilgrim or two, stand in the shadow of doubt. Next to picture-collecting is, perhaps, the growing greed of autograph possession. It is not so hard, granting a long purse, to secure "the Presidents"; harder is it to acquire "the Signers"; but who ever thought of setting out to get the Pilgrims? Massachusetts has the manuscript history of the Pilgrims in the autograph of William Bradford, who became Governor of New England; but until recently only the British Museum has had an autograph of John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, and that has been regarded by many authorities as spurious. Now an undoubted signature has come to light in Leyden, being found by Dr. Eekhof among the notarial papers in the city archives. The Museum specimen, signed on a tract written by John Dove in 1602, is, by this new discovery, disproved. A signature similar to that on the Dove tract has been found on a pamphlet published in 1605, but the indisputable autograph is thus described in *The Graphic:*



EDWARD WINSLOW,

Said to be the only existent portrait of a Pilgrim Father. The picture is preserved in Plymouth, England.

"The Leyden deed signed by John Robinson, of whose autograph Dr. Eekhof is assured, refers to a debt acknowledged by Robinson, Thomas Brewer, and William Jepson—the latter being also well-known members of the Pilgrim community. Brewer possest money and position, and, jointly with another, set up a printing-press in Leyden. Jepson is described as a carpenter and merchant. They covenanted to pay seven hundred and forty-four guilders by a certain date. A later entry confirms the fact that the debt was discharged before the period mentioned. In the second document, dated a week before the Pilgrim Fathers left Holland in the *Speedwell,* William Bradford authorized two of his friends who remained behind to collect one hundred carolus guilders which were owing to him as a mortgage by a Leyden citizen.

"Dr. Eekhof's discovery also disclosed the will of John Robinson's widow. This was drawn up eighteen years after The Pilgrim Fathers' pastor had passed away. She remained in the city, and at the time of her death had four children, to whom she devised her belongings. To each and all she bestowed something of value. Her son Isaac had gone out to New England with the Pilgrims, had married and settled there. To his wife his mother bequeathed 'the long cloak and skirt of black cloth of appearer.' To the son, who was a doctor in England, was given his father's Rhemish Testament.

"Dr. Plooij, of Leyden, and Dr. Rendel Harris, Ryland's Library, Manchester, have also collaborated in other researches. They have issued a facsimile edition of those portions of the official Betrothal Book at Leyden which relate to the Pilgrim Fathers. These are of real historic value, because they supply legal particulars respecting the betrothals and marriages. First there is the date of the betrothal and later of the marriage itself and the names of the officiating magistrates."

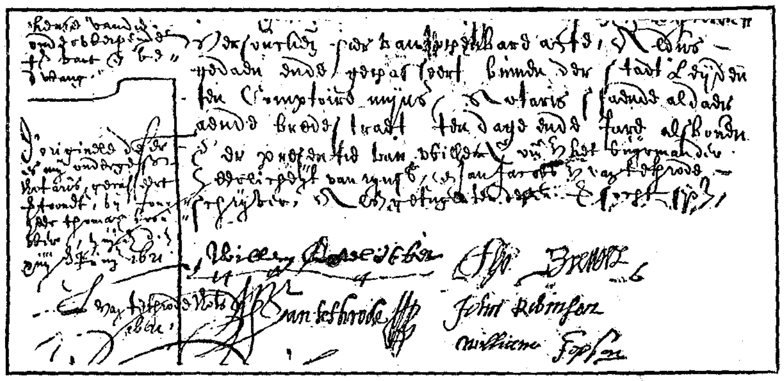
A document relating to William Bradford was also found by the Leyden professor, and these three are said to have created a sensation among those who had gathered at Leyden this summer to pay their tributes to the founders. In an article in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. George H. Sargent presents translations of these documents made by A. J. F. Van Laer, State Archivist of New York, and authority on Dutch notarial documents. The task of translation was not easy, as we see:

"Very often the handwriting is cramped, the spelling is more or less phonetic, the paper is defaced by stains, dirt, or age, and the words which are to be made out are in a foreign language which has altered in construction in the course of time. The signature of Thomas Brewer on the first of these documents is in the English style of writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth; that of John Robinson is singularly modern in appearance, while that of William Jepson is plainly the writing of a man who was unaccustomed to the pen. In the body of the document, it will be noticed, these names, which appear in the fourth, fifth, and sixth lines, are written 'Joncheer Thomas Brouwer, Jan Rabbijns, dienaer des godtlicken woorts, ende Willem Jepsen,' while in the second document Jepson's name is spelled 'Jespen,' altho both were written by the same notary, J. Van Tethrode.

"The document which bears the Robinson signature is an acknowledgment of indebtedness, given by Brewer, Robinson, and Jepson in behalf of Seigneur Jehan de Lalaing for the sum of seven hundred and forty-four guilders, thirteen stivers, and three pence on account of several years' accumulated interest, the last due on May day, 1621. The three subscribers promise to pay this on May day, 1621, without further delay, this agreement being drawn up by the notary and signed on January 2, 1621, at his office on the Breestraat, in the presence of the notary's clerk, Jan Jacobsz. van Tethrode and Willem Cornelisz. Ket, a farm- or 'buryman' of the manor of Rijnsburch. . . . . . .

"In this signature we have the first authentic autograph of Robinson known, altho since then, under date of 1602, Dr. Rendel Harris writes, another has been discovered in England. Until this Leyden document was found, the signature of another person has passed for genuine. This is the one which appears on the title-page of a pamphlet in the British Museum, 'A Persvvasion to the English Recusants,' by John Dove, D.D., printed in 1602. A reproduction of this, taken from Dr. Dexter's 'Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years,' is found in Winsor's 'Narrative and Critical History of America,' altho the historian cautiously says that 'No wholly authenticated signature of Robinson is known.' Dr. Dexter fails to vouch for the genuineness of the British Museum's signature, altho the 'experts' there pronounced it genuine. Another signature, much like that in Dove's tract, is found on the title-page of a book by Edwin Sandys, dated 1605, which belonged to the late Charles Deane, of Cambridge.

"The error of the 'experts' was natural, for England, at that time, as now, was full of John Smiths, John Joneses, and John Robinsons."



SIGNED BY JOHN ROBINSON.

End of a legal document, recently discovered, bearing the name of the pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden. The first authentic document with his signature.

John Robinson died on March 1, 1625, and was buried in Leyden. He had six children, John, Bridget, Isaac, Mercy, Fear, and Jacob. One of the family came to this country. Judge Sewell's "Journal," describing his tour of New England in 1702, tells of visiting Isaac Robinson, who came to New England in 1631, and who was ninety-two years old at the time of Sewell's visit. We have glimpses of the others in the newly found will:

"This document shows that Robinson's widow did not remarry, and that in 1643, when the will was executed, she had four children, these being, besides the two daughters and Isaac, who lived in New England, the eldest son John, who was a doctor of medicine and lived in England, was married and had two sons, John and Maria. Each of these grandchildren, by the terms of the will, was to receive a silver spoon. The two little daughters of her daughter Bridget, named Maria and Martha, received similar tokens. Isaac's wife, who lived in New England, was to receive her long cloak and skirt of black cloth. Dr. John Robinson, her son, was to have the 'Reemse' Testament. This was apparently Pastor John Robinson's Bible, or 'Rhemish Testament,' an English translation known as the Rhemes and Douai version, altho it might be a book by Thomas Cartwright, 'A Confutation of the Rhemists' Translation' issued from the Pilgrim Fathers' Press in Leyden in 1618, as this folio also contains the New Testament. Her daughter Fear is to receive a silver cup and all the household effects which the mother had acquired in the last four years or might acquire before her death, as well as all her mother's clothes, both linen and woolen, which were not specifically given to Isaac's wife."

Mr. Sargent points to the effacing power which time works on national characteristics:

"It is noticeable that in this document, written only twenty-three years after the Pilgrim embarkation, the English names have become transformed into Dutch. The Dutch names followed the pronunciation of the English names. Dr. John Robinson is Johannes Robens; and his son is Jan; Bridget is Brechgen; Fear is Veer, and the witnesses, Stephen Butterfield, bookseller, and John Masterson, sayworker, are respectively Steven Butturveldt and Jan Meester. This is proof, as Dr. Eekhof points out, that even in so short a time John Robinson's congregation was beginning to melt into Dutch society."

BYGONE BEST-SELLERS

A PROSE ELEGY among mausoleums is what a Columbia professor composes for writers of to-day. The tone is serene as Gray's, for he apparently would not wish to disturb the slumbers of one inhabitant of that land of dead novels, even tho the tenants of these tombs rattled loudly in their lifetime and sold their books in thousands. The moral of it all is that "sufficient unto the day are the novels thereof." What has happened to the best-sellers of the past, Prof. Brander Matthews declares, will surely happen to the best-sellers of the present. Those who "insist strenuously in being up to date" will all the sooner be out of date. "The immediately contemporary is always temporary." The professor, writing in the New York *Times*, adduces a few rules:

"If you persist in putting a message into your novels, if you yield to a momentary obsession with sex, if you charge fiction with propaganda, you may challenge attention for an hour or a day or a week, perhaps even for a year—and then the yawning grave and the neglected tombstone.

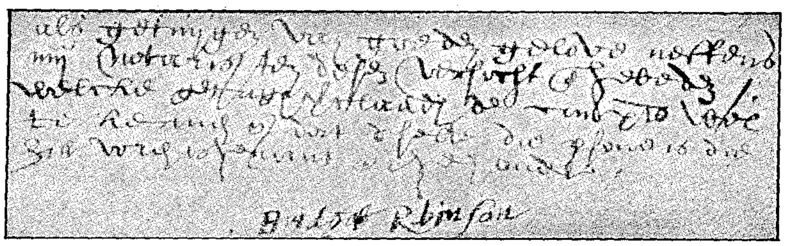
"Even when they are not surcharged with the contemporaneous, best-sellers are like babies and widowers—difficult to carry through the second summer."

This sort of doubt in the face of apparently contradictory fact would seem to demand proof both by author and enthusiastic reader. Professor Matthews mentions such best-sellers of an early day as "The Prince of the House of David," whose vogue lasted through the '50's, and "Rutledge," flourishing in the '60's of the last century. But this is perhaps appealing to nonogenarians. "The Lamplighter" might also cry to its devotees on the other shore. To prove the point at issue there needs a bolder dash among the "once widely read Victorian novelists":

"Thackeray died fifty-seven years ago and Dickens died fifty years ago; and their deeds live after them. But how about their contemporaries? How about George Eliot, first and foremost? Mr. Brownell naturally included her in his acute studies of 'Victorian Prose Masters'; 'Silas Marner' is prescribed by the College Entrance Examination Board; and yet she seems to be falling from her high estate. Her books, or some of them, may be classics, but they are evidence in behalf of Mark Twain's definition—books that everybody praises and that nobody reads. Forty years ago Sidney Lanier published a series of lectures on the 'English Novel' in which he immolated at the feet of George Eliot all her predecessors; and to us to-day the Southern poet's book has taken its place among the curiosities of criticism.

"And Charles Reade, who was very jealous of George Eliot, and who once anonymously—in an article he wrote with his own hand in his own praise—accused her of repeated plagiarism from him—what of Charles Reade still survives? 'Peg Woffington,' perhaps, and the 'Cloister and the Hearth,' no more and no less, even if efforts are still made to get subscribers for library editions of his complete works. A library edition may be most flattering to the author's vanity, it may even be comforting to his bank-account; but it is a frail bulwark against the assault of the serried years. Wilkie Collins has also had his library edition; but few readers there are under thirty years of age who are familiar with more than the 'Moonstone,' a masterpiece of the mystery story. There is a diminishing group of scattered admirers of Wilkie Collins who insist that the 'Woman in White' and 'Man and Wife' ought not to be forgotten. Then there is Anthony Trollope, whose writings were too many and too multifarious to tempt the manufacturers of complete library editions and who suffers from the unfortunate uniformity of merit in his multitudinous narratives, no one standing head and shoulders above the others so that it has a chance to catch the roving eye of a later generation. In place of complete editions there are sets of the Barsetshire Stories and of the Parliamentary Tales, with their uneventful veracity and their stodgy story-telling.

"The line stretches out to the crack of doom, because the Victorian Age witnessed a forced production of fiction, the laborers working overtime. As I run down the list I have here drawn up I find that I have failed to include the names of Miss Braddon and Miss Rhoda Broughton, Mrs. Henry Wood and Mrs. Oliphant, William Black, Walter Besant, and James Payn. There was a library edition of William Black thirty-odd years ago; but less than thirty months ago I asked a little group of graduate students specializing in English literature if any one of them had ever heard of the 'Strange Adventures of a Phaeton,' and no one of them even recalled the name of its author. I tried them then with the 'Ready Money Mortiboy' of Besant and Rice (a well-made and workmanlike story), with the 'Confidential Agent' of James Payn (a model mystery tale, almost as ingenious as the 'Moonstone') and with 'Lady Audley's Secret' of Miss Braddon; and they took no shame in confessing that these were works to which their researches had not led them. Perhaps I might have been more successful if I had asked about the 'East Lynne' of Mrs. Henry Wood, since this story, probably little read nowadays, is still frequently acted in a threadbare and old-fashioned dramatization."



AUTOGRAPH OF BRIDGET ROBINSON,
Wife of the Pilgrim pastor, signed to her will.

Miss Rhoda Broughton died within the last six months, and her death passed almost unnoticed on this side the water, where her books were once widely read. Another woman is recalled:

"Mrs. Oliphant was the most versatile and the most voluminous authoress of her time, an indefatigable maker of all sorts and conditions of books, criticisms and biographies, histories and fictions. She had an intimate knowledge of certain sections of British life, as she proved in her 'Chronicles of Carlingford.' (Once more I call for a show of hands from the class; how many of you have ever read any of Mrs. Oliphant's thirty or forty or fifty novels? None? The class is dismissed.) As a novelist Mrs. Oliphant was solidly documented but painfully uninspired."

Professor Matthews's survey of American contemporaries of these writers inspires no greater faith in his bosom:

"It is pleasant to discover that Hawthorne still holds his own and that the 'Scarlet Letter,' when it came out of copyright a few years ago and appeared in many rival editions, had a sale of several hundred thousand copies within a year or two—a sale probably ten times that which followed its first appearance now nearly threescore years and ten ago. It has proved its possession of 'that ruddy drop of human blood' which Lowell considered the true preservative of popularity. And the contemporary story which outstrips the circulation of the 'Scarlet Letter,' the original American best-seller, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is still one of the indispensable novels; even if we see it sneered at by the supercilious, it retains its power of moving the human heart. Despite its obvious defects, it has the respect of readers who can recognize the eternal truth of *Uncle Tom* himself, of *Topsy*, and of *Cassie*.

"But what about Bret Harte? Is there any volume of his that any educated man is now ashamed to be ignorant of—always excepting his first volume containing the 'Luck of Roaring Camp' and 'Tennessee's Partner'? Few there are to-day who would hesitate to avow that they knew not the bare name of 'Gabriel Conroy' and 'Thankful Blossom.'"

NEGLECTED RICHES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

ONE OF THE YOUNG ILLUMINATI who writes for *The Nation* (New York) is more hopeful of the lure of American classics than is Professor Matthews. This writer, who remains anonymous, imagines certain readers of home-grown books sitting down to "the same old native classics over again." Then, too, he sees certain others continually abusing American literature "because it is no better that it is," and, refusing to read the classics, "are worse off than the patriots, who at least know something, tho not much." Question either, and the chances are, he thinks, that "they have hardly heard of dozens of books which can no more be left out of account than the wit of an Irishman or the onion of a stew." To let the reader know of what he stands accused, the *Nation* writer proceeds on the naive assumption that he alone knows the quality and savor of these books—such, for example, as "the mystical writings of Jonathan Edwards—not his savage sermons." If you don't know it already, *The Nation* finds them "the most exquisite and thrilling of his century," while the letters of Benjamin Franklin "are some of the best reading on earth." There are probably readers who will relish the confirmation of their own taste if they are not convicted of the dereliction the writer here so confidently imputes; so we quote:

"Think of the fluttering of the encyclopedias which went on a few years ago when President Eliot included John Woolman's Journal in the five-foot shelf! Think of the fluttering that would now go on if some one of our first citizens were to point out that Samuel Sewall's diary is almost as amusing as Samuel Pepys's!

"Not to go too far from the present, what about Davy Crockett's incomparably racy autobiography for people who sniff at the frontiersman of Fenimore Cooper? And what shall we say of those who sleep over 'Hiawatha'—not too unnaturally—but have never seen Frank Cushing's versions of the Zuñi folk-tales? They are the same sort as those who vaguely remember Uncle Remus as an entertainer of the nursery and never realize that he and his inventions are not matched once in a century. In poetry they complain of Longfellow—Whittier—Holmes—Lowell, of course, or admire them for wrong qualities, but if you ask them of Emily Dickinson or Father Tabb they are embarrassed, and they have never read more deeply into Whitman than the half a dozen pieces which have beguiled the anthologists. They do not know that 'Moby Dick' is one of the great romances of the world; that the same author's 'Mardi,' strange mad book as it is, has as quaint meat in it as 'The Anatomy of Melancholy'; that 'Typee' and 'Omoo' and Charles Warren Stoddard's 'South Sea Idyls' are alive and aglow with imperishable tropic beauty. They will have looked in vain in all the manuals for an account of E. W. Howe's 'The Story of a Country Town,' altho there never was a literature that could afford to overlook it. They know Thoreau for his 'Nature' writings, so dear to the spinsterly bosom, but do not guess that he is ten times more important as a philosophical anarchist. They know Emerson without knowing his supreme essay on Illusions. They do not even recall Hawthorne's 'The Seven Vagabonds' or 'Ethan Brand.' They will have heard of 'Daisy Miller,' and perhaps 'The American' and 'The Turn of the Screw'; but ask them about Henry James's 'The Lesson of the Master,' or 'The Next Time,' or 'The Altar of the Dead,' and see what happens. They can tell you about 'Huckleberry Finn,' or 'The Rise of Silas Lapham'; but do not try them with 'The Mysterious Stranger'"

The writer has much more up his sleeve, but spares his reader further humiliation. He feels that "we seriously need a new examination of our literary assets, now jumbled confusedly together in a welter of collected editions and tangled copyrights." Probably some of our newer citizens who are lifting their heads to scorn the achievements of our American past could be set right by such means as are here proposed:

"Vested interests as well as stodgy traditions have held the elbow of Time from his natural winnowing. Our most brilliant critics, irritated at the delay, continually snarl at our literature because it is not what it is not. Well, the way to a better condition lies partly along the road of critical contempt. But partly it lies along the road of a sifting scholarship which will do more than has been done to show us how rich our literature actually is. Altho we shall doubtless not see any superanthologist who could bring all these good things together in a solid corpus of American literature, we need at least better guideposts than we have."

THE "SOVIET OF YOUTH" AGAIN

SOME PRETTY FRANK SPEAKING has been going on in England of late between young and old over the question of the traditional deference which youth should pay to age. In our issue of October 2 we quoted some statements from both sides, the duel being precipitated by the complaint of "A Bewildered Parent," who felt himself at sea amid the things Youth now takes for granted. Of course it is all laid to the effects of the war. Since our first article, so many and various expressions from both sides have appeared in the London *Morning Post* as to compel a return to the subject. One of the most provocative spokesmen for Youth appears in the person of Beverley Nichols, President of the Oxford Union. Taking up the challenge, he points the "Bewildered Parent" to France, if one wishes to find "the monument to wisdom and experience hitherto associated with Age." "It stretches from the Channel to the Mediterranean," says Mr. Nichols. "It is hundreds of miles long and a few miles broad. And it is decorated with the bones of British soldiers and the crosses of their graves." Mr. Nichols supports himself by referring to the school of younger poets, expressing his sentiments:

> "Throughout history Youth has been exploited. Youth has been the motive power of the world. It has hewn the wood, drawn the water, fought the battles. Throughout the centuries it has fought, fought in wars which it did not understand and did not control. And the young men were told, all the time, that all this was being done for their own good. Elderly poets wrote sonnets about 'The Happy Warrior.' Aged rhapsodists informed each other that 'to be young is very heaven.'
>
> "They have had their day, and a long day and a bloody day it has been. If you wish to see what young men think of war to-day you will not find their opinion in any of the Romantics of the Victorians. You will not find it in the flamboyant insolence of Rudyard Kipling. You will not even find it in the poems of Rupert Brooke. You will find it in the verse of Siegfried Sassoon. It is white-hot bitterness. It is a challenge flung with passionate hatred into the face of Age. Look at the poems of the Sitwells, and all the school of young poets who are associated with them. And then go home and ask yourself 'Who is the happy warrior, who is he?'"

The "general revolt of Youth" has been gathering force for a century or more, according to Mr. Nichols. "It found its voice with Shelley. Swinburne echoed it with passionate eloquence. It is swelling out in an ever-increasing chorus to-day." To the "Bewildered Parent's" query if the next Soviet will be a Soviet of Youth, Mr. Nichols replies that it is highly likely:

> "At Oxford we have already the beginnings of a Soviet movement. It started at St. John's, where, under the auspices of the President of the Union, a committee of undergraduates was appointed to examine into the organization of their college. There was much fluttering in the dove-cots of the dons, especially when the movement was repeated in other colleges. Already it has had its effect, and voices are being raised to suggest that the Union should cooperate with Convocation and the Hebdomadal Society in order that the undergraduate may have a voice in what concerns him. Self-determination is the order of the day. Oxford must be made safe for the undergraduate. . . . . .
>
> "Youth has ceased to knock at the door, and already the citadel is being stormed."

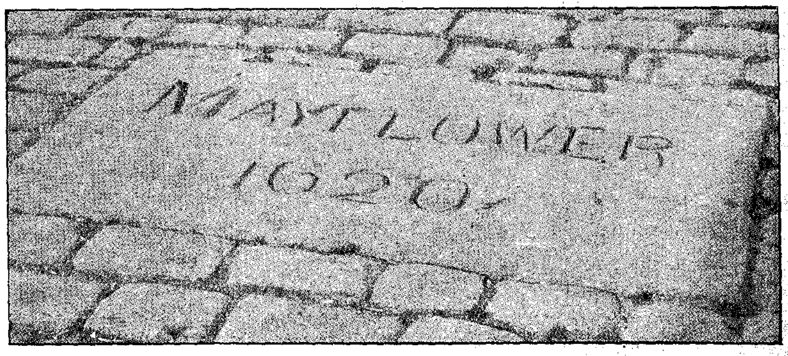
Mr. Nichols, with his long title, is fair game for many responders, one reminding him at the end of some good satirical verses that—

Self-advertising, tho done ne'er so cleverly,
Is not good form at Oxford, my dear Beverley.

The "Bewildered Parent" himself, almost appalled at the flood he has let forth, turns with a ripost toward the ancient center of learning: "I observe and meditate on such phenomena as Mr. Beverley Nichols, but I would not make an end of them for the world. Every bubbling little stream that flows by Oxford meadows always reaches in the end the hospitable and obliterating ocean."

Almost as irritating as "Oxford" has been a rather cocksure indicter of the old, signing himself "Two Pips":

> "My mother and I are pals. I suppose the proper way to put it is that she comes down to my level. She is not one of the highbrows. Her real taste in music, I fancy, is Beethoven, who bores me stiff; but she will 'jazz' for hours on the piano when a few of the boys and girls of the village come to see us. The *pater* is a bit too fond of testing our Latin and airing his French.



THE *MAYFLOWER* STONE AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Marking the spot from which the Pilgrims set forth on their voyage.

> "Now most of us did our bit in the war. We were not heroes, but, at any rate, we nipt in as soon as we could get away from school, and we had to command men, sometimes when there was dirty work at the crossroads. In one year we grew about five years older—those of us, that is, who were lucky enough to grow older. When we came home we were different. I wonder if all our fathers had progressed quite as fast. Didn't some of them, who also grew five years older in one year, grow older in the wrong way? We seemed to talk different languages when we met again."

A well-known dramatist, Mr. H. M. Harwood, is quite willing to admit that Age has fallen down, but he puts a severe poser to the youth who thinks his day has arrived:

> "What, in fact, does the younger generation offer us in the way of a chart? To accept Mr. Nichols's metaphor, it 'has scaled the heights and is waving its banner.' What is the motto on the banner, and what does he see from the heights? Is it anything very different from what his father and grandfather discovered in their day? Mr. Nichols must not be surprized if his method makes us suspicious. To begin with, he is rhetorical—a very old-fashioned fault (unless rhetoric has come to its own again, and I am so far behind the times that I have failed to notice it). Then he is fond of symbolism—surely the oldest of all human passions—and such symbols! 'Heights' and 'Banners.'
>
> "We must tell Mr. Nichols frankly that all this makes us wonder whether the 'Modern Youth' is really so modern or so youthful as he would have us believe. We have reasons, depressing reasons, for somewhat chastened expectations. . . . As he is President of the Union, the banner must be of a political or socio-economic kind. And those are just the things in which it is so difficult to know who is really advanced. After all, the really 'advanced' people for the last twenty years have all been talking of Socialism—surely a very ancient form of community life, the very ameba of corporate existence."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RELIGIOUS PLEAS FOR THE LEAGUE

WHILE THE TOCSIN OF WAR still sounds in troubled Europe, American voters are urged by several denominational journals to support a program for international peace through the League of Nations, either under Republican or Democratic leadership, and either as it stands or in modified form. In the Protestant Church, as witnessed by a symposium of sympathetic resolutions, Europe's cry for American leadership has already found a warm response. In order to effectuate this response into a concrete program for the promotion of international amity, voters are advised of their responsibility, because, as *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) puts it, "this issue is primary beyond gainsaying. We should despair of any outcome which would cut off or long delay our participation in the existing League, reservations to which are a matter of not much importance, in our judgment, and therefore not to be regarded seriously one way or another. Everybody knows now that the International Court is in and of the League." *The Congregationalist and Advance* urges that we "consider seriously what from the moral and Christian point of view is desirable," and recommends, among other worthy ends, "the immediate association of our nation with other nations of the world in earnest, continuous, definite, progressive efforts to check as far as possible existing wars, to forefend causes of warfare, and to bring about as speedily as possible such international organization as shall tend to make peace universal and enduring." In common with the views of many laymen, *The Continent* (Presbyterian) thinks that the League of Nations issue, as it appears in American politics during the Presidential year, "exposes American churches to one of the most tangled perplexities they have ever faced in connection with the always delicate adjustment of their moral to their civic responsibilities." But it believes that "Christian conscience and the best judgment of statesmanship are agreed that the churches dare not keep silence when any policy of the nation up for decision involves honor, justice, fidelity, human brotherhood, or any other value essentially ethical." Absolutely unqualified ratification of the League as constituted by the Peace Conference at Paris "is now quite out of the question," and this year there will not be "any consensus of Christian opinion in America respecting the practical means of action by which this country should help on toward world peace." Nevertheless, it is the duty of Christian leaders to emphasize and enlarge "the great comprehensive principle to which the League of Nations was honestly and honorably dedicated." And whatever its party title may be, the next administration must be constrained to redoubled efforts for "insuring the world against future war and the recurrence of late calamities." This program for the Church is suggested:

> "Let it insistently and unremittingly recall to all politicians of all parties that these are the only safe and sure grounds on which to build up the major policies of American statecraft—just the same if Republicans win or Democrats win:
>
> "*The world must have peace.*
>
> "*The world can have peace only if the nations are redeemed from the ancient obsession that their individual interests are in conflict with the common interest of humanity.*
>
> "*Or in a compacter word, the world can be at peace only when the nations renounce national selfishness as the supreme motive of government.*
>
> "And national selfishness will disappear only when some compact of international accord brings the ruling authorities of all lands into friendly counsel for the universal welfare of mankind.
>
> "To that end a league of nations, genuine in its bonds of human fellowship yet honestly respectful to national and racial consciousness in all the various divisions of that fellowship, must be created and maintained in the best form that prophetic invention can suggest and that friendly experiment will ratify."

The Christian Work (undenominational) believes that "America should enter the League of Nations outlined in the Treaty of Versailles, imperfect tho it is," and in a recent issue it assembles resolutions passed by Church bodies in favor of the League and opinions of Christian leaders who advocate it. The Northern Baptist Convention said: "We express our conviction that such great moral issues should not be degraded to the plane of partizan politics, and respectfully urge upon our President and Senate the ratification of the Treaty with suitable reservations at the earliest possible moment." The Southern Baptists adopted no resolution on the topic, but Dr. George W. Truett, in an address from the east steps of the National Capitol, exprest "the unhesitating belief that the unquestioned majorities of both great political parties in this country regard the delay in the working out of a League of Nations as a national and world-wide tragedy." Each Presidential nominee, if elected, was asked by the International Congregational Council to "make every effort, in conjunction with the Senate, to have the United States enter the League of Nations, in order that America may assume its full share of the responsibility of promoting international justice and preserving international peace." The National Congregational Council exprest itself as favoring "the ratification and adoption of the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations without amendments and with only such reservations as shall strengthen the moral influence of the United States." The Lambeth Conference of the Anglican and Associated Churches commends "to all Christian people the principles which underlie the League of Nations." In committee the American bishops approved the findings with reservations. Such a compromise should be effected between the President and the Senate "as shall secure a real and effective League of Nations," resolved the Methodist Episcopal Church. A resolution of the United Presbyterian Assembly "heartily indorses the principle of the League of Nations." The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America resolved "that we urge upon our Government the necessity of immediate affirmative action which will permit America to join the League of Nations, with such ~~reservations~~ as righteousness requires." The Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States exprest itself "as favoring the speedy ratification of the Treaty of Peace and participation in a League of Nations." While the Peace Conference was under way the Central Conference of American Rabbis assured the President of its "fullest support in the establishment of a League of Nations." Speaking for the Church of the United Brethren, which will convene in conference in May, 1921, Dr. S. S. Hough, executive secretary of the United Enlistment Movement of that body, writes that "a great majority of United Brethren are in favor of the League of Nations, with such modifications only as may safeguard legitimate, important interests." It is the prevailing rule of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America not to act officially upon "controversial questions of statesmanship"; but Secretary of the Synod Joseph A. Anderson thinks "the great majority of the clergy are in favor of such a league, in the hope that it might at least lessen war in the future." We are reminded

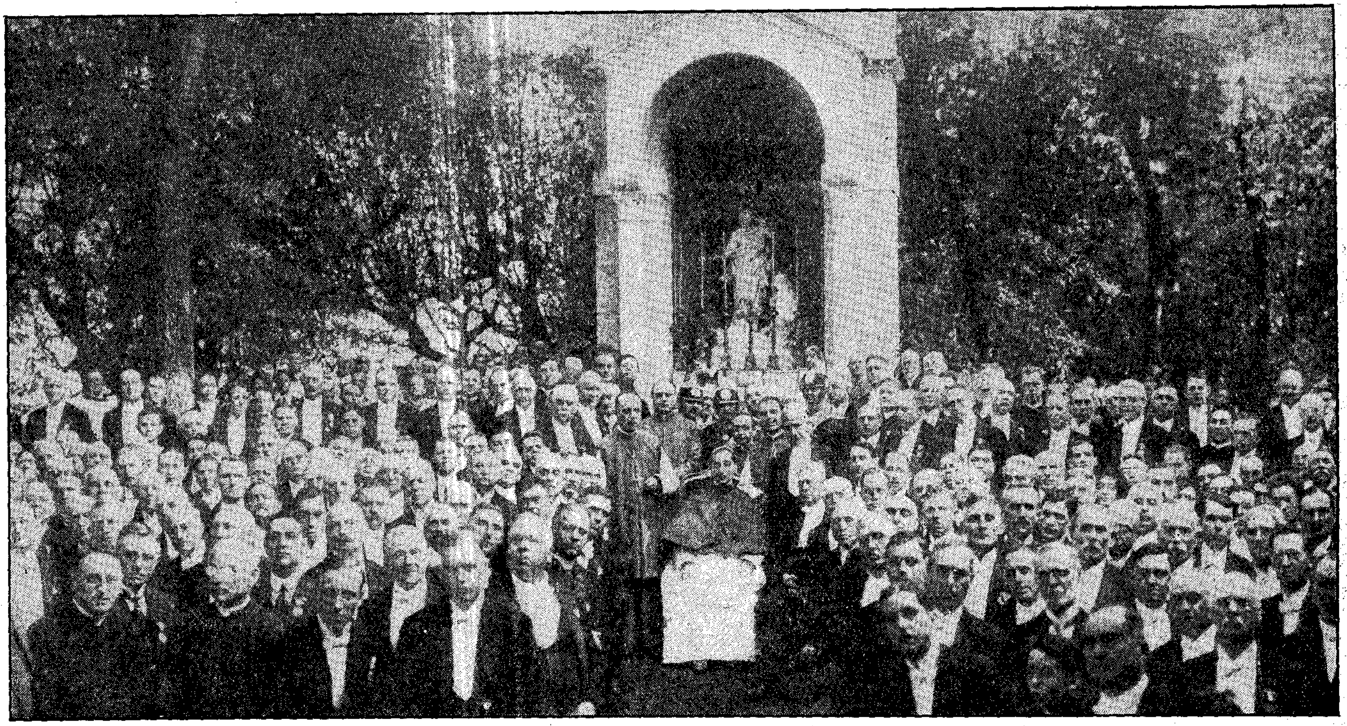


Photo by International.

POPE BENEDICT AMONG HIS AMERICAN "KNIGHTS."

"Let the Americans have what they want," he exclaimed when "movie" operators prest forward to photograph him.

that 15,309 clergymen signed a petition urging the Senate of the United States "to ratify the Paris Peace Treaty embodying the League of Nations Covenant at the earliest possible date, without amendments or such reservations as would require resubmission of the Treaty to the Peace Conference and Germany." Eight hundred and sixteen clergymen express themselves as opposed to the League, and refused to sign.

K. OF C. TO FIGHT "SHAMEFUL PROPAGANDA" IN ROME

"LET THE AMERICANS HAVE WHAT THEY WANT," exclaimed Pope Benedict when, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic layman's organization, he opened the Vatican gardens to motion-picture operators and for the first time himself took a leading part by posing, first with various groups, and then for "close-ups." He exprest much amusement at the persistence of the American photographers when, to the dismay of the Vatican officials, the "movie" operators went within four feet of the Pontiff and "shot" him smiling into the camera. It was in such a spirit that the Pope welcomed the pilgrims, blest them for their great work during the war, and cautioned them to keep their program free from anything of a political character. As crusaders having care of the faith in their hands, he pointed out to them their duty in helping combat the "shameful propaganda" being conducted in the Eternal City to win young men away from the Church through the "pleasures of sport," which sounds something like a reference to the Y. M. C. A. And it seems that the Knights intend to take up the work and fight this influence in Rome. Thus John B. Kennedy writes in *America* (Catholic):

"It is doubtful whether any body of laymen have ever been so signally privileged as to receive from the lips of the Commander-in-Chief of the Church Militant their order for active service. These orders are usually received indirectly; but here the Father of Christendom summoned his knights by name and pointed out the work they were to do beneath the shadow of the threshold of his home. They were to work hand in hand with him. To them he called for a new crusade, not in foreign lands, not where the outposts of civilization tremble before pagan assaults; but in the very heart of the Catholic Church, in Eternal Rome! There is poetry in that. Knights from the western hemisphere, the hemisphere discovered by the first Knight, they were ordered to return to Rome to crusade under the personal guidance of him who controls the funds of grace of all the great crusades. The Knights knelt for the Apostolic blessing. Then the Supreme Pontiff stept down from his throne, and his little figure worked its way through the double ranks of Knights, as he shook hands and gave an individual blessing to all."

In his welcoming address, as it appears in the Catholic press, the Pope recalled "the provident and charitable activity of the Knights during the recent war, not only in the United States, but in all the countries afflicted by the terrible calamity the memory of which is still vivid." It was a work, he declared, which "gained the praise and admiration, not only of Catholics, but of all of good heart, without distinction of faith or nationality, and not only from simple citizens but from governments, too. And shall not what they have said find echo from us who, while we could not arrest the awful scourge, set before ourself the noble purpose of at least mitigating its consequences?" And that the Knights' effort brought forth so much fruit Pope Benedict attributed to the "intimately religious spirit which inspires the beloved association itself and causes in each and every one of its members that clear-cut, open, and entire profession and practise of the Catholic religion which does so much to make the individual morally honorable and socially useful." He pointed out another task for them in counteracting "a shameful propaganda" which "is trying to rob our children nearest to us of the most precious heritage left them by their forefathers, the Catholic faith." The Pope complained that—

"There is a very network of endeavor to that shameful end. They are trying to attract our young men who are so inclined to the pleasures of sport into associations which, while they give facilities for satisfying that inclination, tend to make insidious attack in the hearts of the young men on the sacred treasure of Catholic principles. They relieve material distress and at the same moment steal a patrimony of inestimable value, the patrimony of the faith. You, noble Knights of Columbus, are not ignorant of the work of propaganda of which we speak, and we glory in the hope that, in conformity with the aims of your Association, you will set your good propaganda here in Rome, too, against the wicked propaganda which to our sorrow we see so widely spread in this dear city.

"There is another field of competition opening before you. May the struggle bring you as much merit as it brings us hope."

Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty replied:

"We, the Knights of Columbus, pledge you our love and support. All the energy of our Catholic manhood, all the assistance in our power, is yours to command. In the Middle Ages the Knights were the champions of the weak and the oppressed. In the ages of chivalry men were proud to do battle for justice and truth. We, the Knights of Columbus, will follow where you lead. Your cause is our cause. Your weal or wo means joy or sorrow for us.

"Our final word is a petition for your blessing. With that blessing we will go back to America strengthened in our resolve to work for God and country. In that great land, where the genuine notion of freedom is a glorious heritage, your blessing will help us to give to our fellow citizens an example of Catholic Knighthood, and be an incentive to labor for the common good and the glory of God. Holy Father, bless us."

Before going to Rome the Knights unveiled at Metz an equestrian statue of Lafayette, their gift to France, and presented a gold baton to Marshal Foch as "the ideal Christian soldier." It was a dramatic scene, says the Boston *Pilot* (Catholic). "The missions of American and French citizens, Catholic and non-Catholic, will feel the urge of patriotism rise stronger within them, and their faith immeasurably strengthened by the inspiring spectacle of the American pilgrims on the soil of France."

OUR UNLISTED CHRISTIANS

BEYOND OUR DENOMINATIONAL DREAMINGS we have constantly before us "the consciousness of the great outside brotherhood which is moving forward, if not exactly 'like a mighty army,' at least with some of the characteristics of the ancient tribal movements, swarming and stopping, settling and advancing through the years." But only when we pause to think do we realize that beyond the narrow confines of creed the Christian community includes more than the membership of the churches, more than the total membership of all the religious bodies in the land. In this community, adds a writer in *The Intelligencer* (Reformed Church in America), must be numbered "all those who are influenced ever so slightly toward good, morality, right living, honesty, and all the other things which are found flowering in Christian character." Whether aware of it or not, "these people are influenced by the teachings of religion or by the example of its followers, and necessarily are to be included in the Christian community." There is a "certain impressiveness" in the figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census. There are 227,487 religious organizations in the land, with a total membership reported at 41,926,432; 203,432 church edifices, valued at $1,676,600,582, with parsonages valued at $218,846.096. There were at the time of the report 194,759 Sunday-schools, with a registration of 19,935,890 pupils. But, declares the writer:

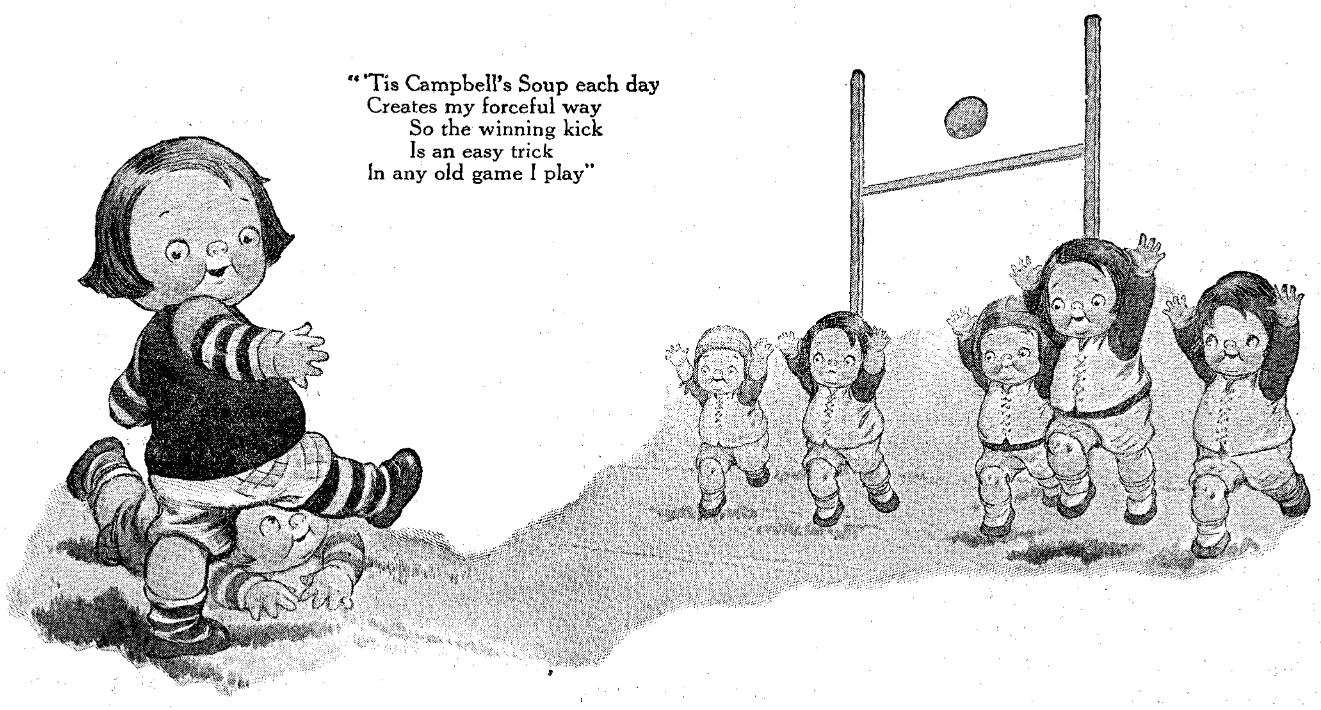
"The point that must be insisted on is, that great as these figures are numerically, they do not tell the whole truth. Indeed, the report declares on the very first page that 'there is no attempt to present or measure the intangible features of church life or to estimate their value; nor does the report touch, except incidentally, those activities which, altho conducted by church people and having sympathetic relation with church organizations, are not under the control of those organizations. Among these are such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and others; the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, etc. These have been omitted, not from any failure to recognize the character of their work, but because the scope of the report is specifically limited, as in 1906, to organizations for religious worship, each of which has a separate and distinct membership.'

"The Christian community includes all those who are not definitely and positively antagonistic to the influence and example of Jesus Christ, and consequently many and diverse elements are to be counted. But who can deny that in this community the real influence and power of Christians are to be found to-day?"

AMERICA'S WASTE OF BABIES

SPEAKING OF MACHINE-GUN SQUADS being suicide clubs—"the only really eligible person to join a suicide club is the American baby. It is more dangerous and daring for a baby to be born in America than it was for our boys in France to enter the first-line trenches." Thus forcibly Frank C. Lockwood, dean of the University of Arizona, brings home to us in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) America's neglect of her children. In the business of growing babies he finds that no other civilized country has such a bad record. Statistics show that in the United States fourteen babies out of every hundred die in their first year. "The younger the infant, the higher the death-rate," grimly comments the writer. But this waste of our most important product can be prevented, as was proved by a baby-welfare campaign carried on last year at Clifton, Arizona, by the university home demonstration agent. Results were successful and permanent. In this community, from 1916 to 1918, there were, during the four hot months, an average of fifteen deaths a year among infants under six years of age from digestive diseases alone. In 1919, during the four hot months, as a result of the campaign, only one child under six years died of a digestive ailment. Other communities have followed the baby-welfare program with excellent results, we are told; "but, at best, this heavy death-rate among our babies is a disgrace to the American public." Boys and girls of school age, says the writer, are treated not much better than the babies. Tens of thousands of children are suffering from serious physical defects that might easily be remedied if the particular States and communities were as careful and humane as they should be in providing medical inspection for all children, establishing community clinics, and installing school and community nurses. This is offered as a simple and approved program: "Long hours of sleep with open windows; daily use of the tooth-brush; one full bath a week; plenty of outdoor play every day; at least four glasses of water a day; plenty of fruit and vegetables in the diet; a bowel movement every day." If these few rules were obeyed, "our American children would be healthy little animals, whatever else they might be." If we really have the welfare of our young at heart, here are a few other things we should do:

"We ought to teach our children health 'in terms of strength, and beauty and joy, rather than of weakness and disease.' We should tell a boy that if he keeps clean and sleeps long hours and takes plenty of outdoor exercise he will feel well, and will grow up to be a good athlete and hunter and fighter for the weak and for good causes, like Theodore Roosevelt. The girls should be told that by keeping clean and well they will have a sense of bodily comfort, and will grow up fresh, pretty, and attractive, like the girls in the advertisements of the high-grade magazines—or at least as near like them as an actual human being could ever become. In teaching very young children the necessary rules of health, it is enough to tell them what to do, rather than why it should be done. The all-important thing at this age is to install right physical habits. Children of grammar-school age should be given the why, so that they may have their reason satisfied, and so cooperate more cheerfully and wisely in the health program laid out for them. At the high-school age, scientific knowledge concerning health and personal welfare should be imparted to the child, and he should be actively interested in community health programs. By that time he will have reached a point where he is not only able to care for himself intelligently, but also to be willing to help promote and conserve civic conditions that make for good health and clean, safe community life."



"'Tis Campbell's Soup each day
Creates my forceful way
So the winning kick
Is an easy trick
In any old game I play"

"Putting it over"

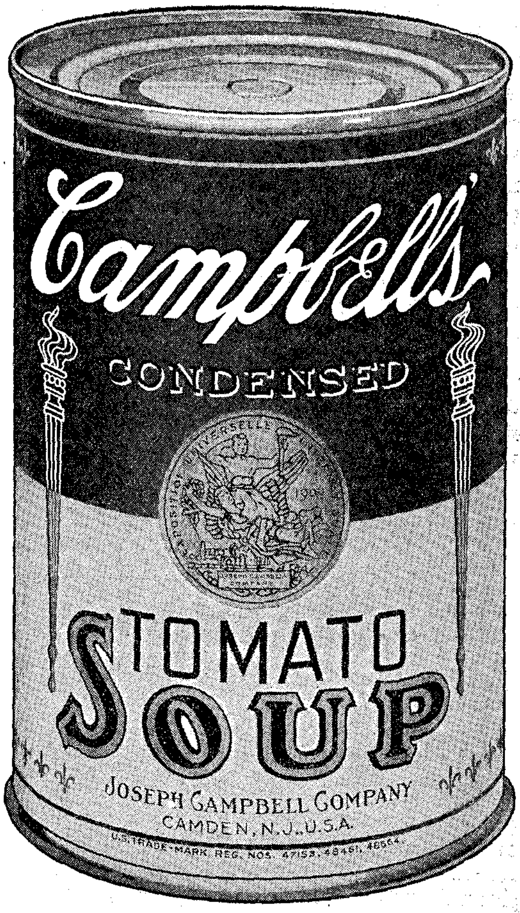
Only a few extra ounces of energy or the lack of it make all the difference nine times in ten between success and failure, between just missing it and just "putting it over" in anything you do.

This is why good soup is so important. Eaten every day it is one of the surest promotives of extra energy and vigor.

The tonic and strengthening effect of Campbell's Tomato Soup on digestion and other body-building processes makes its regular use one of the most important means of improved health and condition.

Why not enjoy this tempting and nourishing soup for dinner today?

21 kinds 15c a can



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

EVERY dog has its day in Mr. Robert Frothingham's "Songs of Dogs: An Anthology" (Houghton Mifflin Company), from the highly metaphysical canine, to whom his master confides meditations on immortality, to the ordinary mongrel of strenuous action, chummed with by some dough-boy on the battle-fields of France. Only when we come across a collection of poems to dogs and about dogs do we realize how variously intimate is their companionship. Encouraging to a cynic observer of humanity would be the discovery that all these writers of dog-poems have the highest respect for dogs whatever their judgments may be on their own kind; and there inevitably returns to mind the sharp remark of Byron that "the more I see of men the more I like dogs." Of the dignified and impressive sort of poem a notable contribution to this anthology is—

THE UNFAILING ONE

By Josephine Preston Peabody

So, back again?
—And is your errand done,
Unfailing one?
How quick the gray world, at your morning look,
Turns wonder-book!
Come in—O guard and guest:
Come, O you breathless, from a lifelong quest!
Search here my heart; and if a comfort be,
Ah, comfort me.
You eloquent one, you best
Of all diviners, so to trace
The weather-gleams upon a face;
With wordless, querying paw,
Adventuring the law!
You shaggy Loveliness,
What call was it?—What dream beyond a guess,
Lured you, gray ages back,
From that lone bivouac
Of the wild pack?—
Was it your need or ours? The calling trail
Of faith that should not fail?
That you should follow our poor humanhood,
Only because you would!
To search and circle—follow and outstrip
Men and their fellowship;
And keep your heart no less,
Your to-and-fro of hope and wistfulness,
Through all world-weathers and against all odds!

Can you forgive us, now?—
Your fallen gods?

It is to be regretted that these stanzas on a fox-terrier can be traced only to anonymous authorship, for they are as accurate in observation as epigrammatic in expression.

MY FOX-TERRIER

A little demon in defense,
Brave as a lion he;
I wish I had the courage
Of this atom on my knee.

A little universe of love,
Unselfish as the sea;
I wish I did by others
As he has done by me.

A little lump of loyalty
No power could turn from me;
I wish I had a heart as true,
From fear and favor-free.

A little fountain full of faith,
Forgiveness, charity;
I wish I had his patience
And true nobility.

A little flash of fire and life,
Whate'er the summons be;
I wish that I could face the world
With half his energy.

A little white fox-terrier,
In whose brown eyes I see
The windows of a faithful soul
Too large to live in me.

A cheering impression of comradeship is imparted by this dough-boy's frank outburst about one of his spoils of war.

"FRENCHIE"

By Sergeant Frank C. McCarthy, A.E.F.

I found him in a shell-hole,
With a gash across his head,
Standing guard beside his master,
Tho he knew the boy was dead.

Hell was raining all around us,
We could only lie there tight,
Got to sort o' like each other
Through the misery of that night.

When I crawled back to the trenches,
—And I took his master, too—
Frenchie followed. Guess he figured,
Just because of that, I'd do.

You wouldn't say he's handsome,
He's been hit a dozen times—
But when we boys "go over,"
Over *with* us Frenchie climbs.

He has fleas, and I have "cooties."
He speaks French; I "no compree."
So the rule of fifty-fifty
Goes between my dog and me.

And when for home I'm starting,
If I live to see this through,
Just one thing is sure as shooting;
That my dog is going, too.

Turning from the fighting man to the fighting dog, Winifred M. Letts affords us an excellent exemplar in her lines on an Irish terrier. Miss Letts will be recalled as the author of a famous war-time poem, "The Towers of Oxford":

TIM, AN IRISH TERRIER

By Winifred M. Letts

It's wonderful dogs they're breeding now;
Small as a flea or large as a cow;
But my old lad Tim he'll never be bet
By any dog that ever he met.
"Come on," says he, "for I'm not kilt yet."

No matter the size of the dog he'll meet,
Tim trails his coat the length o' the street.
D'ye mind his scars an' his ragged ear,
The like of a Dublin Fusileer?
He's a massacree dog that knows no fear.

But he'd stick to me till his latest breath;
An' he'd go with me to the gates of death.
He'd wait for a thousand years, maybe,
Scratching the door an' whining for me
If myself were inside in Purgatoree.

So I laugh when I hear them make it plain
That dogs and men never meet again.
For all their talk, who'd listen to thim,
With the soul in the shining eyes of him?
Would God be wasting a dog like Tim?

The kind of dog that might have served Jack London in good stead for his purposes of fiction is celebrated in the following lines:

YOU'RE A DOG

By C. L. Gilman

At the kennel where they bred you they were raising fancy pets,
Yellow didn't matter, so the blood was blue.
But the Red Gods mixed a medicine that canceled all their bets—
Make your tail say "thanks": they've made a dog of you.

You have heard the wolf-pack howling and have barked a full defiance;
You have chased the moose and routed out the deer;
You have worked and played and lived with man in honorable alliance,
You have shared his tent and camp-fire as his peer.

When you might have copped the ribbon you have worn the harness-collar,
Pulling thrice your weight through brush and slush and bog.
Sure, you might have been a "champion," without value save the dollar,
But the Red Gods made you priceless—
You're a dog!

To an anonymous authorship we are obliged to credit this tragedy of a long-haired Skye.

TRAGEDY

A high-bred young puppy from Skye
Searched long and in vain for his eye,
For his mistress with care
Had combed his long hair
O'er the place where these orbs ought to lie.

Mr. Frothingham, the compiler of this dog anthology, is also responsible for an equally choice collection of poems under the title "Songs of Horses" (Houghton Mifflin Company). The following tribute to the horses who answered the call to arms will be relished by all who remember the record these old warriors made in a day when their kind was supposed to be obsolete.

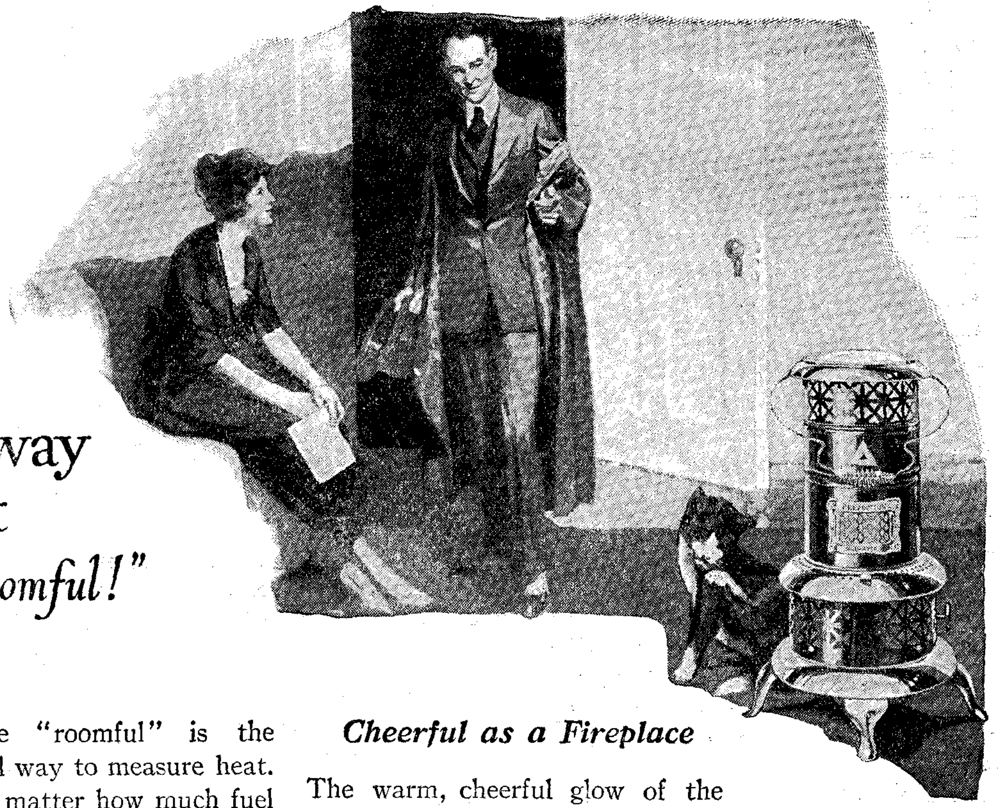
A CALL TO THE COW PONIES

By Will H. Ogilvie

They sent us from Coorong and Cooper
The pick of the Wallaby Track
To serve us as gunner and trooper,
To serve us as charger and hack;
From Budgeribar to Blanchewater
They rifled the guns of the West,
That whatever his fate in the slaughter,
A man might ride home on the best.

We dealt with the distant Dominion,
We bought in the far Argentine;
The worth of our buyers' opinion
Is proved to the hilt in the line;
The Clydes from the edge of the heather,
The Shires from the heart of the grass,
And the Punches are pulling together
The guns where the conquerors pass.

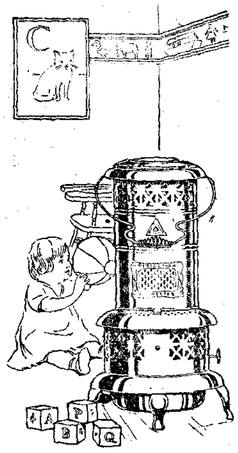
So come with us, buckskin and sorrel,
And come with us, skewbald and bay;
Your country's girth-deep in the quarrel,
Your honor is roped to the fray;
Where flanks of your comrades are foaming
'Neath saddle and trace-chain and band,
We look for the kings of Wyoming
To speak for the sage-brush and sand.



"That's the way to buy heat -by the roomful!"

YES, the "roomful" is the practical way to measure heat. It does not matter how much fuel is bought, nor how much heat is produced, unless you get the full benefit of it *in the room where you want it.* Sometimes you want a bathroomful and again a denful; the Perfection Oil Heater is the prompt and direct way to get it. The Perfection produces the heat on the spot.

If You Could Build Your House Over Again



You would change a good many of the radiators and registers around, wouldn't you? Why not put a Perfection Heater near the window where the radiator *ought* to be? Fresh air is necessary to health, and the ordinary window sash lets in a good deal of it. But a comfortable degree of heat is also necessary. By using the Perfection Heater in this way you get both. It throws out a clean, intense heat, and continues to throw it out for about ten hours on a single gallon of kerosene oil.

Cheerful as a Fireplace

The warm, cheerful glow of the Perfection Heater makes it a favorite in many homes that have no open fireplaces. Keep children warm and keep them well with a Perfection Heater. It weighs only a few pounds and can be carried from room to room like a lamp. It will boil a teakettle, heat shaving water or dry clothes indoors. It is the most economical and most satisfactory way to get heat when and where you need it.

Just strike a match and light it—as easy as lighting the gas

Protect Against Fuel Shortage

Four million Perfection Heaters are now in use and are protecting thousands of homes daily against the perils of a fuel shortage. Buy your Perfection now and end all fuel worries.

See Your Dealer

Perfection Heaters are sold by progressive hardware, housefurnishing and department stores. Ask your dealer to show you Perfection models handsomely finished in blue or black, or write to us for booklet "Warm Rays for Cold Days."

PERFECTION *Oil Heaters*

Made by
THE CLEVELAND
METAL PRODUCTS CO.
7402 PLATT AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Made in Canada by
THE PERFECTION STOVE CO. LTD. SARNIA

HOUSEHOLD
CMP
PRODUCTS

Also makers of
NEW PERFECTION
Oil Cook Stoves, Ovens, Cabinets.
Water Heaters and ALADDIN
Cooking Utensils.

Branches in Principal Cities

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

LATE AT NIGHT—unusually late, this time, for there will be women's votes to count as well as men's—the great election crowds will turn homeward, the victors jubilantly telling one another that "it's all over but the cheering." Yet, strictly speaking, not one voter in all those millions will have voted for his candidate. Instead, we vote for electors. It is they, and not we, who officially elect a President. As Prof. Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton, reminds us in his excellent new book, "The Constitution and What It Means To-day," the electors of each State "meet and cast their votes on the second Monday of the following January and Congress meets to count the votes in the Hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock P.M. of the second Wednesday in the ensuing February."

"Strictly speaking," says Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, in "Actual Government as Applied under American Conditions," "there is no election in November—only a choice of a certain number of persons in each State who are empowered to elect a President. The original thought was that the electors would act irrespective of party; but in the third election, of 1796, it was understood beforehand that the Federalist electors would vote for Adams and the Republican-Democratic electors for Jefferson; and in the twenty-six Presidential elections since that time there is no case of an elector who has cast his ballot in opposition to the expectation of those who voted for him. The electors, therefore, are really so many counters—three for Delaware, thirty-nine for New York, and so on.

"The indirect system is intended to avoid a danger. Each State has as many electors as it has senators and representatives, and hence no President can be chosen who has not friends and supporters in about half the States in the Union: there can not be such a thing as a New England President, or a Middle-State President, or a Southern President, or a Western President. Furthermore, the system avoids a great temptation to electoral frauds in the strong party States."

"Party dummies" is the epithet Professor Corwin bestows upon our electors, tho "the intervention of the [Electoral] College in the election of the President is still a matter of some importance, since it permits the choice of President to be by States rather than by the country at large, with the result that the successful candidate may have considerably less than a majority, or even than a plurality, of the popular votes cast. Thus, suppose that New York and Pennsylvania were the only two States in the Union, and that New York with forty-five electoral votes went Democratic by a narrow margin, while Pennsylvania with thirty-eight electoral votes and with a somewhat smaller population than New York went overwhelmingly Republican. The Democratic candidate would be elected, tho the Republican candidate would have much the larger popular vote."

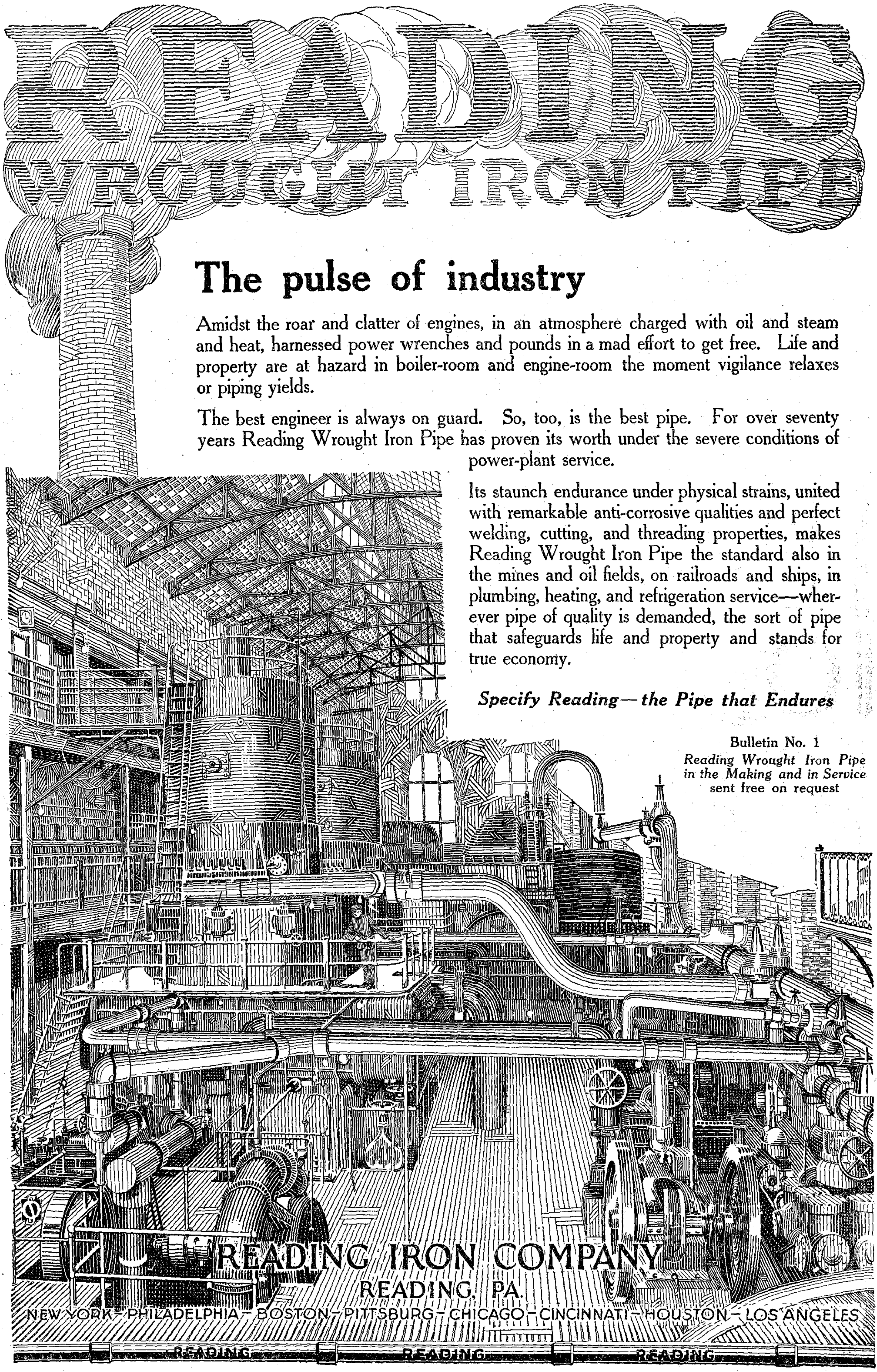
To most Americans the Electoral College seems to be little more than an organized formality established by the Constitution with a view to avoiding the consequences of rash and ill-considered action by the voters but no longer serving that purpose, or, indeed, any other of great significance. One rarely hears it praised. Seldom is it condemned. It has the standing, one might say, of a quaint and curious survival of antiquity, useless but at the same time harmless. Only recently has it come to be regarded as a "problem of democracy."

With all its advantages, well known to students of government, tho little appreciated by the average voter, is the Electoral College worth saving? Should we gain anything, on the other hand, by abolishing it outright? There are Americans who want it put out of existence, root and branch, by Constitutional amendment, for to them it seems an obstacle in the way of our securing the best Presidents.

In his wonderfully sane and friendly book, "The American Commonwealth," the English diplomat and scholar, James Bryce, remarks that, "in America, which is beyond all other countries the country of a 'career open to talents,' a country, moreover, in which political life is unusually keen and political ambition widely diffused, it might be expected that the highest place would always be won by a man of brilliant gifts. But from the time when the heroes of the Revolution died out with Jefferson and Adams and Madison, no person except General Grant, had, down till the end of last century, reached the chair whose name would have been remembered had he not been President, and no President except Abraham Lincoln had displayed rare or striking qualities in the chair. Who now knows or cares to know anything about the personality of James K. Polk or Franklin Pierce? The only thing remarkable about them is that being so commonplace they should have climbed so high."

For this all too frequent elevation of second-rate men to the Presidency critics of American institutions are beginning to hold the Electoral College measurably responsible. Writing in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Edmond G. Lowry takes that view, and quotes "one of the senators who is prepared to take an active part in the campaign to abolish the Electoral College" as saying:

> "If a few men are able under existing conditions to control the nominations of two great rival parties, as they have done recently, without consulting the wishes or the wants of the voters, then the only right given to the voter is that of choosing between these two samples which are set before him.
>
> "And even tho the people are dissatisfied, they are helpless, because it is practically impossible for any one to be an independent candidate for President, no matter what demand there may be from the people. The Electoral College stands in the way. In order to run for President, it is necessary to organize in every State, in every congressional district of every State, and select candidates to become electors pledged to the man who is to be the candidate. This takes not only time but a great sum of money. It could not be done in behalf of any independent candidate for President without the expenditure of several millions of dollars.
>
> "If the Electoral College were abolished and the people allowed to vote direct for President it would naturally follow that the men who control political conventions would be more careful in their selections. The platforms would be statements of principles rather than wordy attempts to avoid saying anything.
>
> "It can not be said that the people at the ballot-box can vote as they please, because they are not voting for President at the ballot-box. They can not agree among themselves in any State upon the nomination of an independent set of electors and write in the names. It would be a physical impossibility. They must take the dose that has been given them, and the only privilege that has been accorded them is the right to choose between two men that have been thus selected.
>
> "If the Electoral College were out of the way all that would be necessary would be to announce the name of the independent candidate and to comply in the different States with the method provided by law for putting the one name on the ticket. It would be a very simple procedure, inexpensive and perfectly practicable. Every State in the Union which has an official ballot provides for a method of putting names on the ticket which are not nominated by political parties. Such machinery is already provided for in every State, and applies to every office except those of President and Vice-President, and the reason it can not apply to these positions is because the Electoral College stands in the way."



The pulse of industry

Amidst the roar and clatter of engines, in an atmosphere charged with oil and steam and heat, harnessed power wrenches and pounds in a mad effort to get free. Life and property are at hazard in boiler-room and engine-room the moment vigilance relaxes or piping yields.

The best engineer is always on guard. So, too, is the best pipe. For over seventy years Reading Wrought Iron Pipe has proven its worth under the severe conditions of power-plant service.

Its staunch endurance under physical strains, united with remarkable anti-corrosive qualities and perfect welding, cutting, and threading properties, makes Reading Wrought Iron Pipe the standard also in the mines and oil fields, on railroads and ships, in plumbing, heating, and refrigeration service—wherever pipe of quality is demanded, the sort of pipe that safeguards life and property and stands for true economy.

Specify Reading—the Pipe that Endures

Bulletin No. 1
Reading Wrought Iron Pipe
in the Making and in Service
sent free on request

READING IRON COMPANY
READING, PA.
NEW YORK – PHILADELPHIA – BOSTON – PITTSBURG – CHICAGO – CINCINNATI – HOUSTON – LOS ANGELES

WORLD-WIDE • TRADE • FACTS

WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN—1914–1920

(MARTIN K. JOHNSON, London Office, International Banking Corporation.)

IN THE FOLLOWING SHORT SUMMARY I have attempted to show the rise in the rates of wages of the industrial population of Great Britain, as compared with those paid previous to the outbreak of the great European War.

Increases in larger or smaller degree have been granted in all the principal industries during the past five or six years, culminating in the fact that weekly rates of wages ranged in different cases from less than sixty per cent. to over one hundred and fifty per cent. on prewar rates at the beginning of the year 1919.

Since this date there have been still further increases granted in nearly every grade of industry and the struggle still continues to bring the weekly wage-earnings up to something in proportion to the enhanced cost of living, admitted, according to the latest available figures, to be in the neighborhood of one hundred and forty per cent. on prewar prices.

In order to show how earnings have advanced, I am classifying industry into the following trade groups·

(*a*) Building Trades.
(*b*) Coal-mining.
(*c*) Engineering and Ship-building
(*d*) Textile.
(*e*) Transport.
(*f*) Agricultural.

These six groups will give a fair average and index to the general industry of the country and will show the trend of wages:

(*a*) *Building Trades.*

Increases in the building trades have naturally varied considerably in different districts.

In the following table are shown the weekly rates paid on August 4, 1914, and those paid on February 29, 1920, together with the percentage increase:

	Aug. 4, 1914		*Feb. 29, 1920*		*Increase, Per Cent.*
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Bricklayers	40	7	83	7	106
Masons	39	8	83	9	111
Carpenters	39	11	83	5	109
Plumbers	39	9	83	9	111
Plasterers	40	2	83	9	109
Painters	36	3	81	5	124
Laborers	26	11	70	3	161

(*b*) *Coal-Mining.*

Wages in this industry vary considerably with different classes of workpeople, and the latest available figures tend to show that rates now range from one hundred per cent. up to one hundred and fifty per cent. above the prewar standard; while the average for all classes is estimated to be between one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Figures as to the varying rates paid are not available, and the above does not take into account the further general increase which has recently been granted by the Government to the coal-miners, which is believed to amount to a flat all-round increase of 3*s.* per week.

(*c*) *Engineering and Ship-building.*

In these industries advances over the prewar rates have been granted amounting to 33*s.* 6*d.* a week for men on time rates, together with a bonus of twelve and one-half per cent. on total earnings.

In some districts the advance has amounted to as much as 34*s.* 4½*d.* where men have been paid by the hour.

For men on piece-work the general advance amounted to 26*s.* 6*d.* per week, together with a bonus of seventeen and one-half per cent.

The following table shows the average increase:

	Aug. 4, 1914		*Feb. 29, 1920*		*Increase Per Cent*
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Engineering					
Fitters and Turners	38	11	82	5	112
Iron-molders	41	8	85	6	105
Patternmakers	42	1	86	8	106
Laborers	22	10	63	11	180
Ship-building					
Platers	40	4	83	4	107
Riveters	37	9	80	5	113
Shipwrights	41	4	84	6	105
Laborers	22	10	63	7	178

From the above it will be seen that the average increase is about one hundred and ten per cent. for skilled workers, while that for laborers is as high as one hundred and eighty per cent.

It should here be noted that further general increases in these trades have since been granted, amounting to 6*s.* per week, to operate in two equal instalments in April and June of this year.

The general increases granted in the engineering and ship-building trades have been extended in a large measure to a number of workers in other metal trades, the increases varying in the different occupations from one hundred per cent. to over two hundred per cent. on prewar rates.

(*d*) *Textiles.*

I. *Cotton.* For workers in this industry, the changes in rates of wages usually take the form of percentage additions to standard piece price lists.

In July, 1914, wages stood at five per cent. and by the end of February, 1920, at one hundred and forty-five per cent. above the standard piece-rate.

With regard to this increase, however, it should be noted that thirty per cent. was granted in 1919 concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from fifty-five and one-half to forty-eight. On the average, wages in this industry are about one hundred and five per cent. up on prewar level rates.

Early in the present year (1920) flat-rate bonuses, varying from £4 to £9, have been granted in the form of monthly instalments, while negotiations are now in progress with a view to a further general advance in rates.

II. *Woolen and Worsted.* For most of the workers in the Yorkshire district rates rise or fall in conjunction with the cost of living. General increases on basis rates have been also given. The average increase up to February 29 amounts to one hundred and twenty-five per cent., with a maximum of 37*s.* 6*d.* a week.

In the boot and shoe industry the minimum rate in July, 1914, amounted to 29*s.* per week, while at the end of February, 1920, this had been increased to 56*s.* per week, or an increase of between eighty-seven and ninety-three per cent.

It has since been arranged that this minimum rate of 56*s.* shall be increased to 68*s.* per week.

(*e*) *Transport.*

Railways. From January 1, 1920, revised scales came into force for the principal grades, with the exception of signalmen, drivers, firemen, and cleaners, based on an additional 38*s.* per week on the prewar average rate.

Signalmen have received the same increase, while engine-drivers, firemen, and cleaners have been receiving the revised rates which were adopted in August, 1919, while these rates have since been further increased by 1*s.* per week from November 1, 1919, by 2*s.* from December 1, and by 3*s.* from March 1, 1920.

As from August 1, 1919, inspectors, foremen, and other male supervisory staff receive the new scale of pay, rising from £170 per annum, or 65*s.* 6*d.* per week, to £350 per annum, or 134*s.* 6*d.* per week, with an additional £10, or 4*s.* per week, for men working in London.

Dock laborers at the principal ports have received advances from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per day on their prewar rates, culminating in the latest award, whereby 16*s.* per day is the basis rate of pay for men engaged in this class of work.

(*f*) *Agriculture.*

Under the provisions of the Corn-Production Act of 1917, minimum rates have been fixt for workers in this industry.

The minimum rates for England and Wales in February, 1920, range from 36*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*, while in Scotland rates range from 30*s.* to 42*s.*, and in Ireland from 22*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The average increase is estimated to be between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty per cent.

Figures as regards the pay of clerical workers throughout the country, which includes something over sixty thousand bankmen and a very large number of insurance clerks, are not available, tho on a conservative basis the average increase amounts to between eighty and one hundred and twenty per cent. over prewar rates, while in the higher grades of government service it is interesting to note that two hundred and ten officials receive a salary of £2,000 a year, or more.

There are special Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes for every need. All are sold on the Certain-teed fair price policy, which means savings for you. You pay only a price based on the cost of producing each particular kind and shade, rather than to pay the same price for most colors, which is the way paints are usually sold.

TO THE expert in paints, the formula printed on every can of Certain-teed so plainly proves superior quality that the moderate price is surprising.

For Certain-teed paints cost you less than you would pay for other equally high grade paints.

Instead of charging the same price for most colors, Certain-teed prices are based entirely on the cost of manufacture for each kind and color.

Many Certain-teed colors therefore sell for less than you have been accustomed to pay.

Even on small jobs, this often represents a worth-while saving; on the larger ones the saving may be considerable.

Coupled with Certain-teed quality, it makes Certain-teed paints unusually economical.

For the Certain-teed materials are so carefully selected and so thoroughly mixed that they cover an unusual area of surface per gallon.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

General Offices, Saint Louis

Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities

Certain-teed

Certain-teed
Paint Products
HOUSE PAINT
448
Certain-teed Products Corporation

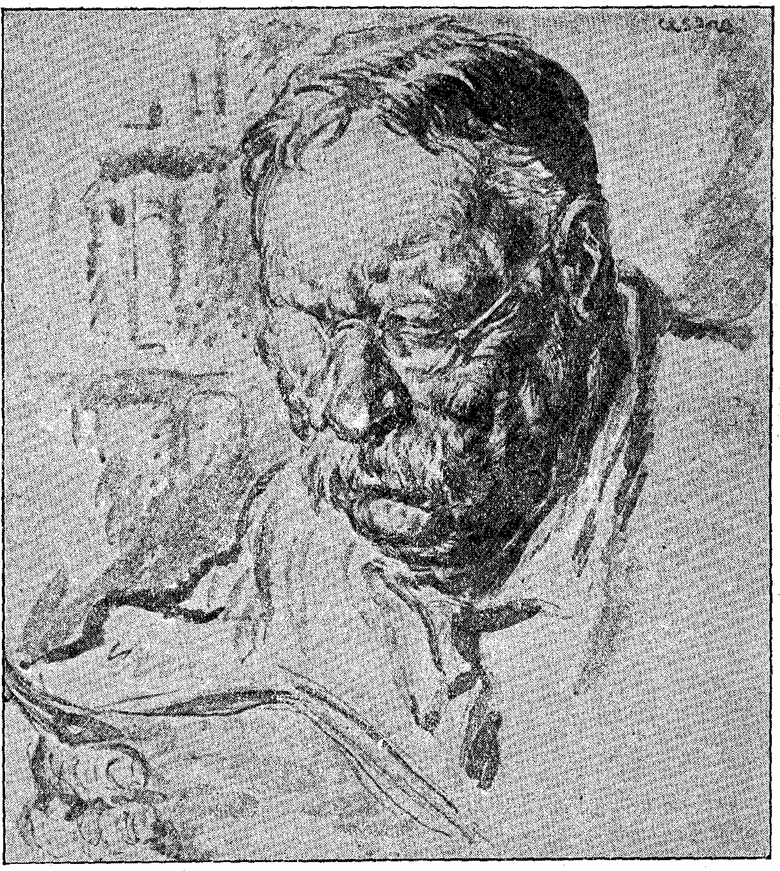
1 SQUARE HEAVY
Certain-teed
ROOFING
Certain-teed Products Corporation

CERTAINTY OF QUALITY AND GUARANTEED SATISFACTION - CERTAIN-TEED

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

T. R. IN SOME NEW ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS

THERE WAS AN ANONYMOUS ROOSEVELT, the author of a dozen unsigned articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal* during 1916 and 1917, we learn in one of the many books and articles which appear in time to contribute their quota of information to the celebration of Theodore Roosevelt's birthday anniversary on October 27. Another book gives his views upon prohibition, and still another calls attention to his threat in 1915, "not known to many, that, in the event certain contingencies became facts," he would support President Wilson for reelection against the Republican nominee. "Roosevelt Week," as celebrated throughout the country in October, 1919, "will not be permitted to pass without due recognition this year," says *The Review of Reviews*, which has gathered, as an appropriate contribution to the occasion, some anecdotes from the biography written by Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart (Christian Herald Publishing Company).



Wide World Photo

THE CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

A character sketch, by Cesare, of the ex-President as he appeared in his later years. His birthday anniversary will be widely celebrated on the 27th of this month.

It was while Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City that Dr. Iglehart's acquaintance with him began. During the summer of 1895 New York was greatly excited over Commissioner Roosevelt's rigid enforcement of the laws restricting Sunday liquor-selling. Conditions then, it appears, slightly resembled those which maintain to-day. Under date of July 2, 1895, Roosevelt wrote to Dr. Iglehart:

> "As I told you, it is with me simply a question of observing my oath of office. Nothing that either the saloon-keepers or the politicians say will alter in any degree my position."

Later, in a letter written on the day after Congress had adopted the Amendment, Colonel Roosevelt said:

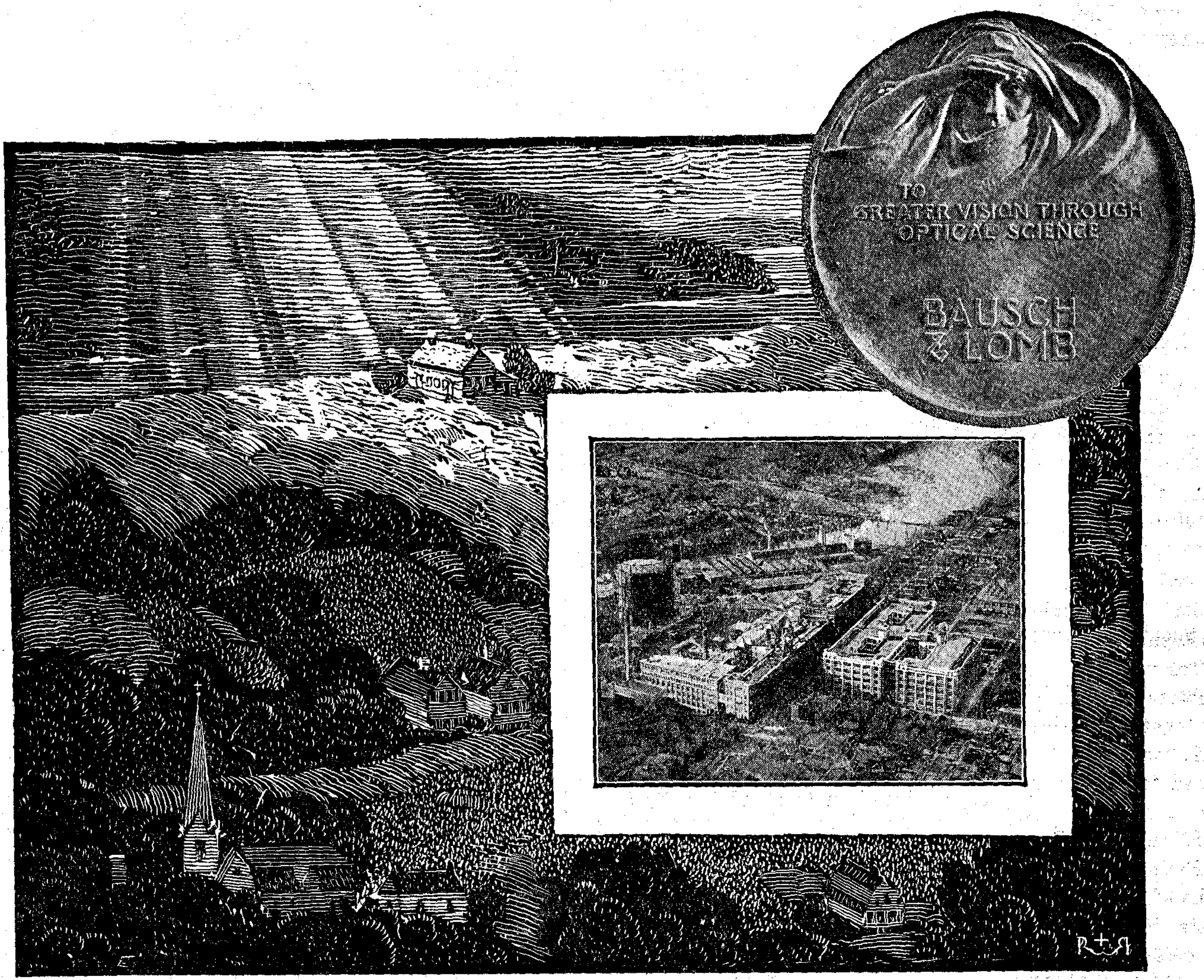
> "MY DEAR MR. IGLEHART: I thank you for your book and appreciate your sending it to me, and I wish to congratulate you on what has happened in Congress and the success that is crowning your long fight against alcoholism.
>
> "The American saloon has been one of the most mischievous elements in American social, political, and industrial life. No man has warred more valiantly against it than you have, and I am glad that it has been my privilege to stand with you in the contest."

John J. Leary, Jr., author of a large volume called "Talks with T. R." (Houghton Mifflin Company), takes issue with Dr. Iglehart, beginning with the flat statement that "Colonel Roosevelt was not of those who favored the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors." Mr. Leary, as a newspaper man, was thrown into intimate relation with Colonel Roosevelt for many years, and his fresh and vivid series of anecdotes and quotations carries a characteristically enthusiastic indorsement by the Colonel. "I shall take no part in the [prohibition] contest one way or the other," Roosevelt is reported to have said to Mr. Leary. His general view of the situation is given in the following quotation:

> "Drinking declined once it became an economic question, or at least as soon as it was recognized as an economic factor. It then began to be unfashionable—at least to overdrink—and the man who never drank at all ceased to be unusual in any trade or calling.
>
> "I am, however, sorry that they are pressing prohibition so hard at this time. It is, I think, all right—desirable, in fact—to limit or perhaps prohibit the so-called hard liquors, but it is a mistake, I think, to stop, or try to stop, the use of beers and the lighter wines.
>
> "If this thing goes through, where does the social side of life come in? We both know that a 'dry' dinner is apt to be a sad sort of affair. It will make dining a lost art.
>
> "Likewise, I do not know how the working-classes will take to the change. You and I have no need of the saloon. We have other places to go. But you and I know that the saloon fits into a very definite place in the life of the tenement-dweller. I do not know what he will do without it; what substitutes the reformers think they can give him for it. I do not believe they have thought of that, or that they care much.
>
> "When it comes, prohibition may or may not be permanent. You may, however, be sure of one thing—it will be extremely difficult to repeal, once it becomes part of the Constitution."

A quotation of a different sort, dealing with Roosevelt and "Big Tim" Sullivan, brings out the Colonel's sense of humor and broad humanity. As he is quoted by Mr. Leary:

> "Most men, I believe, are good citizens according to their lights. Take 'Big Tim' Sullivan, for example.
>
> "Tim came to me while I was in the White House to get a pardon for a friend. The man was in Atlanta for blowing a post-office safe, shooting the watchman, and I know not what. Tim was insistent that he had reformed and that he'd go straight if he were pardoned. The post-office folk did not think so, neither did the Department of Justice. They insisted the man must not be pardoned. But Tim was so sure, so positive, however, that his friend had changed that I decided to favor him.
>
> "'I'll give you this pardon, Tim,' said I, 'on one condition. You must take it to Atlanta yourself, see this man before he



Grown Great Through Service to Mankind

FROM a tiny room to the titan plant pictured above, whose floor space spreads over twenty-five acres and whose place is recognized as greatest among the world's manufacturers of lenses and optical instruments—that is a far, far span. It is the story of the house of Bausch & Lomb—the story of great growth through great service.

Nearly seventy years ago John J. Bausch dedicated himself to the task of making glasses "that human eyes might see better and farther." Obscure, maimed, in debt, he struggled through long, unrewarded years, upborne alone by his undeviating resolution to succeed through work done worthily.

Today, through the house he founded, his service to his fellow man has infinitely multiplied. Today the activities of Bausch & Lomb cover the world-wide field of optics.

Through their Microscopical Apparatus, Science discovers atomic, destructive myriads, and devises means for man's protection; through their Ophthalmic (eye) Lenses is done mankind's service in preserving man's most precious sense; through their photographic and photomicrographic lenses world and atom, nature and man are unerringly recorded; through their projection lenses and apparatus the wonders of the earth are vividly portrayed on countless screens, while their giant light reflectors flash wide assurance across the deep.

It is with a frank humility that Bausch & Lomb speak of these achievements in the field of optics. We recognize that such growth has been permitted us only by reason of that spirit of service through faithful, worthy work and the helpful co-operation of our scientific friends in the professions and trades which has tirelessly continued since John J. Bausch toiled in his little shop. That spirit is today our most greatly prized possession; and it is a spirit which we pledge ourselves to maintain in that wide field of optics where our leadership has been won.

Write for literature on any optical product in which you are interested.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY . . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Makers of Eyeglass and Spectacle Lenses, Photographic Lenses, Microscopes, Balopticons,
Binoculars and other Optical Instruments.

that eyes may see
better and farther

has a chance to see any of his old pals, and warn him that if he goes wrong again he will not only be punished to the limit, but will have to finish out this sentence as well. There will be no mercy for him. And at the end of the year I want you to bring the fellow here and let me know how he's made out.'

"Tim agreed to this. He would have agreed to anything, and kept his agreement, too. He got the pardon and went his way. I forgot all about the thing until, just one year after, I was told Tim was waiting to see me. He had an appointment, he told the attendant. I could not recall any, but I always liked the big fellow and I had him sent in.

"'Mr. President,' said he, when he came in, 'I've come about that fellow Blank. You know you told me to bring him here when he'd been out a year and let you know how he's been acting. He's outside now.'

"'Yes, I remember,' I told him. 'How has he been doing?'

"'He's been perfect, Mr. President,' said the big fellow. 'When I got him to New York I put him to work behind a wheel in a gambling-house, and he's been doing fine ever since.'

"That was good behavior, as 'Big Tim' saw it!"

In 1915, on Mr. Leary's authority, Roosevelt threatened to support Wilson. As the story goes:

The threat was made at a luncheon given at the Harvard Club in December of that year by the late Robert J. Collier. Later, in explaining the famous Gary dinner to me, Colonel Roosevelt repeated the threat. . . . "I said that, much as I dislike Mr. Wilson and despise his policies, in the event of the Republicans nominating any man on a hyphen platform or on hyphenated promises, I would support President Wilson for reelection with all of the strength at my command.

"And, by Godfrey, I mean it! If there's a mongrel platform adopted by the Republican Convention, much as I dislike Wilson, I'll stump the country for him from one end of it to the other, and I won't ask his permission to do so either.

"I dislike Wilson, I dislike his policies almost to the point of hate, but I am too good an American to stand idly by and see him beaten by a mongrel American or by one professing mongrel principles."

Roosevelt was a good fighter, as all the world knows, but all the world does not know that he was almost equally good as a peacemaker. His reconciliation with ex-President Taft was recounted in the nation's newspapers, but few knew, says Mr. Leary that at the time of Roosevelt's death he and Gompers were friends. The Gompers-Roosevelt trouble started soon after the East St. Louis race-riots when the ex-President and the labor-leader almost came to blows on the stage of Carnegie Hall, New York. They later "made up" on the question of Americanism, Colonel Roosevelt making the advances, as he had been most prominent in the attack. The peacemaking came about in this way:

Gompers, at the American Federation of Labor Convention of 1917 in Buffalo, faced the fight of his life with pro-Germans and pacifists within the labor movement who hoped to put the Federation on record as opposing the war and the national program for prosecuting it to a successful finish. Days before the convention met, "S. O. S." calls were flashing to all who might help hold the fort. Among those who responded, it will be recalled, was President Wilson, but even after his visit, the situation was tense up to the moment the convention adjourned.

More than that, adjournment left all hands with a realizing sense that, however emphatic the defeat of the antiwar group had been, it was still an element of great potential danger, and that the situation was anything but pleasant from the standpoint of one hundred per cent. Americanism. This I sought to make clear in a long report I submitted to Colonel Roosevelt at his request, accompanying it with an oral explanation.

"Gompers," I told the Colonel, "has his back to the wall. He may need help, and need it badly, at any time."

"But," said he, "he has been playing Wilson's game."

"I know that," I replied, "but just now he's playing our game, the one hundred per cent. American game. And he may need help."

"What can I do to help?" he asked.

"Not a thing now," I replied, "but the time may come later when you can help."

"Very well. Does Gompers know you were to take this matter up with me? Have you discust this matter with him?"

I replied that I had not.

"There was nothing I could say," I replied, "and no occasion for me to say anything, anyway."

"All right," said the Colonel. "As you say, Gompers is playing a straight American game. In that he should have every help. I do not take back any word I have ever said about him, and I don't care whether he takes back anything he has said about me or not. We can agree and do agree on Americanism.

"Now, you go to him and say to him for me that if there is anything I can say or do to help him in this fight, to let me know, and I will do it. Make it clear to him that you have told me the kind of fight that is being made on him because of his Americanism, and say to him that whatever differences we may have had in the past or may have in the future, I am with him in this fight. It won't embarrass you to do that?"

"Not at all," said I. "It is what I expected."

"All right; go ahead. Now, make it clear to Gompers that it is not going to be necessary for him to come to me or to write to me. You can see where that might be impossible, might embarrass him. If he wishes to come, all right, let him come; but if he prefers, let him send any message he wishes through you or somebody else we both know, and I will attend to the matter."

It was ten days before I had an opportunity to deliver my message to Gompers. When I did deliver it, he was as pleased a man as I have ever seen.

"Did Mr. Roosevelt really say that?" he interrupted, when I had given him but part of the message.

"He certainly did," I replied. "Furthermore, when you want him, write direct if you wish, or, if you prefer, send for me and I will arrange a meeting. If that is not advisable, send some one else the Colonel knows, or you may, if you wish, send any message through me. These are the Colonel's instructions—he wants you to feel free to call on him for any help he may be able to give."

"That certainly is very fine of the old man," said Gompers. "You may go to him and tell him for me that I thank him from the bottom of my heart, that I do appreciate his offer and why it is made, and that I shall not forget his offer if the occasion requires. Is it all right to tell this to Perham?"

Perham (H. B.), a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was standing near. I saw no reason why he and others in Gompers's confidence should not be told, and said so.

"The men on whom you rely to help you make your fight should know," I said. "The Colonel said nothing about secrecy, and would, I think, prefer that they should know."

"Henry," called Gompers to Perham, "this young man has just given me a most pleasing message. Colonel Roosevelt offers any help he may be able to give in fighting these scoundrels; we're to call on him any time. Isn't that fine?"

Perham, slow of speech, agreed that it was, adding:

"But why shouldn't he?—you are both in the same fight."

"Yes, Henry," said Gompers, "but you must remember Roosevelt and I have not been very friendly. You must know that men—and I include the big ones—do not always do exactly what they should do."

So ended the Gompers-Roosevelt feud—if feud it could be called.

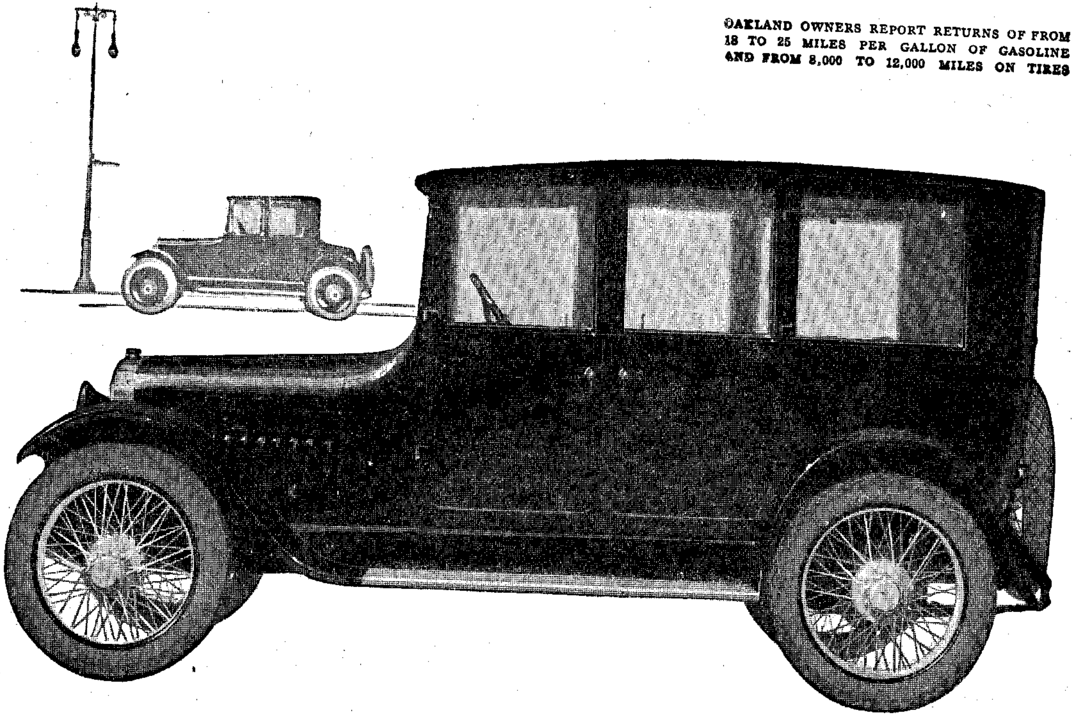
A new side-light on the Roosevelt character, the revelation of the many-sided ex-President as an editorial writer for a woman's magazine, comes in the autobiography of Edward Bok, recently published by the Scribners. In order that the authorship of the articles might be anonymous, it was arranged that all letters about the Roosevelt department should be written in longhand and addrest to the homes of editor and contributor. Mr. Roosevelt's manuscripts were to be written in his own hand, copied in the hand of Mr. Bok, and so sent to the printer. The company paid Mr. Bok for each article, and he sent his personal check to Mr. Roosevelt. In the latter part of 1916 an anonymous department called "Men" was begun in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of which Mr. Bok writes:

The physical work was great. The Colonel punctiliously held to the conditions, and wrote manuscript and letters with his own hand, and Bok carried out his part of the agreement. Nor was this simple, for Colonel Roosevelt's manuscript—particularly when, as in this case, it was written on yellow paper with a soft pencil and generously interlined—was anything but legible. Month after month the two men worked each at his own task. To throw the public off the scent, during the conduct of the department, an article or two by Colonel Roosevelt was published in another part of the magazine under his own name, and in the department itself the anonymous author would occasionally quote himself.

It was natural that the appearance of a department devoted to men in a woman's magazine should attract immediate attention. The department took up the various interests of a man's life, such as real efficiency; his duties as an employer and his

Oakland

OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER, OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

FEW things that a man can buy are so continuously useful as this new Oakland Sensible Six Sedan. As a business aide it is a means of swift and economical conveyance, saving time, energy and effort. For leisure hours it is a source of comfortable recreation for the entire family, adding health and security to pleasure. Summer or winter, rain or fair weather, it affords the most efficient personal transportation to be had. The present Oakland product is a refinement of the high-power and light-weight principle, in a chassis of longer wheelbase and stronger construction. More than ever before, it combines maximum utility with minimum operating costs.

Open Car, $1395; Roadster, $1395; Four Door Sedan, $2065; Coupe, $2065; F. O. B. Pontiac, Michigan. Additional for Wire Wheel Equipment, $85

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

usefulness to his employees; the employee's attitude toward his employer; the relations of men and women; a father's relations to his sons and daughters; a man's duty to his community; the public-school system; a man's relation to his church, and kindred topics.

The anonymity of the articles soon took on interest from the positiveness of the opinions discust; but so thoroughly had Colonel Roosevelt covered his tracks that, altho he wrote in his usual style, in not a single instance was his name connected with the department. Lyman Abbott was the favorite "guess" at first; then, after various other public men had been suggested, the newspapers finally decided upon former President Eliot, of Harvard University, as the writer.

All this intensely interested and amused Colonel Roosevelt, and he fairly itched with the desire to write a series of criticisms of his own articles to Dr. Eliot. Bok, however, persuaded the Colonel not to spend more physical effort than he was already doing on the articles; for, in addition, he was notating answers on the numerous letters received, and those Bok answered "on behalf of the author."

For a year the department continued. During all that time the secret of the authorship was known to only one man besides the Colonel and Bok and their respective wives!

When the Colonel sent his last article in the series to Bok, he wrote:

"Now that the work is over, I wish most cordially to thank you, my dear fellow, for your unvarying courtesy and kindness. I have not been satisfied with my work. This is the first time I ever tried to write precisely to order, and I am not one of those gifted men who can do so to advantage. Generally I find that the three thousand words is not the right length and that I wish to use two thousand or four thousand! And, in consequence, feel as if I had either padded or mutilated the article. And I am not always able to feel that every month I have something worth saying on a given subject.

"But I hope that you have not been too much disappointed."

Mr. Bok also reveals that, near the close of his life, the Colonel had under consideration a suggestion that he accept the leadership of the Boy Scouts of America. According to the new autobiography:

Bok told Colonel Roosevelt that he wanted to invest twenty-five thousand dollars a year in American boyhood—the boyhood that he felt twenty years hence would be the manhood of America, and that would actually solve the problems with which we were now grappling.

Altho, all too apparently, he was not in his usual vigorous health, Colonel Roosevelt was alert in a moment.

"Fine!" he said, with his teeth gleaming. "Couldn't invest better anywhere. How are you going to do it?"

"By asking you to assume the active headship of the National Boy Scouts of America, and paying you that amount each year as a fixt salary."

The Colonel looked steadily ahead for a moment, without a word, and then with the old Roosevelt smile wreathing his face and his teeth fairly gleaming, he turned to his "tempter," as he called him, and said:

"Do you know that was very well put? Yes, sir, very well put."

"Yes?" answered Bok. "Glad you think so. But how about your acceptance of the idea?"

"That's another matter; quite another matter. How about the organization itself? There are men in it that don't approve of me at all, you know," he said.

Bok explained that the organization knew nothing of his offer; that it was entirely unofficial. It was purely a personal thought. He believed the Boy Scouts of America needed a leader; that the Colonel was the one man in the United States fitted by every natural quality to be that leader; that the Scouts would rally around him, and that, at his call, instead of four hundred thousand scouts, as there were then, the organization would grow into a million and more. Bok further explained that he believed his connection with the national organization was sufficient, if Colonel Roosevelt would favorably consider such a leadership, to warrant him in presenting it to the national officers; and he was inclined to believe they would welcome the opportunity. He could not assure the Colonel of this! He had no authority for saying they would; but was Colonel Roosevelt receptive to the idea?

At first the Colonel could not see it. But he went over the ground as thoroughly as a half-hour talk permitted; and finally the opportunity for doing a piece of constructive work that might prove second to none that he had ever done made its appeal.

"You mean for me to be the active head?" asked the Colonel.

"Could you be anything else, Colonel?" answered Bok.

"Quite so," said the Colonel. "That's about right. Do you know," he pondered, "Edie (Mrs. Roosevelt) might like me to do something like that. She would figure it would keep me out of mischief in 1920," and the Colonel's smile spread over his face.

"Bok," he at last concluded, "do you know, after all, I think you've said something! Let's think it over. Let's see how I get along with this trouble of mine. I am not sure, you know, how far I can go in the future. Not at all sure, you know—not at all. That last trip of mine to South America was a bit too much. Shouldn't have done it, you know. I know it now. Well, as I say, let's both think it over and through; I will, gladly and most carefully. There's much in what you say; it's a great chance; I'd love doing it. By Jove! It would be wonderful to rally a million boys for real Americanism, as you say. It looms up as I think it over. Suppose we let it simmer for a month or two."

And so it was left—for "a month or two." It was to be forever—unfortunately. Edward Bok has always felt that the most worth-while idea that ever came to him had, for some reason he never could understand, come too late. He felt, as he will always feel, that the boys of America had lost a national leader that might have led them—where would have been the limit?

KOREA AS "AMERICANIZED" BY THE JAPANESE

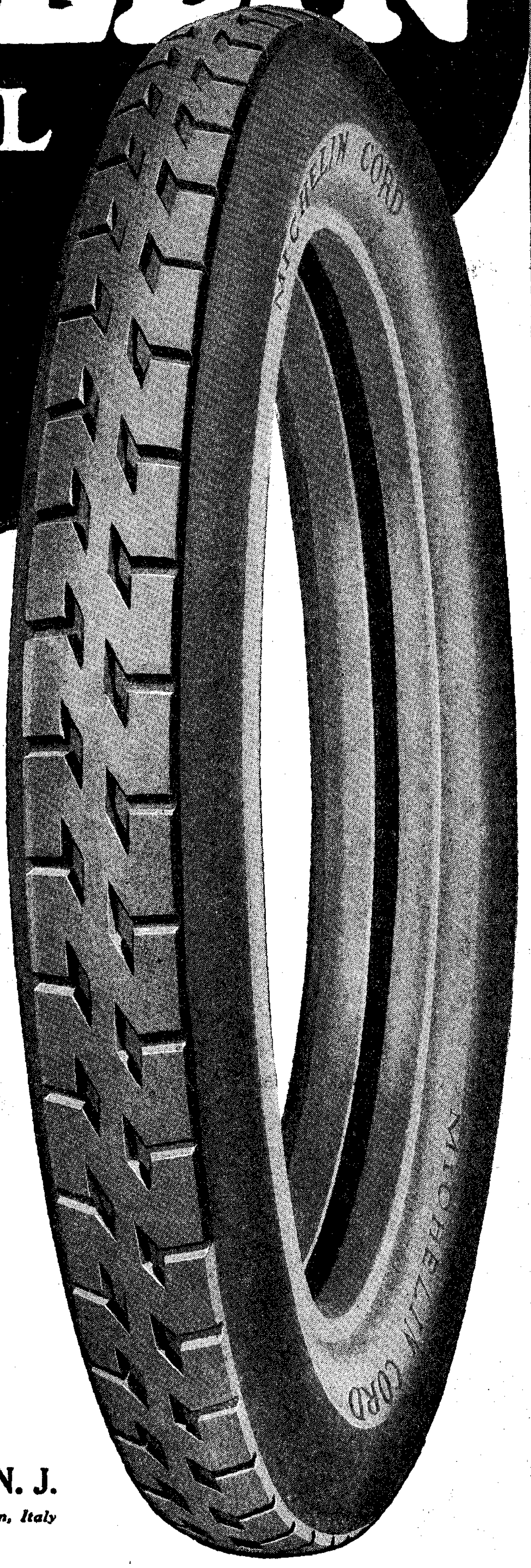
THE AMERICAN GLOBE-TROTTER who lands at Fusan, on the southern coast of Korea, to-day is amazed at the Americanized appearance of what he sees. The landing-wharf is of concrete, there is a thoroughly American train on a standard-gage track, with an unmistakably American engine and vestibule cars, and around the station are many American automobiles. The delusion that he is in America vanishes, however, when the traveler catches sight of the natives. Drest in strange clothes and with hats that look like varnished fly-traps covering their sacred topknots, the Koreans stand about, stolidly smoking long pipes and listlessly watching the passengers. They look like nothing so much as a trick population from the Middle Ages in a setting that is the last word in modern civilization. The contrast between the modern surroundings and these men in medieval garb with nothing to do and a lot of time to do it in is one found duplicated in many parts of Korea to-day, according to Clarence E. Bosworth, a former American consul there. Few countries in the world, he says, offer such a variety. In traveling by automobile from Fusan to Seoul, Mr. Bosworth tells us that one seems to pop out of the present into the past and then back again several times, on a trip that is "kaleidoscopic in interest." Starting from a thoroughly modern seaport, the traveler a few miles out finds himself in the quaint Korea of the olden days, and then he suddenly whizzes into a modern city or village and from there on into and out of ancient, modern, and mixed towns and villages to the end of the journey. "Upon arrival at Seoul," we read, "the appearance of everything becomes so modern that it is hard to realize we are still traveling on this earth and in the present day, for the country through which we have ridden is so ancient and the people are so medieval in their methods that it all seems too strange to be true."

The passing of the Old East in Korea Mr. Bosworth attributes to the efforts of the Japanese Government to modernize the country. One gets the impression from reading the former Consul's article in *The Sun and New York Herald* that Japan is doing for Korea about what America is doing for Haiti, but a good many observers object that the process is unnecessarily rough. It is only during the last decade that the Korean has come to realize that his earnings and property are safe from seizure, says Mr. Bosworth, citing a good result of the Japanese control. Prior to the Russo-Japanese war the Koreans had for ages been opprest by their own grasping officials, who paid tribute to the Korean Emperor, and he to the Chinese Emperor, whose vassals the Emperors of Korea had been from the earliest times. But all that is changed now, it seems, and a new era has dawned for Korea. To quote Mr. Bosworth:

The Koreans, thousands of them, in cities, towns, and the

MICHELIN

UNIVERSAL CORD



A Sturdy, Oversize Cord Tire

A New Standard for Supreme Durability and Freedom from Skidding

It is fitting that the house which 25 years ago invented the pneumatic automobile tire, should now introduce three improvements which result in greatly increased mileage:

1—A new tread compound, perhaps unequalled for durability.

2—An improved tread design that effectively opposes skidding and still further increases the durability of the tire.

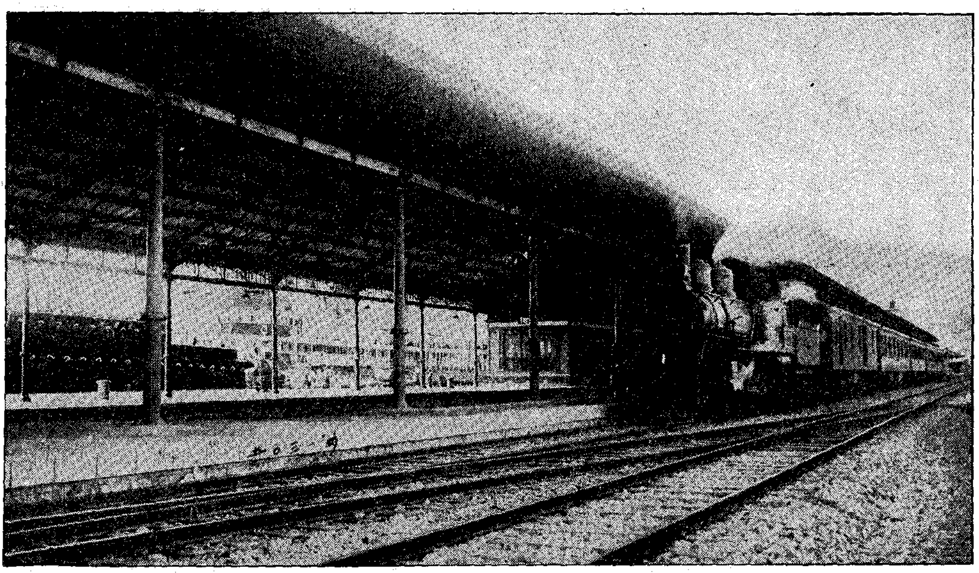
3—A super-sturdy, over-size body that gives unsurpassed freedom from blow-outs.

For a new degree of motoring satisfaction, use Michelin Universal Cords.

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, N. J.

Other factories: Clermont-Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy
Dealers in all parts of the world

country, have caught the new spirit and are applying themselves diligently to their chosen work, and we shall also see how even the lowly Korean farmer, who once considered himself lucky to retain enough of his crops to feed and scantily clothe himself and family, has now reached a point of affluence which permits him to put a new thatched roof on his house and to buy cheap jewelry.



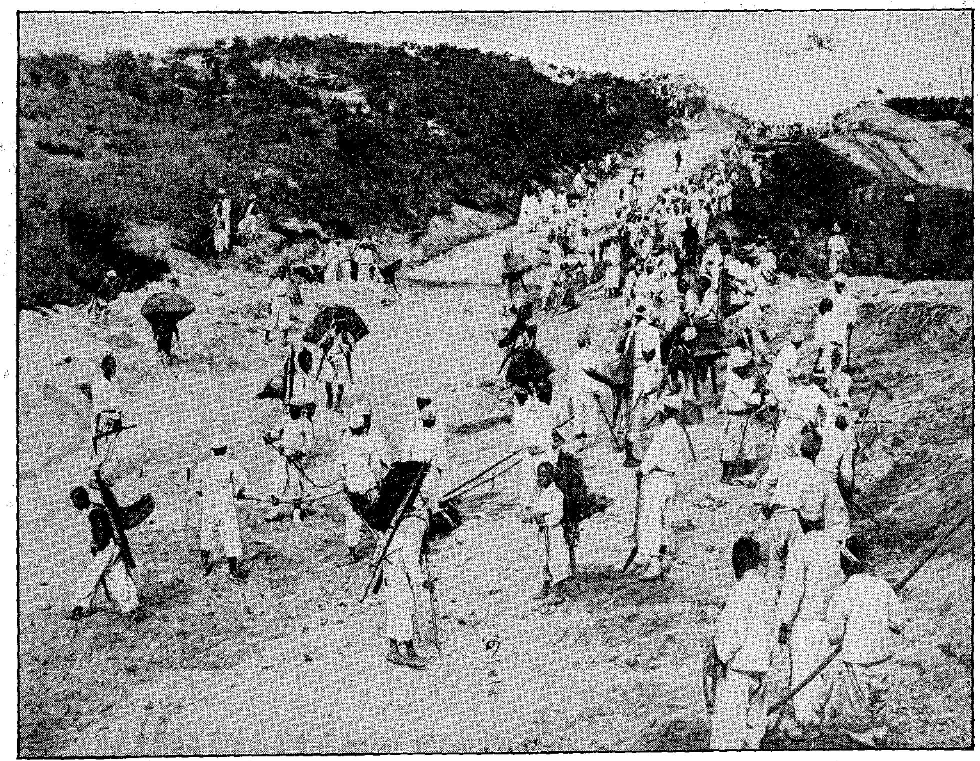
AN AMERICAN-JAPANESE-KOREAN RAILWAY STATION.

The locality is Korean. The Japanese are responsible for putting in a railway where formerly there were only rutty wagon-roads or winding bullock-trails, and any one can see at a glance that the train, road-bed, and most of the other details are typically Yankee.

But the new order of things has not yet changed the picturesqueness and peculiar customs of the people and their mode of living. This is especially true of the districts outside the larger cities, through which Mr. Bosworth motored and of which he furnishes the following glimpses:

As we take our places in the automobile Korean men and boys crowd around and silently watch. Their silence, their listless staring, and the weirdness of their dress suggest unfriendliness; but hand out a few cigarets, no matter how cheap, along with a friendly smile, and see how quickly they respond; or stand up in the car and take their pictures, laughing and chatting at them as you do it, and see how quickly they respond. They have no idea what you are saying, of course, but they catch the spirit and laugh with you. It is a little thing to do, but it makes them happy and furnishes a good start for a trip.

And those clothes! A crowd of Koreans insures a field of white. From one end of the peninsula to the other ubiquitous white jackets and great, baggy white pants! Silk for the rich, cotton for the poor, but white and voluminous always. The dress of the women is identical except for the addition of a skirt. One seldom sees color in Korean clothes except bright greens, reds, or yellows on very young children or upper-class men and on women of the poorer classes, who seem to prefer green when wearing any color at all, tho it is customary in some sections of Korea to use special colors to indicate the social position of the wearer. For example, men who are scholars frequently wear a blue band on each side of the jacket, and the women wear rose color or dark yellow to indicate that they are recently married, or violet to indicate that they are less than thirty years old, tho when more than thirty all women except the newlyweds wear white. Widows are handicapped by the universal custom of wearing white or faint brown, no matter what their ages may be.



MODERN HIGHWAYS FOR AN ANCIENT LAND.

The Japanese conquerors are bringing Korea up to date so thoroughly that a former American consul says that several places in the ancient Kingdom have been pretty well "Americanized."

Another interesting feature of Korean clothes is that in cold weather it is usual to put on as many more of these thin cotton or silk garments as may be required to furnish the necessary amount of warmth. Naturally the Korean who can afford to wear many suits during the winter months enjoys a certain social distinction. In the north it is quite usual to wear padded cotton garments, tho this custom is limited to small territories.

In warm weather Korean women carrying bundles on their white-wrapt heads are continuously met with along the way wearing their jackets rolled well up under the arms, leaving their bodies bare to the caress of the cooling winds. All Korea loves comfort, but Korea knows little of modesty as we understand it, or of our kind of comfort either, for that matter. In the construction of their homes, in their use of color, and in the cut and color of children's clothes particularly, there is a striking resemblance to similar institutions of the Hopi Indians, and some scientist has pretty definitely established the fact that the American Indian and the Korean are one and the same people, the Indian probably having survived an ancient migration.

The Korean homes along the way are a puzzle to the Westerner. The homes of the upper classes are generally in Chinese style, with outer and inner gates, tiled roofs, and stone-paved passageways. Usually, too, they are seen set back from the roadways and on high ground. Over the gateway of many of them in a sort of open room is a great drum used to sound the morning and evening hours. But the houses of the common

"It's my secret of never having any trouble"

One case of the practical help and advice that busy motorists can get from garages and auto-accessory dealers

"I USED to tinker with the engine, with the carburetor, with the ignition, with the self-starter—until I was too tired to enjoy the ride," confessed the car-owner. "Now I let it all alone, and I am getting more *service* and more *enjoyment* out of my car than ever before.

"Once in every so often I drive up here and let *someone who knows* go over it. It's my secret of never having trouble."

The above is typical of the method that many motorists are taking to avoid unnecessary lay-ups and repairs. The average present-day automobile should be good for 80,000 miles—but to give this great mileage it must be well looked after, never permitted to get into a run-down condition.

How experienced car-owners avoid the usual string of unnecessary troubles

There is one way for the car-owner to get the advice he needs. In the United States there are 50,000 garages and automobile accessory dealers. Every one of these men has back of him an average term of experience of from four to five years—four to five years *studying automobile troubles and how to avoid them.*

Do you know

—where to look for starting, lighting and ignition troubles?

—how to keep battery from running down?

—when carbon is forming?

—how to keep your carburetor adjusted to the varying grades of gasoline?

—when to change the lubricant in the crankcase, when to lubricate the transmission and differential?

—how to keep your brakes safe?

—how to tell when your engine is missing?

—how to detect a slipping clutch?

—how to keep spare tires from deteriorating in sunlight and air?

—how to eliminate the commonest cause of an overheated engine?

—how to tell if you are losing power through leaky valves?

These accessory dealers and garage owners realize today that it is not enough merely to furnish the supplies the motorist asks for, or to make repairs after the damage has been done. They are ready and eager to give *service*—service in the "little things" of upkeep—service that means studying the special problems of each one of their customers and *solving* those problems *for them.*

Little suggestions that are worth hundreds of dollars a year

The up-to-date dealer selects his merchandise with his customers' needs in view. He can save the car-owner the cost of needless accessories just as he can recommend the purchase of those which will be the most satisfactory.

Continued smooth, safe running

—long life with slow depreciation

—a car that continues to look new

—these are the results of keeping in touch, through the dealer, with the valuable new accessories that are always coming on the market.

It is not too much to say that the car-owner who welcomes the ideas and follows the advice of his dealer can lengthen the life of his car from two to five years, and save hundreds of dollars in operating it.

To every car-owner in the United States, we make the following suggestions:

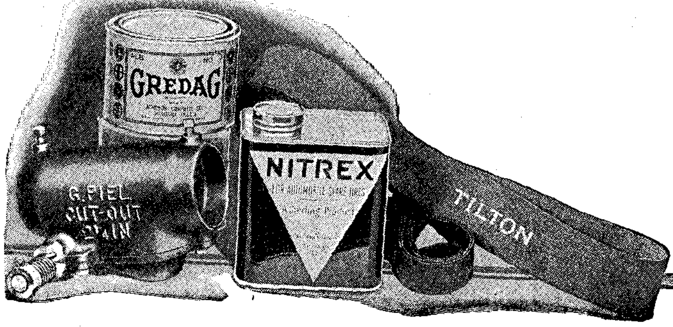
Keep in close touch with your local garage man and accessory dealer. Tell him when anything goes wrong on your car. Get him to take a personal interest in how your car runs.

Be guided by his advice in the matter of repairs and accessories.

Above all, don't try to "go it alone." Don't try to make technical decisions without the technical knowledge.

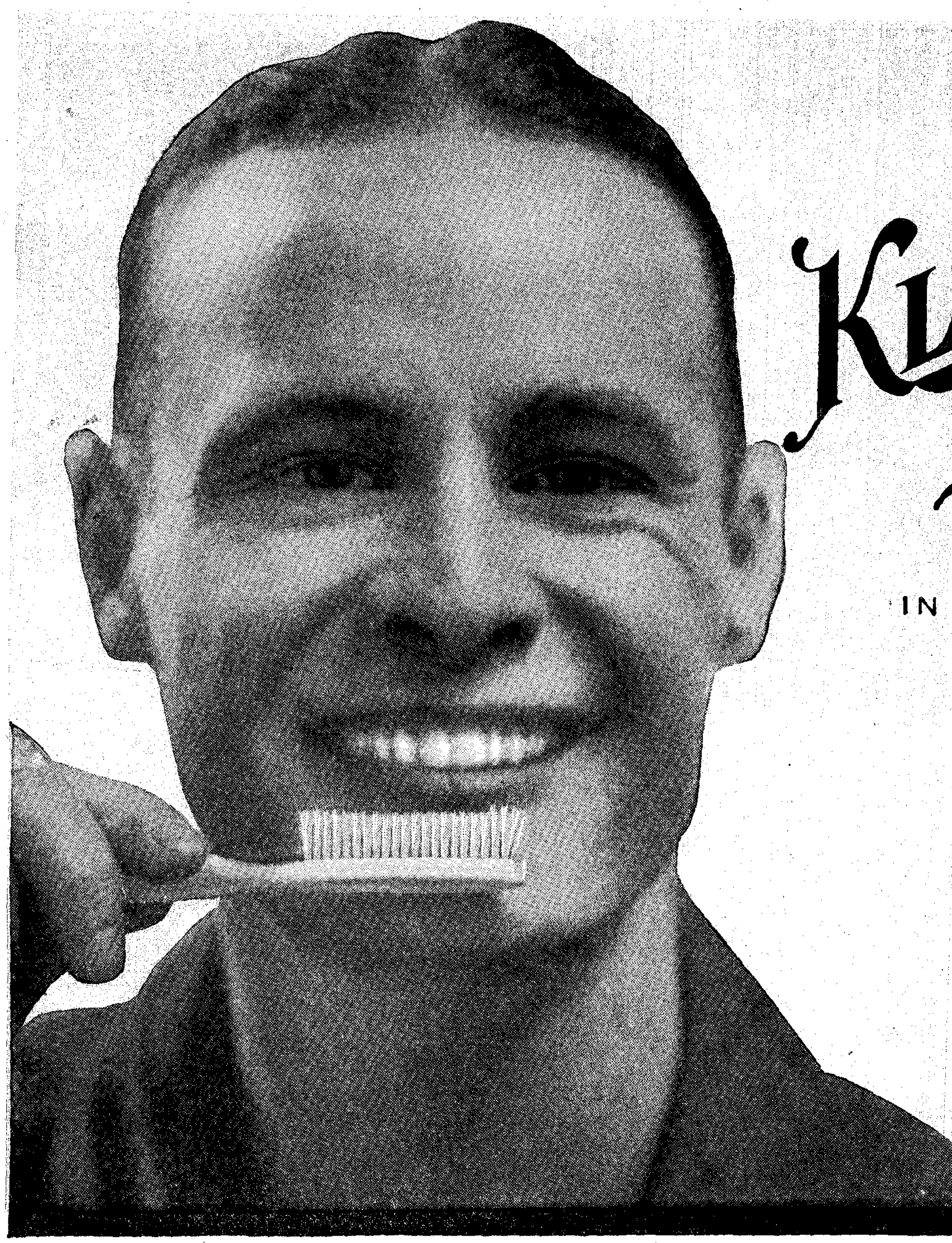
Trust your dealer, make a friend of him and take advantage of the service he is ready to give.

This announcement is one of a series being presented in the interests of a closer relationship between the motoring public and the dealers who supply their needs.



Acheson Graphite Co., Makers of Gredag Lubricants
Arthur S. Brown Mfg. Co., Makers of Tilton Fan Belts
G-Piel Co., Makers of G-Piel Muffler Cut-Outs and Long Horn
Sterling Varnish Co., Makers of Nitrex, the protective coating for spare tires

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., INC.
23 West 43rd Street
New York City



KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
25¢
IN CANADA 35¢

Gleaming, White, Healthy Teeth

EVERYONE wants them—few have them. And yet there's a very simple way to start having them.

Twice a day, morning and night, cleanse your teeth thoroughly with Klenzo, the snowy-white Dental Creme.

Cleanse away the lingering food particles. Polish away discolorations. And *watch* the natural, pearly whiteness of the enamel come back.

Klenzo, made by a formula quite different from any other dentifrice, cleanses and whitens, and all the time imparts a delightful refreshed feeling to the teeth and gums. A feeling that is more than just a taste. A feeling which means that Klenzo is *working* in your mouth, destroying deposits and germs—polishing and whitening the enamel.

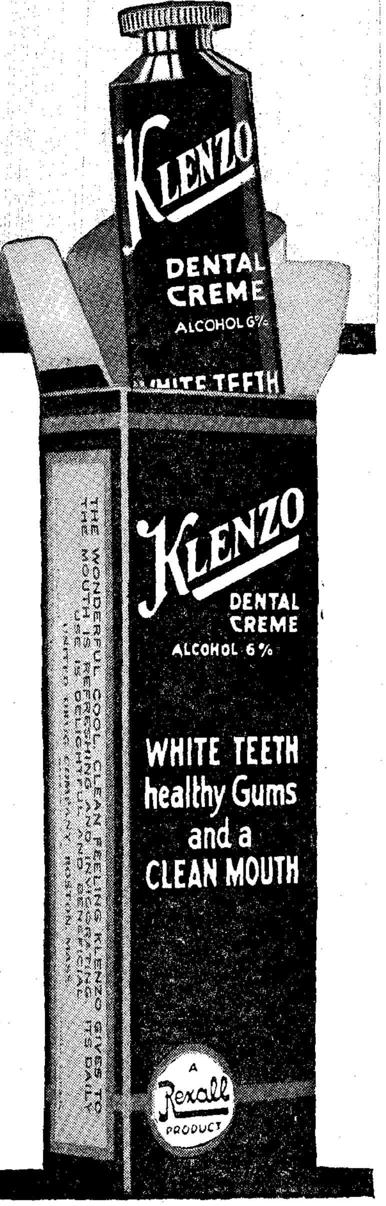
Take home a tube of snow-white Klenzo today. Learn this Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling. And begin to get back your white teeth again.

Klenzo is sold exclusively by

The **Rexall** *Stores*

throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. 10,000 progressive retail drug stores, united into one world-wide, service-giving organization.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
BOSTON TORONTO LIVERPOOL PARIS


KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
ALCOHOL 6%
WHITE TEETH
KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
ALCOHOL 6%
WHITE TEETH healthy Gums and a CLEAN MOUTH
A Rexall PRODUCT

> folk! These we wonder at. Crowded close to the roadway in large or small groups, as the case may be, they show the ignorance, the poverty, the superstition, and the dirtiness of the people.
>
> With their mud walls and straw roofs, the smallest cover only thirty-five square feet of floor space, tho the average house will cover a little over twice that area. They are not fit for human beings to live in, but until the Japanese set them a better example Koreans seemed quite content in them. Now, in every large community of these huts several Japanese-style houses are to be seen, which shows that the Koreans are gradually improving their homes. One room usually suffices, and the pigs, chickens, dogs, and children circulate at will.
>
> It gets cold in Korea in winter, so the Koreans have a series of tunnels extending under the house, in which to build the fire, dry reeds, weeds, and grass usually constituting the fuel. The smoke and hot air circulate through these tunnels and make the room insufferably hot and stifling, impossible to a foreigner in cold weather, when the houses are usually crowded. In the warm weather they are little more inviting because of the filth, vermin, and flies.
>
> These houses are jammed together as closely as possible, for in the old days it was necessary for the Koreans to huddle together for protection. Flowers or trees are seldom seen in the little yards, when there are yards, for the Korean believes that a growing tree in the dooryard indicates the fall of the family, tho what the family has to fall from is a question. A year or two ago the Department of Agriculture distributed free many mulberry-trees, so that the Koreans might have an opportunity to raise a card or two of silkworm eggs and make some money easily. But when the instructors went around again to find out how the trees were getting along, they couldn't find any of them. The superstition and the need for fuel prompted the Koreans to make immediate use of the trees.
>
> Somewhere around nearly every hut one is sure to see a cow, and it seems as tho most of the Koreans along the way were leading cows. Crisscross and up and down the whole peninsula Koreans are leading cows, thousands of them. Cows are the companions and pack-animals of Koreans wherever they go.
>
> At every well and every stream along the way, and there are many of them, scores of women are seen washing. The universal use of white, of course, causes an endless amount of washing, and it makes no difference how dirty the water is, even a roadside ditch invites groups of washers. Also, the cloth seems to come out white even when washed in little better than a mud-hole. After washing, the individual pieces of the garments are stuck together with paste. Sewn seams are rare. They would make washing and drying far more difficult.

Among the improvements instituted by Japs in Korea is that of reforestation. Until 1907 the country was depressingly barren, all trees having been cut down and used for fuel. For hundreds of miles the country had been exposed to erosion for centuries, which in turn had caused great uncertainty in crop production. The Government undertook to restore the forests on a tremendous scale. Now all along the hills from one end of the peninsula to the other trees have been planted. We read on:

> Strange as it may seem, with such wonderful agriculturists as the Chinese on one side, and the wonderful horticulturists, the Japanese, on the other side, Koreans did not respond very much to the influence of either of their neighbors, and until the foreign people stept in to effect these benefits for them the artificial planting of trees never occurred to the Koreans. Now as one drives through the country, especially if the drive is taken on Arbor day, the Koreans, in their inevitable white clothes, will be seen by the thousands planting young trees on specially designated areas. Part of these areas belong to the Government and part of them belong to the individual landowner. But Arbor day for a number of years, with one exception, has been a time of great activity for the Koreans. That one exception was in 1918, when the Koreans, in the heat of their revolutionary spirit, rushed out and ripped up thousands of young growing trees in an effort to spite the Japanese Government.
>
> The growing of these young trees and the spreading of the green cover all over the brown, barren hills is most suggestive of the transition that is taking place in the lives of the Koreans. It is the symbol of regeneration and signifies the new hope of the people. Until this revivifying of the wood-growth of Korea relieved the desolation which years of waste and ruthless cutting had wrought the millions of graves scattered promiscuously throughout the country added to the feeling of depression; but the change in the general effect of the landscape makes these mounds less suggestive of dead things, and they become to the casual traveler merely a feature of interest in a strange land. It has been said that if the Koreans took as good care of the living as they do of the dead there would be fewer dead.
>
> It is the custom of the Koreans to select the burial spot with the utmost care, and it may be that the grave-finder decides that the resting-place of the bones of the dear departed shall be in the front yards of some rich neighbor. In such case burial takes place, and the landowner, if he protests at all, protests in vain.
>
> Great areas of the hillsides, which might contribute to the welfare of the living, are given over in wasteful allotments to resting-places for ancestors long since departed and forgotten, but the faithful Korean with the utmost care cultivates all around these graves, but never desecrates them, no matter how great his need to increase the production of his land. It was in trying to correct this waste that the Japanese Government, undertaking to set aside certain specified localities as burial-grounds for the people in the vicinity, aroused bitter antagonism.
>
> Every old country becomes cluttered up with all sorts of monuments, and Korea is no exception to the rule. One of the favorite forms for monuments in this "land of morning calm" is that of huge granite turtles bearing upright upon their backs tablets wonderfully carved with the intricate characters of the Korean language.
>
> And then there are tombs to be explored, in which one finds ancient coins and ivory and bone ornaments. When the road winds past the tomb of a former ruler, it is always well to stop and take time for close inspection. Avenues formed by lines of great granite horses, lions, dogs, elephants, and servants lead to the mound, and somewhere in the vicinity to usually a temple erected to the memory of the deceased, where pilgrims may leave presents of food or money, ring the bell and worship.
>
> Upon arrival at Seoul the appearance of everything becomes so modern that it is hard to realize we are still traveling on this earth and in the present day, for the country through which we have ridden is so ancient and the people are so medieval in their methods that it all seems too strange to be true.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, A "WORLD-REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS RACE"

TEN THOUSAND SIGNS, in English and Hebrew, reading "The East Side Mourns the Loss of Jacob H. Schiff," were displayed through the Jewish sections of New York City on the day following the death of the great financier and philanthropist. From small beginnings he amassed sufficient wealth to give a sum estimated at sixty million dollars to charity, in addition to the fifty million dollars he left in his estate. President Wilson wired his widow that "by his death the nation has lost one of its most useful citizens," and many of the editorials inspired by his death speak of him as perhaps "the foremost benefactor of the Jewish race in America." He has so often been called a philanthropist that "this term has become almost trite as applied to him," in the opinion of Dr. Jacob Silverman, of the Fifth Avenue Synagog, where Mr. Schiff worshiped. Dr. Silverman suggests that the term, "an engineer of philanthropy," is more fitting.

In recent years Mr. Schiff had been violently attacked in connection with his stand on the subject of Zionism, but his contention, which did not altogether favor the Zionists, came to be widely accepted before his death. "He was generally conceded to be the foremost world-representative of his race," says the New York *Sun*, and the New York *Times* presents the following account of his rise to eminence:

> Jacob Henry Schiff was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on January 10, 1847, and, coming to this country at the age of eighteen, started to work, and worked to such purpose that long before he had reached the age of fifty he was known not only throughout this country, but throughout the world, as one of the greatest of financiers and one of the greatest of philanthropists.
>
> His interests and sympathies were so diversified that thousands of persons who knew him in one of his fields of activity, where he had won prominence and respect, sometimes quite forgot that there were many other fields in which he was regarded just as highly.
>
> The life of Jacob H. Schiff may be divided into three phases: the first phase as a financier, the second as a philanthropist, and the third as an idealist. It was the idealist side of his character and life that colored both of the other phases of his existence and finally so dominated his activities that all great public movements looked to him for some expression of opinion. In

his business he was dominated by idealism and he was led by idealism to undertake the great work of philanthropy which benefited so many thousands of afflicted persons of all races and aided in the education of so many thousands of students of all ages.

With the training he had acquired in the schools at Frankfort, Mr. Schiff went to work as a bank clerk upon his arrival in this country, but it was not long before he sought a career in finance. Tiring of the routine work of a bank clerk, he became a junior member in the new brokerage firm of Budge, Schiff & Co., and there laid the corner-stone of his career as a financier.

Dissatisfied with his meager education, Mr. Schiff went back to Europe to study financial methods there. Upon his return in 1875 he married Theresa Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb, head of the banking-house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Loeb was so well pleased with his son-in-law that he took him into the firm and gave him a prominent place in its counsels.

Mr. Schiff made such swift progress in the firm and displayed so much native acumen in financial affairs that he was made head of the firm in 1885, when Mr. Loeb retired. From that time on the firm not only held its place as one of the great banking-houses, but so expanded its business that it became known all over the world.

Hardly a great financial transaction or merger in that period of American financial history that saw the swift rise of so many leaders, the sudden rejuvenation of so many great corporations and railway systems, failed to make some prominent mention of the name of Jacob H. Schiff.

Backed by foreign capital, Mr. Schiff and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. supported the late E. H. Harriman in the great financial adventure by which the Union Pacific Railroad was reorganized in 1897 and in the subsequent transactions by which the Union Pacific obtained control of the Southern Pacific and other railroads. This operation is regarded as one of the most important in which Mr. Schiff engaged as a banker. It involved a vast sum of money, possibly hundreds of millions of dollars, and gave Mr. Schiff a prestige among New York banking-houses which endured for the remainder of his life, and it contributed to make E. H. Harriman the best-known railroad organizer in the United States.

Altho he had taken part in the financing of the Union Pacific and other of the Harriman enterprises, Mr. Schiff also was one of the warmest personal friends of the late James J. Hill, who was the bitter foe of Harriman through the long chapters of the railroad war for the control of transcontinental lines. Mr. Schiff never omitted to call upon Mr. Hill on his birthday when the railroad-builder of the Northwest was in this city or to send him some message if he were in his railroad capital at St. Paul.

When E. H. Harriman first began to dabble in railroad properties he had little experience or capital, but Mr. Schiff saw that the earnest young man had a vision that would affect the fortunes of the entire country if it could be backed with capital. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. furnished the capital and Harriman went out to build up a great fortune of more than seventy million dollars.

Union Pacific shares were selling then for almost nothing. Both Harriman and his bankers acquired great blocks of the stock, and within a decade the railroad was paying an annual dividend of greater size than the original cost of the stock. This was the fruit of the genius of the master railroad-builder and the master financier. Southern Pacific and other railroads were brought into the combination later and a railroad system of unparalleled dimensions was created.

As bankers for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have floated as much as one hundred million dollars at one time. It was this firm that found the money necessary to enable the Pennsylvania to tunnel its way into New York and to construct the great Pennsylvania Railroad Station there. The writer gives other instances of Mr. Schiff's financial ability:

It was Mr. Schiff's firm that placed fifty million dollars of Pennsylvania bonds in France and had them listed on the Paris Bourse, a step beset with inordinate difficulties but one which had mutually satisfactory results. After the war broke out, an offer was made to repurchase these bonds and a majority of them came back.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have done heavy-weight financing, also, for such railroads as the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, and Illinois Central.

Another of his great financial achievements was the floating of a bond issue of two hundred million dollars for the Japanese Government to aid in pushing the war against the Russians. His sympathies had been deeply affected by the oppression of the Russian peoples, and he took this opportunity of aiding the foes of the old régime.

As Mr. Schiff's interest in philanthropy began to increase his work as a financier gradually began to be overshadowed by his new and superior interest. The story was told of him that when Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were frantically seeking him during the height of the Northern Pacific panic in Wall Street they were unable to find him at his house or at any of the other places where they had been accustomed to look for him in crises that needed his attention. Finally they located him at a meeting of the staff of the Montefiore Home for Incurables, and his message then was:

"Tell them to wait. I think these people here need me as much as they do down-town. I will finish here."

Mr. Schiff was an active director in several corporations and trust companies, among them being, of course, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., his first and primary interst; the Central Trust Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, Wells Fargo & Co., and several others. His interests were represented in many other companies by his son, Mortimer L. Schiff, and his son-in-law, Felix M. Warburg, who, in later years, had taken many of the burdens from his shoulders, as Mr. Schiff devoted more and more time and energy to his charities and philanthropies.

From his primary interest in the Montefiore Home for Incurables, which he helped grow from small beginnings to one of the most modern of institutions in the city, Mr. Schiff gradually expanded his support to institutions and schools so that his subscriptions and contributions each year ran into the millions. On his seventieth birthday he sent out many checks—only he himself knew how many—some of them being for one hundred thousand dollars each. Within a few days after this day of quiet giving, at least five hundred thousand dollars was counted up by his friends, altho Mr. Schiff would give them no aid whatever in forming an estimate of his contributions. He was always reluctant to tell of his own aid to charities or education, and most of his gifts were made anonymously.

One of Mr. Schiff's first interests in education was Barnard College, and his gifts to that institution are said to have run far over the one-million-dollar mark. One of his most recent gifts was the great hall there, said to have cost more than three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, all of it paid for by Mr. Schiff. When the college was seeking its one-million-dollar endowment fund recently an anonymous donor had promised to give a large sum so that the campaign would not fail. This anonymous donor, it may now be told, was Mr. Schiff.

Another of his educational interests was the Semitic Museum at Harvard University, which he founded and financed, and which developed much valuable information about Semitic literature. He also was one of the officers and contributors of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city. He was also trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, director of the New York Foundation, and a vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

In the years since the beginning of the European War Mr. Schiff poured his fortune into the coffers of nearly every worthy fund for the relief of war-victims and war-sufferers, and these benefactions have run into millions. He gave lavishly to the American Red Cross and to all organizations for the aid of American soldiers serving in France.

As chairman of a committee Mr. Schiff aided in the direction of the campaign to raise five million dollars in 1917 for the Jewish War Relief Committee and the Jewish Welfare Board, and at a dinner given in the Hotel Astor Mr. Schiff started the fund with an outright contribution of two hundred thousand dollars. He begged other wealthy men to match his gifts to this fund and to others for war-sufferers. In later campaigns for the relief of war-sufferers he also took an active part with his son-in-law, Felix M. Warburg, as chairman of the committees, and whenever a campaign seemed to lag or it was apparent that its goal might not be reached, an "anonymous donor" would make up the fund. The anonymous donor was Mr. Schiff, who always stipulated that his name should not be used.

Mr. Schiff was always exceedingly reticent not only about his charities and his philanthropies, but about his financial achievements. He rarely talked about his own life history, says the writer, but always was ready to talk to any one about some charitable project or about some new vision of progress in any line. After a long effort to get Mr. Schiff to talk about his achievements and the extent of his philanthropies, B. C. Forbes, the financial writer and authority, gave the idea up and wrote this about him:

"Jacob H. Schiff has peculiarities.

"He has never had a private secretary; he personally attends to every letter addrest to him, often giving first attention, not to business communications, but to charity mail.

Douglas Fir
Northern White Pine
Idaho White Pine
Western Soft Pine

Western Hemlock
Washington Red Cedar
Red Fir and Larch
Norway Pine

AN INDUSTRY IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE

YOU have heard men say that good lumber is scarce. They say that lumber isn't what it used to be, and that we must soon come to use substitute materials.

Do you know how much good lumber there is in this country today? With the possible exception of the hardwoods, there is as much good lumber available for construction purposes as there ever was at any time since America became a nation.

There is more standing timber today in the United States than ever was made into lumber since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

* * *

An industry is no stronger than its service to the people.

As substantial factors in the lumber business, the Weyerhaeuser people wish to render real service to you and to everyone who uses lumber.

Whether you are a home-builder planning a beautiful residence; a workman who wants a couple of boards or a bunch of lath; a farmer building a cow-barn or a corn-crib, or a great industrial corporation specifying 10,000,000 feet in one order—we want you to know the facts about lumber.

To this end we will supply to lumber dealers and to the public any desired information as to the qualities of different species and the best wood for a given purpose.

This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether it is a kind we handle or not.

What we advocate is conservation and economy through the use of the right wood in its proper place.

If we could insure your getting the wood you ought to have, it might mean a difference of years in the life and service of the lumber—fifty years, perhaps, as against a few months. So important is the selection of the right wood or grade of wood for a given use.

* * *

From now on the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products trade-mark will be plainly stamped on their product. You can see it for yourself at the lumber yard or on the job after it is delivered.

When you buy lumber for any purpose, no matter how much or how little, you can look at the mark and know that you are getting a standard article of known merit.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers of Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Washington Red Cedar and Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast; Idaho White Pine, Western Soft Pine, Red Fir and Larch in the Inland Empire; Northern White Pine and Norway Pine in the Lake States.

"He has never subscribed to a press-clipping bureau and hardly ever looks at articles printed about himself or his activities.

"'I would like you to let me have a look at data about yourself, including the best sketches that have been written about your career,' I said to Mr. Schiff when I found he had been named as one of America's 'Fifty Foremost.'

"'I have not kept one word printed about myself, and I don't think my son or any one else has. You don't need any clippings to write an article about me. You have known me very well for many years, you know all about me. And'—this with a twinkle—'if you like, I'll promise to read what you print.'

"His fetish is not, as popularly supposed, Judaism, but citizenship. It is his creed that a man must first, last, and always be a good, loyal citizen, intensely zealous in discharging all the responsibilities of citizenship. With him citizenship ranks above sect. He holds that unless a man is a worthy citizen he can not be either a worthy Jew or a worthy gentile. Everything is secondary to citizenship. All his public service, all his givings to education, his continuous donations to charities, his endeavors for the promotion of the best literature of his race—all have been prompted by his sense of what citizenship demands.

"Another characteristic of Mr. Schiff has been his loyalty to his friends. He is not a fair-weather friend. The giants of transportation, of commerce, of finance, of railroading, once thrown into association with him, have remained stanch, close, confidential friends to the end. Mr. Schiff was the earliest financial sponsor of Edward H. Harriman; James J. Hill became closer and closer to him as the years rolled on; Alexander J. Cassatt, the creator of the Pennsylvania Railroad system as New York knows it to-day, found in Mr. Schiff a wholehearted supporter; Samuel Rea, Marvin Hughitt, Charles W. Eliot, and James Stillman are other tested and tried friends, while in his later years J. P. Morgan, altho a rival in banking, came to regard Mr. Schiff as a financier whose tremendous influence could be relied upon for constructive effort whenever financial foundations began to be shaken.

"Jacob Henry Schiff is on the edge of seventy. But you would never suspect it. He can still pedal a bicycle fast enough to get him into trouble with the speed laws. As a walker Weston would not find him disappointing. Mr. Schiff does not try to break records or blood-vessels on the golf links; he is not a golfer. He attributes his sound, supple physique to moderation, to plenty of fresh air, and daily 'legomotion.'

"I have already touched upon Mr. Schiff's philanthropies. The public may be interested to know that while Mr. Schiff has given away millions, he frowns upon wasting one penny. One of his idiosyncrasies is his fault, when he opens his mail, of carefully preserving the front half of each envelop for the use of the clean inside part as a substitute for pads. Doubtless, most young readers will find only amusement in this little foible, but does it not point a moral in these extravagant days? If such economy is not despised by a multimillionaire, can those less well off afford to scoff at it? It may be that Mr. Schiff's carefulness in saving pennies has had something to do with his ability to save millions.

"His sense of civic responsibility influenced him to become a forceful member of the Second Committee of Seventy, the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee of Nine. In later years he has been chosen frequently by Mayors of New York as a member of special mayoral committees. He was a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Strong. In the work of the Chamber of Commerce he has taken an active part as vice-president and on committees for a generation. The establishment of a college of commerce has been a project very near his heart; if others had come forward with offers of contributions as he did, New York would have had such an institution years ago."

For many years Mr. Schiff had been known as an opponent of a Jewish nation in Palestine, but in April, 1917, in an address before the League of the Jewish Youth of America he gave the concise exposition of his views. He brought out clearly that he did not favor a Jewish nation in Palestine, but that he favored making the Holy Land a center of Jewish culture. He said he was brought to this conclusion after deliberating over the possible effects of the Russian revolution and other world disturbances. He was quoted at the time to this effect:

"It has come to me, while thinking over events of recent weeks—and the statement may surprize many—that the Jewish people should at last have a homeland of their own. I do not mean by that that there should be a Jewish nation. I am not a believer in a Jewish nation built on all kinds of isms, with egotism as the first, and agnosticism and atheism among the others. But I am a believer in the Jewish people and in the mission of the Jew, and I believe that somewhere there should be a great reservoir of Jewish learning in which Jewish culture might be furthered and developed, unhampered by the materialism of the world, and might spread its beautiful ideals over the world.

"And, naturally, that land would be Palestine. If that ever develops—and the present war may bring the development of this ideal nearer—it will not be accomplished in a day or a year, and in the meantime it is our duty to keep the flame of Judaism burning brightly."

COBLENZ ON THE RHINE IS BECOMING "DISGUSTINGLY AMERICAN"

TO A PATRIOTIC GERMAN, the presence of American soldiers in the old German city of Coblenz is perhaps even bitterer than were most of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. The sight of the Stars and Stripes flying over the city, "where the population used to be fanatical admirers of the old Kaiser," the number of American soldiers, "slender, picked men of fine physique, with the good humor of great babies," in the streets, inspires a writer in *Der Tag* (Berlin) to melancholy reflections. As translated for the New York *Tribune*, his story runs:

To-day a man hastens through Coblenz as quickly as possible. In the old days the city almost inevitably attracted one for a stay of at least some hours. Interest and delight in its old customs and manners never waned. One never tired of the cozy old alleys and passages in the Moselle quarter. The soul expanded with pride and pleasure when a sojourner viewed the incomparable scenic setting of the city.

On summer evenings tourists enjoyed loitering on the hotel terrace, by the side of the Rhine, and watching the massive cliffs and bastions of Ehrenbreitstein grow golden in the setting sun; following the great white steamers bending their smoky course to the quay, and regarding the crowd of happy men and women who poured out of them and clustered on the banks. Tourists from every country in the world had come together to derive equal pleasure from a trip through the realm of the Rhenish romance. Violins played waltz music and jolly voices took up the chorus of the old Rhine songs. . . . . . .

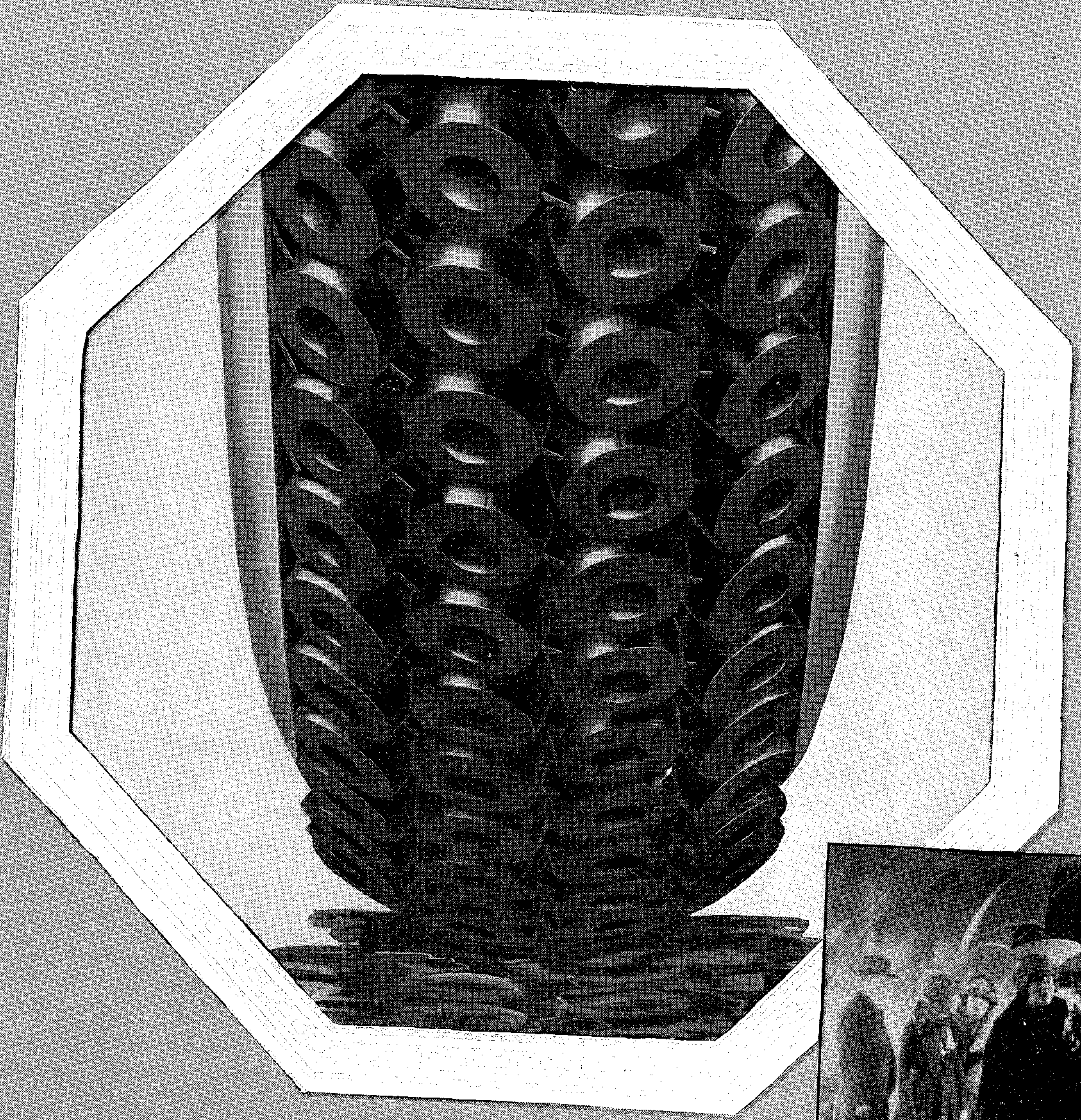
To-day a man gets out of the city in all haste, in order to escape as quickly as possible the bitter contrast between then and now. It never occurs to a German traveler to call on his old friends, or even to ask whether they are still alive and have been fortunate enough to escape from defiled Rhenish soil. One seeks to avoid the echo of his own suffering—seeks to escape gazing upon a beloved face lined with torment or weary and lifeless with resignation. A taste for sitting long over the care-banishing wine-cup long since vanished. So let us be off and away as speedily as possible across the river and into the depths of the green mountains beyond where we may hope never to see a Yankee face!

No one takes a street-car if he can avoid it. They are packed to the utmost with tall lads in khaki, with a white "A" on the round arm-shield. To a German they are intolerable living foreign deformities in the Rhenish country, where they are as out of harmony as a cloister church would be upon a Western prairie. Their companions please the Germans even less than they do themselves. Seemingly the latter compete with their gallants in unabashed rudeness, loud gossip, and boisterous laughter.

To judge from their accent, these girls come from the country around the Westerwald bridgehead; just to judge by their clothing they might well belong to the better class of the city. Disappeared are the short jackets trimmed with silk ribbons, the bright bodices, and the head cloths in which the girls beyond Treves used to appear in Coblenz markets. This garb now lives only in the memory of the older generation. To-day these girls parade the streets in short coats, high yellow boots, and rich silk mantles. Only the bright, discordant colors on their hats betray the origin of the wearers. To select a becoming bonnet, a woman must have better taste and a keener eye for color than these girls possess or than their advisers, John from Texas or James from Nebraska, even with their well-filled pocketbooks, can supply.

All these American soldiers have an abundance of money, and without exception they live regardless of expense. Their wealth flows into the pockets of barkeepers, merchants, and these girls, but it increases the cost of living of every one else and thus rests like a curse upon the land. . . . . . .

The soldiers themselves are mostly slender, picked men of fine physique, with the good humor of great babies. They enjoy themselves immensely and want everybody else to be equally happy and comfortable. Naturally they are more attractive



Made by the Makers of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

"Vacuum Cups!"—You instantly think of those massive Cups that hold your car to its unswerving course where ordinarily the "going" is treacherous.

You think of the tread that is *guaranteed* not to skid on wet, slippery pavements.

You think of the exclusive distinctiveness of the design—of what it means in added appearance, longer wear, absolute *safety*.

You think of the *standardized net prices*—approximately those of *ordinary* makes.

Then you realize why Vacuum Cup Cord and Fabric Tires are in such popular evidence.

Guaranteed—per warranty tag attached to each casing—for:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires . . .	6,000 Miles
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires . . .	9,000 Miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires . . .	9,000 Miles

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY *of* AMERICA
Jeannette, Pennsylvania
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Department, Woolworth Building, New York City

> in the eyes of our women than their gloomy, pessimistic, irritable German rivals.
>
> This thing will go on for many years longer. The thought is almost unendurable to a German hurrying through the streets or along the Rhine promenades of Coblenz. Try to ignore the presence of these foreign people as one will, one can not wear blinders which will keep them out of sight entirely. One is forced to realize that this beautiful Rhine city is being Americanized with appalling rapidity.
>
> It is the irony of fate that the Stars and Stripes should now wave in Coblenz, where the population used to be fanatical admirers of the old Kaiser. There in the Castle Square Rhenish cannoneers performed artillery practise for a century. On those heights the Empress Augusta lived, and her regiments of guards paraded up there above the green shrubbery of the Casino and cannon thundered from the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein at every great German victory during those indescribably happy years of Germany's former greatness. One should not dwell on such things, but these thoughts intrude themselves irresistibly when a German passes along the streets of Coblenz.
>
> The Americans lack every trace of intellectual, cultural, and historical community with the land and people of the Rhine. Their callous domination expresses itself destructively in one solitary field—that of Mammon.

BUDAPEST DOESN'T MISS THE RECENT MR. BELA KUN

BUDAPEST under the "'Red' Terror" of Bela Kun, a little over a year ago, may have been a terrible place, but recent visitors to that city assure us that Budapest now, under the so-called "'White' Terror," is about as thrilling as "a cat and seven kittens asleep behind the kitchen stove." The "beautiful blue Danube," flowing peacefully through the city, has not been discolored to any appreciable extent, it seems, by the Bolsheviki alleged to have been hurled into the river since the "Whites" came into power. It is still the same old muddy green color it always was. Beyond the difficulties experienced in reaching it, it appears that there are at present practically no hardships attached to sojourning in the Hungarian capital. The people eat and drink as they always did and life there is said to be not so very different from what it used to be. The present Government is monarchical in its tendencies, and we are told that it would occasion no surprize if King Charles should return at any time. Says Karl K. Kitchen in *The World Magazine* (New York):

> When I stept out of the station in Budapest the first thing I discovered was that my Austrian kronen were no good. Altho Austria and Hungary are supposed to have the same paper money, Austrian money isn't accepted in Budapest unless it is stamped with a funny little seal. The money-changers demand a fifteen per cent. commission for exchanging bills of the stamped variety for the unstamped Austrian kronen—which seems very foolish, since neither of them are really worth anything.
>
> Both countries are running a race with their printing-presses to see which one can print the most money, but the surprizing fact is that the Hungarian bank-notes buy more than the Austrian, tho the two are exactly alike except for the little stamp on one corner.
>
> Budapest has grown considerably since the war—its present population is close to a million and a half—and since there has been very little building the shortage of living quarters is acute. Thousands of people are living in box-cars, and if I had not engaged a room at the Grand Hotel Hungaria long in advance I would have been obliged to put up in a freight-car.
>
> Despite all Budapest has suffered from the revolution, the Roumanian invasion, and Bela Kun's Bolshevik rule, conditions, generally speaking, are much better than in Vienna. There is an abundance of food, and the prices of almost everything are much lower than in the Austrian capital. The reasons for this betterment are the wonderful crops throughout Hungary, and the different attitude of the peasants toward the city dwellers. The Catholic peasantry in Austria despise the Socialistic Government in Vienna to such an extent that they prefer to let their crops rot in the ground rather than sell them to the radicals in the capital. In Hungary, however, the peasants are behind the militaristic Government now in power with Admiral Horthy as regent. It must be remembered that the peasants in Hungary starved the Bela Kun régime into helplessness. The most hopeful sign in Central Europe to-day is this attitude of the Catholic peasantry, who have absolutely decided not to feed the cities where radical Socialism is rampant.

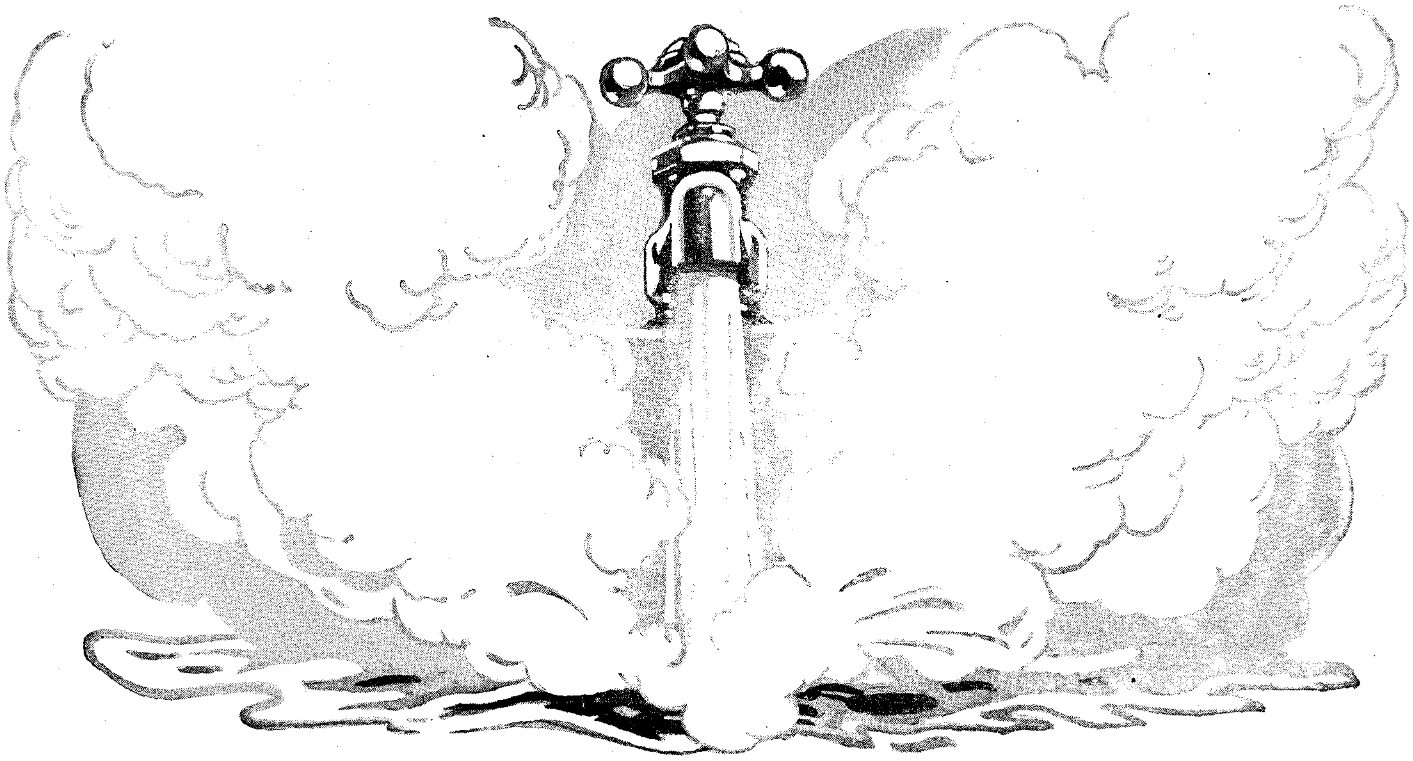
Budapest still talks of what it suffered under the one-hundred-and-five-day régime of Bela Kun. We read:

> I learned a lot about the atrocities of the Bolsheviki in Budapest from Col. Anton Lehar, one of the biggest military figures in Hungary to-day. More than any one man he is responsible for crushing Bolshevism in Hungary. Colonel Lehar and I dined together at the Hungaria, where he made my blood run alternately hot and cold with stories of the frightful atrocities of Bela Kun's followers.
>
> One of Kun's Bolshevik leaders often executed the oldest man and youngest child in a community to strike terror into the hearts of the other inhabitants. The outrages committed by these radicals are almost unbelievable.
>
> "It is no wonder that there are cases of revenge," said the renowned soldier, after he had told me how a young clerk in a factory owned by one of his friends had murdered the proprietor who had befriended him and then with the Communists' support installed himself in the dead man's house, with the latter's daughter as his mistress.
>
> "The brother of the outraged girl would have been justified in shooting him on sight in any country," continued the Colonel. "Such cases can not wait for the courts, greatly as they are to be deplored. But Budapest has had its lesson," he added grimly. "Never again will the people here tolerate any Bolshevism."
>
> The Roumanians carried off many things when they left Budapest, but evidently they didn't steal many pretty girls or much wine—judging by the supply of both commodities in the night cafés. And as an American dollar brings anywhere from one hundred and sixty to two hundred kronen, even a conservative spender would not be a financial coward.
>
> At the Winter Garden I met an American "colored gentleman" who confided to me that he had moved here from Vienna because the life in Budapest was more aristocratic.
>
> "Titles have not been abolished in Hungary," my chocolate-colored friend informed me, "and we're expecting King Charles to return to the throne in a few months."
>
> "Where do you get that 'we' stuff?" I interrupted.
>
> "I'm a 'White,'" he replied, employing the term applied to the monarchists. "I couldn't stand for the Socialists in Vienna. Where any one is everything no one is anybody."
>
> "You said a mouthful," I was tempted to remark, but I restrained myself with an effort.
>
> It is well to practise restraint—even in the capital of Hungary in 1920.

DANCING WITH RATTLESNAKES TO INCLINE THE GODS TO SEND RAIN

UNIQUE AMONG BARBARIC CUSTOMS is the snake-dance of the Moki Indians in northeastern Arizona, witnessed recently by two score of American ethnologists and archeologists gathered to study the customs and traditions of this out-of-the-way tribe. The snake-dance is held by the Mokis each year during the last days of August to propitiate their rain-god. Rain is the most essential element to insure success in Moki agriculture, and it comes but capriciously in the desert region where these Indians live. Hence this dance is the most important of all their festivities, the rites and ceremonies connected therewith being of a religious character, tho the occasion also partakes of the nature of a social function. The Mokis have scarcely been touched by civilization, and so all the ceremonies of the snake-dance are carried out to-day just as they were ages before Columbus sailed from Spain, for the Mokis are an ancient people. The most startling feature of the snake-dance is the reckless handling by the entirely unprotected participants of hundreds of live rattlesnakes as the dance progresses. No dancer ever dies from being bitten on these occasions, tho it is said that the reptiles often coil and strike at their captors. Scientists who have investigated the matter say the priests and those participating in the dances have a certain manner of handling the snakes, and, further, that when the dance is over the dancers drink a mysterious fluid which renders the venom harmless. In an article in the Dearborn *Independent*, H. G. Tinsley furnishes a description of the Moki snake-dance, from which we quote the following:

> The date of the Moki snake-dance is determined by an old medicine-man in the tribe. When during August the sun at its setting glints the sacred rock that stands before the door of the tribal *kiva*, the old medicine-man, Honi, mounts the highest



RUUD HOT WATER

Means hot water in your home—in bathroom, kitchen, laundry

Hot water is second to nothing in making your home comfortable.

A Ruud Water Heater gives piping hot water instantly; it heats the water as it flows through a series of rust-proof copper coils. The water comes fresh from the mains.

The *on* and *off* of any hot-water faucet regulates the heating—eliminating delay and waste, furnishing HOT WATER in unlimited quantity, morning, noon, and midnight. The Ruud lightens the work of servants, makes them more contented, and helps keep the whole household running smoothly.

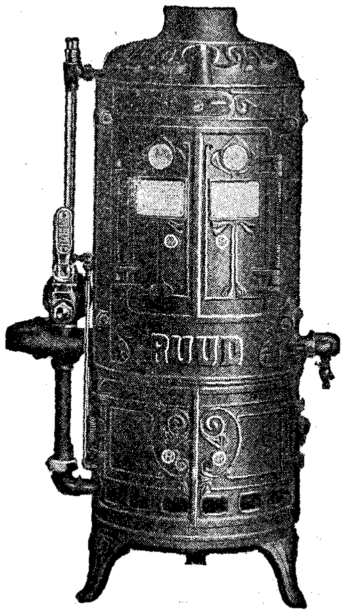
RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

"Hot Water All Over the House"

Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heaters need practically no looking after—they go in the basement or kitchen, and you get Ruud Hot Water at the turn of any hot-water faucet.

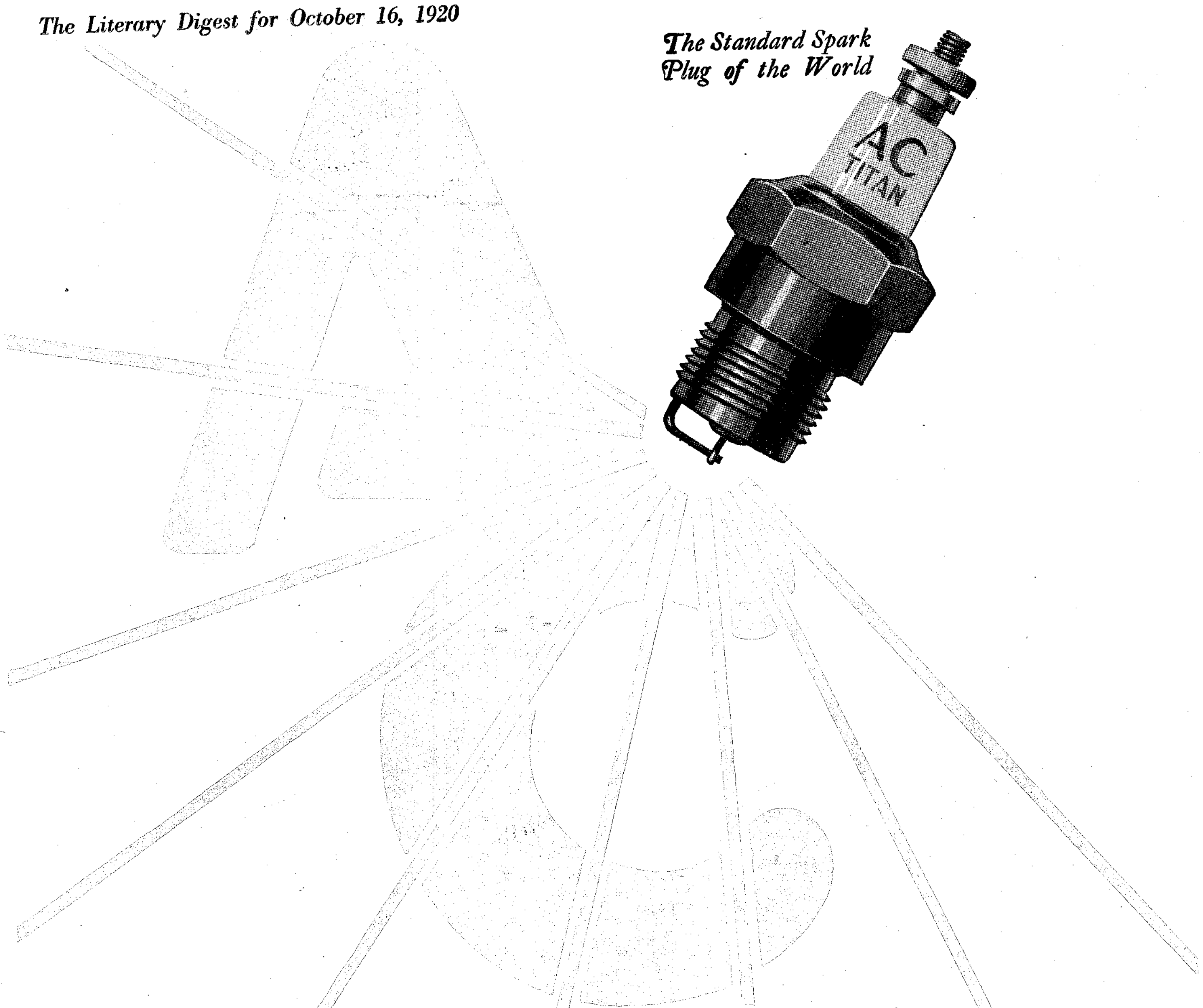
Over 150,000 homes have Ruud Hot Water any time and in any quantity instantly—from a cupful to many tubfuls. Your gas company, plumber, or gas-appliance dealer will tell you about the Ruud and will demonstrate it for you.

Write for our interesting book on Ruud Hot Water Service.



ADDRESS

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. I Pittsburgh, Pa.
Makers of Standardized Gas Water Heaters
Ruud Manufacturing Company of Canada, 371 Adelaide St. W., Toronto


The Standard Spark Plug of the World
AC
TITAN

The monarchs of the speedway, the daredevil pilots of the air and the engineers of America's most costly cars agree in their selection of spark plugs: all use AC. You as a motorist can be certain that the plug which merits the approval of such experts will serve you best also. All dealers sell "The Standard Spark Plug of the World."

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

These Manufacturers Factory Equip Their Products With AC Spark Plugs

PASSENGER CARS

Ace
Alsace
American Beauty
Anderson
Apperson
Argonne Four
Bell
Bellanger Freres (France)
Birch
Bour-Davis
Bradley
Buick
Cadillac
Cameron
Case
Chandler
Chevrolet
Cleveland
Cole
Comet
Commonwealth
Daniels
Davis
Dodge Brothers
Dort
Essex
Gray Dort (Can.)
Hamlin-Holmes Front Drive
Hanson Six
Hatfield
Haynes
Hudson
Hupmobile
Jackson
Jordan
Kenworthy
Kissel Kar
LaFayette
Leach Power-Plus Six
Liberty
Locomobile
Maibohm
Marmon
McLaughlin (Canada)
Meteor
Mitchell
Monroe
Nash
National
Nelson
Oakland
Oldsmobile
Packard
Paige
Pan
Paterson
Phianna
Pierce-Arrow
Pilot
Pitcher
Porter
Premier
Reo
Re Vere
Roamer
R & V Knight
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Walden W. Shaw
Sheridan
Singer
Standard Eight
Stanwood
Stearns-Knight
Stevens-Duryea
Stewart
Tarkington
Texan
Vogue
Westcott

COMMERCIAL CARS

Ace
Acme
Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
American-LaFrance
Apex
Atco
Available
Avery
Bell
Betz
Bollstrom
Bradley
Bridgeport
Brinton
Brockway
Buffalo
Chicago
Collier
Comet
Dart
Defiance
Denby (Canada)
Dependable
Diamond T
Diehl
Dodge Brothers
Duty
Elmira
Federal
Frontmobile
F-W-D
Gary
Golden West
Gramm-Bernstein
G & J (Canada)
G. M. C.
Hahn
Hall
Harvey
Hendrickson
Hewitt-Ludlow
Highway-Knight
Hurlburt
H. R. L.
Independent
Italia
J & J
Kalamazoo
Karavan
Kearns
Keystone
Kissel
Kleiber
Klemm
Koehler
Low-Bed
L. M. C.
Maccar
Maibohm
Master
Maxim
Menominee
Moreland
Napoleon
Nash
Nelson-LeMoon
Netco
Noble
Old Reliable
Oldsmobile
Oneida
Oshkosh
O. K.
Packard
Paige
Parker
Patriot
Pierce-Arrow
Pittsburgher
Ranger
Reo
Reynolds
Riker
Robinson Fire App.
Rock Falls
Rowe
St. Cloud
Sandow
Sanford
Schwartz
Signal
Sterling
Stewart
Stoughton
Sullivan
Super
Texan
Tiffin
Titan
Tower
United
Universal
Ursus
Walter
Ward-LaFrance
Watson
White
White Hickory
Wichita
Wilson
Wolverine

MOTORCYCLES

Briggs-Stratton Motor Wheel
Excelsior
Henderson
Johnson Motor Wheel

TRACTORS

Advance-Rumely
Appleton
Avery
A & T
Bates Steel Mule
Beeman Garden
Boring
Buffalo
Bullock Creeping-Grip
Case
Clark
Comet
Dart
Do-It-All
Eagle
Flour City
Holt
Howell
Knox
La Crosse
Lauson
Linn Road
Minneapolis
New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
O. K.
Pioneer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Can.)
SpryWheel
Stockton
Tioga
Topp-Stewart
Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
Wetmore

ENGINES

Associated
Beaver
Bessemer Gaso-Kero
Buda
Buffalo
Capital
Continental
Curtiss
Doman
Duesenberg
Eclipse
Fairmont Railway
Falls
Frisbie
Galloway
Gray
G. B. S.
Hall-Scott
Herschell-Spillman
J. V. B. Marine
Knox
Lathrop Marine
Midwest
Milwaukee Gasolene Locomotives
Minneapolis
Red Wing Thorobred
Roberts
Rutenber
Scripps
Speedway
Sterling
Straubel
Trego
Union Marine
Van Blerck
Veerac
Vim
H. J. Walker
Weber
Weidely Bulldog
Wisconsin
Woolery
W. S. M.

FARM LIGHTING PLANTS

Automatic
Daytonlite
Delco-Light
Dynelectric
Electrion
Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Meyerlite
Nan-Ki-Vel
Northlite
Owens Light & Power
Perfection
Powerlite
Roco
United
Wesco

MISCELLANEOUS

Austin Mfg. Co.
Domestic Engine & Pump Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
Koehring Road Pavers
Maytag Washing Machines
Mudge Railway Cars
Perfect Power Sprayers
Sullivan Portable Air Compressors
Wade Drag Saws

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

point at either Walpi or Oraibi and solemnly gives notice that sixteen sunsets hence the solemn snake ceremonies will take place. He ends by invoking all to begin immediate preparation for the occasion. The women are to bake for a tribal feast, to dress themselves and their children in their best garments, and the men are to perform their several parts in the ceremonies.

A certain number of young men, appointed for the purpose, start out at next dawn to perform their part of the preparation for the dance. They are *jakulali* (snake-gatherers). They roam over the desert with a forked stick in one hand and a bag made of skins in the other. They know where to look for rattlesnakes, and sometimes they get more than two hundred serpents in a week. They plant the forks of their sticks over the neck of the recumbent snake, and by an adroit movement throw the reptile into the bag. The serpents are brought to the *pueblo* and turned over to the old snake priests.

Six days after the official announcement of the annual snake ceremonies mysterious rites among twenty-seven of the foremost men in the Moki tribe begin in a chamber hewn into the rock down below the *pueblo*. This is the *kiva*, the holy of holies in the Moki belief. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, is the only white person who has ever entered the *kiva*, and he says that the ceremonies there consist in washing the serpents captured and brought there by young men. The old men engage in barbaric incantations, and chant appeals to the serpents to bear messages of devotion and friendship to the powers that rule the rain-clouds. The snake priests wear nothing to protect themselves from the reptiles' fangs. Each day they wash the rattlesnakes, sprinkle sacred cornmeal on the serpents' heads, and deposit the creatures in jars. Meanwhile, the Moki housewives cook and bake in preparation for the event of the year—the snake-dance on the plaza of the *pueblo*. The gaudiest tribal finery is brought forth and made ready. White and Navajo Indian visitors come across the desert to see the public ceremonies, and for a week all Mokiland bustles and buzzes.

At the setting of the sixteenth sun from the official announcement by old Honi the snake-dance takes place. Late in the afternoon the spectators arrange themselves in vantage spots overlooking the plaza where the dance is performed. Some two thousand five hundred persons are generally on hand to see the ancient marvelous ceremony. The roofs of the squat stone-houses are crowded. Moki children with scarcely a stitch on them sit along the cornices with their brown legs hanging down. There are cowboys from all over the territory, reporters from newspapers, scientists from the cities, and hundreds of Indians in brilliant and quaint costumes. It is a rare scene—"one fit for a Salon picture," said an enthusiastic artist. The white people laugh, the dogs and children make tumult, while every one awaits the opening of the dance. At just about six o'clock, when the sun is dropping into the yellow desert away to the west, some one calls, "Here they come." Instantly there is silence. Everybody knows that the antelope men—young, athletic snake-dancers—are at last issuing from their stone chamber. The braves are scantily clad, and on each leg is a small terrapin shell, in which are placed small pebbles, which rattle as the warrior moves, and make of him, in sound at least, a human rattler. The dancers are smeared with red, white, and black paints. Around each brow is bound a flaming red handkerchief, the upper forehead being painted a deep black, and the lower half with black and white bands.

The band forms in a circle and a sack of serpents is brought forth and is placed in the branches of a cottonwood shrub, known as the *kisi*, just where it has stood on Moki dance days for countless generations. A chief, hideously painted, opens the sack and as each brave marches past thrusts his naked arm within and jerks from it several writhing serpents, which he hands to the buck. The snake-dancer bends and seizes the snakes by their middle with his teeth, while he holds one or two serpents in each hand. The serpents rattle, hiss, and struggle while the human captors, gesticulating and stamping, join in a solemn rhythmic movement, in which, after each man has been supplied with serpents, the whole band is soon participating.

The Moki women and the several hundred Moki bucks who do not participate in the dancing at first sit in mute awe. As the dance proceeds the red-skinned spectators start a low humming, which gradually develops. Louder and louder rises the din of discordant voices until the women become wildly excited and leap to their feet. Meanwhile the dance goes on. The dancers glisten with perspiration and the paint on their bodies runs down their bare backs and legs. Some of the older ones, to show their prowess with venomous reptiles, carry three and five rattlesnakes about with them. They weave the snakes about their heads; they coil them in huge balls and toss them up and down; they twine them about their necks and tuck them between the belts of their kilts and their nude waists, and carry them, held at the middle, in their mouths. All this time they are hopping about the sun-baked plaza. Now they circle about the *kisi* with their burden of serpents in their hands. Then at a signal by old Kopali, the snake chief, the dancers form in threes, and, with the snakes wriggling for freedom in their hands, they march backward and forward. Another signal and they form in a row and toss the serpents to and fro. Then the dance starts anew. More circling, marchings, and counter-marchings in ones, twos, and threes. Occasionally a reptile wriggles itself loose from an Indian's hand. It is, however, instantly picked up like so much rubber hose.

The snake-dance lasts about fifty minutes. At its close the Indian spectators have risen to their feet, and are weaving their arms and bodies back and forth in time to the rapid chorus they are shouting over and over again. The dancers are dripping with perspiration. The white visitors are dazed at the incredible scene. No one who has not seen it would believe these men can be so thoroughly indifferent to the serpent's venom. Several of the dancers reel and stagger, but catch themselves as they gyrate with the tangled snarl of serpents in their hands.

Suddenly at a signal from wrinkled Kopali the dancing ceases and the high snake priest advances to an open place. He solemnly sprinkles meal in a ring, denoting all compass points to which serpent messengers are to convey the Moki petitions. At another signal the rattlesnakes are thrown in a heap whithin the circle. Meal is hastily thrown upon the wriggling heap, while a guttural invocation is pronounced. In a moment each of the dancers snatches several of the serpents in his hands and starts at full speed for the narrow trail which leads down from the mesa to the plains below. There the gruesome burdens are thrown upon the sands and permitted to go their way in peace.

The dance is over, but there's another scene. When the athletic dancers have come running back to the plaza they hasten to the sacred *kiva*, where they remove all the trappings of the ceremony. Then they come out and drink deeply from a bowl of mysterious decoction of herbs brewed only by Salako, the oldest snake woman in Mokiland.

Then the Mokis go home in silence. They have performed the most important service in their lives and have propitiated the rain-god as sacredly as they know how. Their wives and sweethearts wait upon them and wash them of their paint. On the morrow the *pueblo* feast takes place, and the new green-corn and melons are eaten without stint.

THE "RED" REIGN OF TERROR IN KIEF—A RED-CROSS REPORT

BOLSHEVIK BARBARITIES in Kief last year, before the city surrendered to General Denikin's anti-Bolshevik forces, are vividly portrayed in a copy of an official report which was filed some time ago with the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and recently reached this country. Stories of the Kief atrocities have appeared before, but the present account would seem to have more weight than the usual newspaper narrative, as the report on which it is based is certified by the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross and is made up largely of statements of Red-Cross sisters of mercy who were at Kief while the events described took place, and whose testimony is therefore that of eye-witnesses. According to this account, the sisters estimated that three thousand persons were shot in Kief from February to August, 1919. Not only were there many formal executions, but "people were butchered like cattle in the cellars, garages, and gardens." Whole families were executed, only the babe taken from the mother's breast being spared. "Not only the mere charge of opposition to the Soviet régime, but also close social or blood relationship with one who was suspected, was sufficient for arrest and execution," we are told. The Bolsheviki entered Kief in February, 1919, and the next day the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission, known as the *Chresvychaika*, began to function. The story of the reign of terror caused by this institution is told in a series of selections from the report mentioned, recently published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. According to this account:

> The All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission, V. U. T. K., had its offices in a large private house. The house contained a cellar, in which the murders were perpetrated. As a rule, the executions were carried out in the close vicinity of government offices and places of detention. The cries and groans of the

> victims could be heard not only in the prisons, but in the audience chamber of the prosecutors—in fact, all over the house. Whole blocks of buildings around the V. U. T. K. were occupied by branch offices of the Soviet inquisition. The most important commissaries lived across the road in Lipsky Lane. In their house orgies took place intermingled with murder and bloodshed.
>
> Executions were sometimes carried out in the yard opposite. Prisoners were also sometimes brought here from the so-called Special Department for political prisoners in the Elisavetinsky Street. All these houses, with their surrounding gardens—in fact, this entire district—became under Bolshevik rule a realm of terror and death. A little farther on, in the Governor-General's house in Institute Street, was the Provincial Extraordinary Commission, commonly called *Gubtcheka*. At its head was a certain Ugarov, whose name in the minds of the Kief population is forever linked with the most terrible deeds of the Bolshevik torture chambers.

It appears that the activities of the *Chresvychaika* (shortened to *Tche-Ka*) were not conducted according to any particular system. The arrests were arbitrary and often made on the accusation of personal enemies or of servants seeking revenge on their employers. The main idea of the Bolsheviki, however, was the extermination of class distinction. We read further:

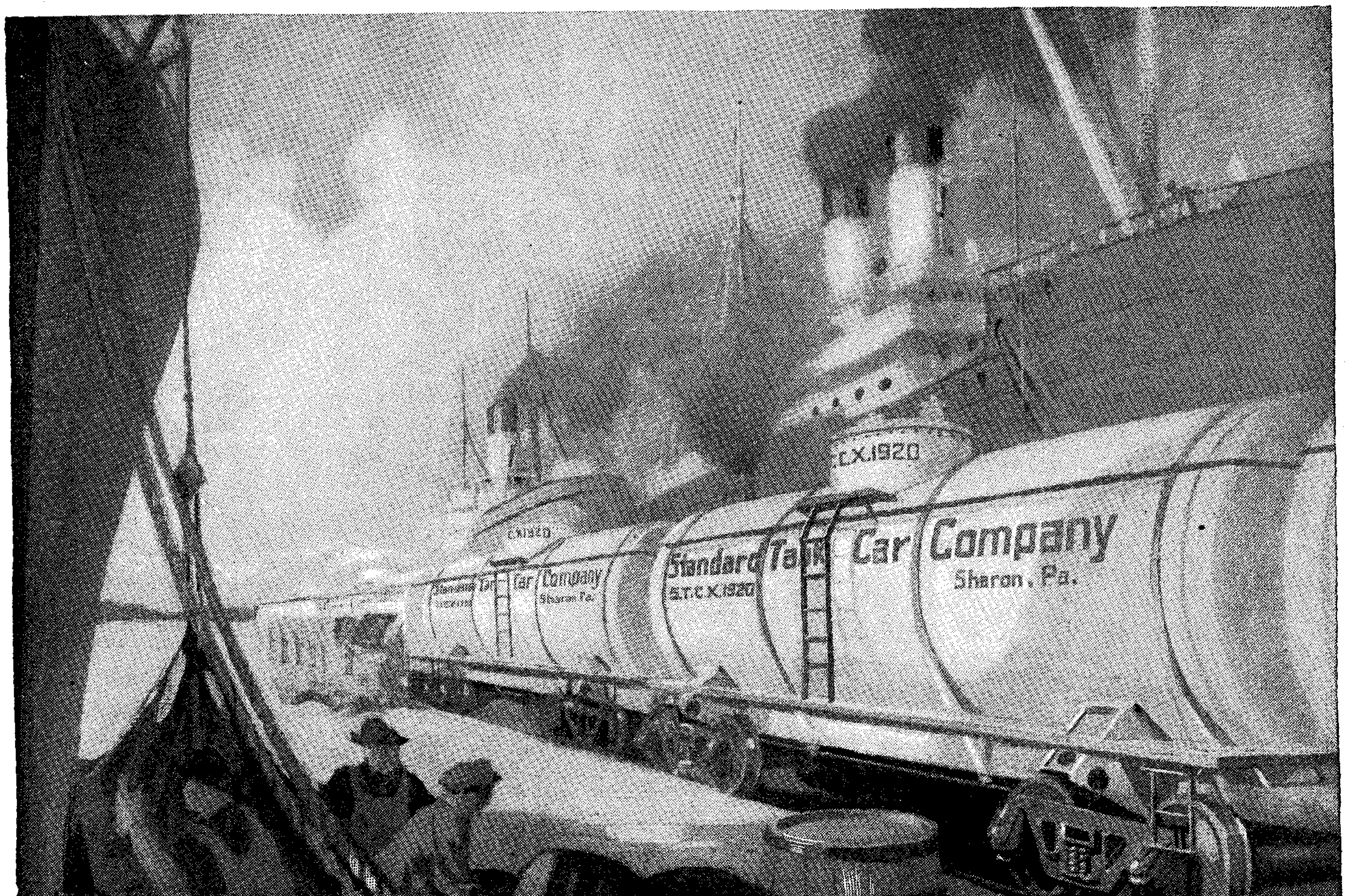
> All popularity was paid for by imprisonment. Moreover, there were cases of mass arrests in certain professions, not only officers, but bank clerks, technical specialists, doctors, lawyers, etc. Sometimes Soviet officials were also imprisoned.
>
> The Red-Cross sisters, who for seven months had observed the inner life of the *Chresvychaika*, never saw any Soviet official arrested for personal violence or murder. Inordinate looting, quarrels among themselves, desertion from the front, or too great a leniency for the *bourgeoisie*, such were the offenses which brought Soviet officials into the clutches of the *Chresvychaika*.
>
> "Murder is always lawful for a commissar," emphasized the sister, bitterly; "they may always kill their enemies."
>
> A body of examining officers was attached to the *Tche-Ka*. In the All-Ukrainian *Tche-Ka* it was subdivided into five inspections, each numbering about twenty members. A group of six men was placed above the inspection. Among them were both men and women. There were scarcely any educated people. One came across sailors, workmen, ignorant students.
>
> The president of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission was Latsis, a savage, pitiless Lett. No one knows what he had been before. He was no common executioner, but a theorist and ideologist of the Bolshevik inquisition. In the Kief Soviet *Izvestia* there were articles signed by him, proving the right of the Communists to destroy their foes without pity. In appearance Latsis was a good-looking, educated man, and did his brutal work with Lettish thoroughness.
>
> The officials of the *Chresvychaika* were mostly very young men. They had a great deal of money, as domiciliary searches, arrests, and shootings were always accompanied by looting.

A peculiar feature of the raids of the Bolsheviki was that the raiders were nearly always less interested in the documents, letters, and other things supposed to be harmful to the high ideals of Sovietism than they were in the money, spoons, jewelry, furs, and other property in the homes of their victims. These articles were always promptly confiscated and seldom returned to their owners. The account continues:

> One of the assistants of the commandant, Ivan Ivanovich Paraputs, was parading in a military red-lined cloak belonging to the late General Meder, whom he had killed. Sometimes, after killing a man, the Communists would go to his house and take what they wanted.
>
> Those who were called out to be shot were always told to bring their things with them.
>
> The conception of the "counter-revolution" is a very wide one. First of all, it includes all conspirators against the Soviet authorities, combatants taken with arms in their hands. Very few such found their way into the *Chresvychaika*. The enormous majority of the persons arrested were simply guilty of being men of education or belonging to the *bourgeoisie*. Officers, landowners, priests, engineers, lawyers, schoolmasters were always held in suspicion by the Communists. They were arrested, thrown into prison, and their fate was then decided, not in accordance with their political tendencies or their actions, but by the mere whim of the *Chresvychaika* officials, who might kill or release them at will. . . . . . .
>
> There were cases when regular drives were made and people were hunted like hares. A whole block of houses would be surrounded by the militia (police) and every passer-by would be required to show his papers. Those who had Soviet papers, *i.e.*, were Soviet employees, were allowed to go. The rest were taken to prison, hundreds of people being sometimes arrested in one day. Such drives took place both at the beginning and the end of the Bolshevik power. The prisons became congested at once. Then there would be a panic among the prisoners, as the Communists used to relieve the congestion by increasing the number of executions. They would bring a new batch of prisoners, and, delivering them into the charge of the commandant, would say very cynically:
>
> "Here's the list. Very few of them will escape."
>
> They grew accustomed to the presence of the sisters and did not mind speaking openly before them.
>
> Even less attention was paid to the presence of the prisoners, or rather, no consideration was shown them.
>
> Mockery, cruelty, and torture were systematized, and were used as a means of extracting information from the prisoners under examination. The latter were kept under constant fear of death.
>
> "Among the prisoners I saw," said the sister to me, "none had his nails torn off, nor shoulder-straps nailed to his shoulder, nor were any of them flayed or parboiled. Nevertheless, their lives were nothing but torment." . . . . . .
>
> The fourteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Chaleyev (an artist) was severely beaten before her mother's eyes for the purpose of getting fuller evidence from her and from her mother. They had both been arrested in connection with the case of Solntsev, who had been accused, without any proof whatever, of having conspired against the Soviet authorities.
>
> Another time the examining officer thrashed Mrs. Borowsky, a woman of sixty, in the presence of her daughter, who had also been arrested. The old woman lost her head from the pain and confessed to everything that was demanded by her captors.

Just as the Bolsheviki seemed to follow no rule as to arrests, so there seemed to be no standard as to what should constitute a crime. Every prisoner might be shot, but, again, he might be set free. Keeping their victims in this state of uncertainty was one of the more refined forms of torture of the extraordinary commission. Further:

> The *Chresvychaika* had many branches, and each had the power to execute prisoners. All over Kief there were houses where helpless unarmed people were butchered like cattle in the cellars, garages, or gardens. No full lists were ever published.
>
> The *Chresvychaika* liked to make the relatives (wife, mother, father, husband) witness the sufferings of their dear ones. They wanted to break the will of their victim, and this was one of the surest means of doing so.
>
> Very often they would say:
>
> "You are condemned to death, but if you tell us where such a one is, you will be pardoned."
>
> And then the prisoner would still be shot. . . . . . .
>
> There was an assistant commandant named Teriokhov. No one knew who he was, but he was said to be a former convict. At first this tall, well-built, handsome young man was the principal executioner.
>
> When, calm and elegant, in an officer's faultless tunic, he passed along the corridor, the prisoners would listen with sinking hearts to the musical jingle of his silver spurs. They knew that he had not come without some good cause, that his manicured hand, all covered with rings, would raise the revolver with its accustomed ease to the back of the head of one of them. In the concentration-camp there was a wretched Galician whom the Bolsheviki accused of being a follower of Petlura's. For some reason or other he was suspected of wanting to escape.
>
> One fine day, in broad daylight, a motor-car drove into the prison yard, with Teriokhov inside. Usually, whenever the throb of a motor-car was heard, all the prisoners would be driven into their cells. This time nothing of the kind happened. The wretched Galician was led out into the middle of the courtyard and Teriokhov called out to him, "Halt!"
>
> The Galician turned to the sister as if to speak to her. A shot rang out—another—a third. The Galician fell down. The shots might have wounded not only prisoners, but also some masons working in the yard.
>
> The body was left lying in the yard. After such an incident, Sorokin, the camp commandant, liked to have a talk with the sister, whether from a desire to buck himself up or perhaps to boast; perhaps he simply enjoyed the impression created. This time he also came to her.
>
> "We have done this as an example to others," said he.
>
> "Are you sure that he was planning to escape?" asked the sister.
>
> "That doesn't matter, it's all the same."
>
> Teriokhov, the murderer, likewise came to the sister, but not



Transportation that Serves to Keep the Nation Clean

The status of a nation's civilization is marked by its use of soap. The comfort of cleanliness and the health of sanitation are dependent upon it. In the countries of Europe where war and revolutions have disrupted industry's " service of supply," suffering from lack of soap comes next to that from want of food.

Tank cars, swift, capacious and reliable, go a long way towards stabilizing the great supply of soap required for America. They are carriers for various imported and domestic vegetable oils—cocoanut, olive, cottonseed, peanut, soya-bean—that are the principal raw materials from which soap is made.

Standard Tank Cars, built especially for the service to which they are to be applied, present a new conception in liquid transports.

Tank cars built, repaired and rebuilt, sold and leased. Write any office for prices, leasing terms, and for any other detailed and engineering information.

Standard Tank Car Company

Offices:

St. Louis
Arcade Bldg.

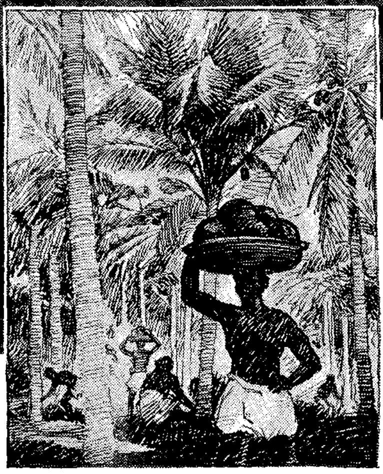
New York
Woolworth Bldg.

Pittsburgh
Union Arcade Bldg.

Chicago
Peoples Gas Bldg.

San Francisco
Monadnock Bldg.

Works: Sharon, Pa.



Send for this Valuable Book

"All About Tank Cars," a complete guide for tank car users. Data includes all the detailed and general information lessees and owners should have for the safest and most economical operation of cars. Mailed postpaid from St. Louis to any address on receipt of price—$5.

Standard Tank Cars

> to chat with her; what he wanted was to ask her for some cocain.
>
> Like most of the *Chresvychaika* officers, Teriokhov could not live without cocain.
>
> The Commandant Mikhailov was likewise a cocainist. He was also young, well set up, with a neat mustache, well groomed and foppish. He wore the fashionable uniform of a "Red" officer, with the red star and other insignia of the Soviet Army, all beautifully made by a jeweler.
>
> In July the *Tche-Ka* was full to overflowing and the executioners became particularly fierce.
>
> A fresh batch of prisoners was one day brought to the camp. The building being overcrowded, they were shut up in the shed. Two of them escaped in the night. All held their breath, awaiting reprisals. Latsis was sent for.
>
> A motor-car arrived in the afternoon. A woman and two men, one old, the other young, were led out. They were shut up in a dark closet, or rather cupboard. These were Stassiick and his daughter, Mrs. Biman, with her officer husband. A special guard kept watch over them. The sister brought them their dinner to the cupboard and saw that they had been badly beaten.
>
> Clearly an execution was being prepared. At nightfall some of the prisoners were told off to dig a grave within the precincts of the prison-yard behind the kitchen. No one knew whose fate it would be to lie in it. A sinister excitement pervaded the camp. The sister remained for the night.
>
> In the night Sorokin and his assistant arrived by motor-car. Their drunken peremptory voices echoed throughout the building. One could hear the prisoners being led out and the guards ordered to take them to the newly dug grave behind the kitchen.
>
> Then came the sound of shots. Generally the commandants took good aim. But they were too drunk this time. The shots were disorderly, intermingled with cries and groans. More shots, more groans.
>
> By morning all the prisoners, who clearly heard the cries and shots, were absolutely frantic. As to Sorokin, he remarked sentimentally: "It's time I returned to my Annie in the village, I'm so tired."

When the Bolsheviki saw that Denikin's forces were pressing the "Red" troops they increased their outrages. As we read:

> Continual executions took place. They went on every night during June, July, and August. But this last week was one of wholesale slaughter.
>
> The Bolsheviki expected to surrender Kief on August 14. On the 9th they closed the concentration-camp, then the extraordinary commission. The "special department" existed to the last day. Its inmates were persons suspected not only of being sympathizers with, but organizers of, the counter-revolution. Their cases were quickly dealt with—liberty or death.
>
> Next day a notice appeared in the paper: "In retaliation for the shooting of Communists by the Volunteer Army we have shot the following."
>
> Followed a list of names. The last ghastly hours dragged wearily on. Even the sentries afterward spoke in whispers of that awful night.
>
> Three cells were overcrowded with people condemned to die. All night they screamed, groaned, implored, and swore. The more religious ones formed a choir and chanted prayers. Among the condemned were two women.
>
> A huge grave was dug in the garden of Brodsky's house at 5 Sadovaia Street. The residences of the most important Communists, such as Gleiser, Agarov, and others faced the garden, whence came cries and groans, intermingled with rifle-shots. The prisoners were led out, stark naked, in batches of ten, placed on the edge of the ditch and shot. This was a new method. Hitherto they were laid face downward on the floor in the cellar and the commandant shot them pointblank in the nape of the neck with a revolver.
>
> This time a new system was adopted, but, as the executioners were in a hurry and felt nervous, the shooting was bad and disorderly.
>
> Many victims fell in still alive; the living and the dead mingled together. When, after the arrival of the Volunteer Army, this common grave was opened by the coroner, many bodies were found in a crouched-up attitude. They probably had been writhing underground, but had had no strength to climb up from beneath the mound of corpses.
>
> The prisons of the *Tche-Ka* stood empty. Nothing was left for the sisters to do except to render a last service to the last victims of the brutal Bolshevik régime. They were present at the opening of the graves and assisted in the washing and decent burial of the mutilated corpses. These corpses spoke more eloquently than words of what man may become when his brutal instincts remain unchecked, when brutality is encouraged and forms the basis of state government.

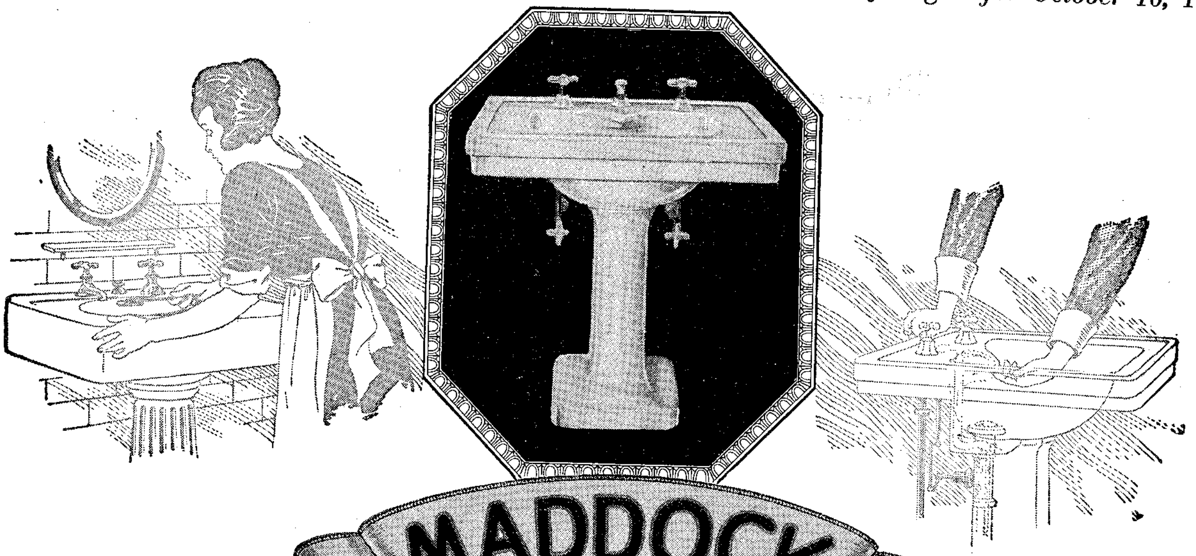
THE PROFITABLE PURSUIT OF RUM-RUNNING OVER THE CANADIAN BORDER

MANY A YOUTH on the Canadian border, once hardly able to scrape up enough of the needful to purchase a pair of overalls and a hickory shirt, to-day sports snappy suits and high-priced silk shirts as a result of operations in the highly profitable business of booze-smuggling. Constant streams of Canadian liquor are flowing into the arid land in the shadow of the Volstead Act in many border towns, according to reports from both American and Canadian sources. The circumstance that those who engage in this traffic lay themselves liable to prosecution not only on a charge of violating the liquor laws but also on the much more serious one of smuggling, does not seem to deter any of them to any appreciable extent. The Canadian booze is stuff of quality, it seems, and the fact that it can be purchased in Canada for from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars a quart and sold on the American side at from six dollars to fifteen dollars a quart offers opportunities for easy gain too glittering to be passed up on account of any mere fear of possible prosecution. Even if a smuggler or bootlegger now and then is brought to justice the penalty imposed is not severe, from the offender's point of view. A fine of five hundred dollars or one thousand dollars is nothing to these men, many of whom are said constantly to carry about with them as much as one thousand dollars in cash. As one bootlegger declared to a reporter of the New York *World* who investigated the illicit liquor traffic in Plattsburg recently, these law violators "live an entirely happy and care-free life," barring the risk of arrest, which, however, apparently doesn't bother them very much. "How do they get away with this bootlegging?" asks the *World* man, and he gives the answer:

> There are at least fifty roads from Canada leading into the United States through Plattsburg, and there are only about fifteen United States customs officials to guard these fifty or more bootlegging trails.
>
> The prohibition enforcement agents have not been seen in these parts at all, it is said. Lacking operatives, it is asserted, the prohibition officials have turned over the task of checking the liquor traffic to the customs people, who themselves sadly lack men.
>
> Then, in addition to the fifty or more thoroughfares, some of them mere cowpaths through the woods, there is Lake Champlain.
>
> Yet, in spite of the obvious difficulty in trapping the crafty and even desperate characters who ply the trade, customs officials in and about Plattsburg have been averaging four arrests a week. The prisoners are arraigned before a United States commissioner and are usually charged with smuggling. Occasionally the charge of violating the Volstead Act is added.
>
> When the men are brought to trial before a Federal judge, however, as a rule they plead guilty and are dismissed upon payment of a fine of five hundred or one thousand dollars. This, according to one of the bootleggers, is not a severe penalty, as the "gang" can easily raise as much as twenty thousand dollars, if necessary.

The *World* man determined to find out by actual experience what the chances were for obtaining liquor. On a street-corner he found six young men in flashy clothes, to which they were apparently painfully unaccustomed—

> "Where can I get a drink?" the reporter asked.
>
> A moment of scrutiny by the six loungers followed.
>
> "Who are you?" one of them then asked while the others continued their gaze.
>
> The spokesman was convinced that he was not dealing with a customs official or a prohibition agent, and he beckoned, "Just take a little walk with me."
>
> This invitation was followed, and the reporter was led a block in silence down a dark side street.
>
> "What kind of stuff did you want?" his guide then asked.
>
> "What have you got?"
>
> "Anything you want. Would you like some Scotch, rye, or gin?"
>
> The reporter believed he would prefer Scotch, this being practically as rare as the dodo in New York.
>
> "Well, what brand of Scotch would you like?" the bootlegger persisted, eager to give efficient service.



MADDOCK

First to make a lavatory with an overflow cleansing feature

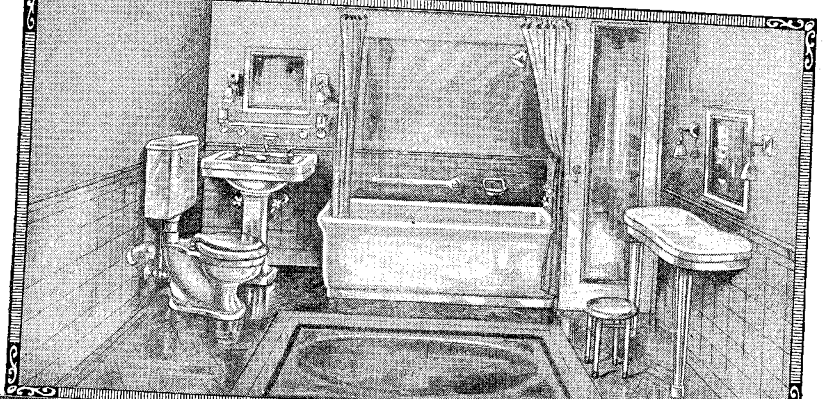
The overflow cleansing device was patented by the Thomas Maddock's Sons Company in 1916. It made it possible to thoroughly clean the lavatory overflow by simply holding one finger over the supply nozzle while the water was turned on.

This feature, made integral with the lavatory itself, eliminated all the bother and inconvenience of cleaning the unsanitary, old style overflow and placed the lavatory on a par with the many other refinements already achieved by the Thomas Maddock's Sons Company in sanitary bathroom equipment.

All Maddock sanitary plumbing fixtures are made of glistening, pure white, almost unbreakable vitreous china which is non-absorbent and will not chip, crack or craze. Therefore, by combining all the advantages of vitreous china with the conveniences of the overflow cleansing device and other exclusive Maddock features, the makers have produced in the Madbury lavatory the premier achievement of America's 60 years' experience in the manufacture of sanitary pottery.

Anyone appreciating the economy of equipping a new house with plumbing fixtures that will give a lifetime of service, or who may be interested in modernizing an old bathroom, should write for, "Bathroom Individuality," which will be mailed upon request.

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.
OLDEST - SANITARY - POTTERS - IN - AMERICA — ESTABLISHED 1859
Manufacturers of sanitary earthenware plumbing fixtures for bath, kitchen and laundry needs in the home; also sanitary ware for medical, industrial, commercial and public building installations
Branches: New York – Philadelphia – Chicago – San Francisco – St. Louis



First in the industry — foremost since

The average man rarely builds more than one house—a good architect builds many. Therefore, when you build, bear in mind that an able architect's advice is backed by experience most valuable to you. This is also true of the plumbing contractor's advice.

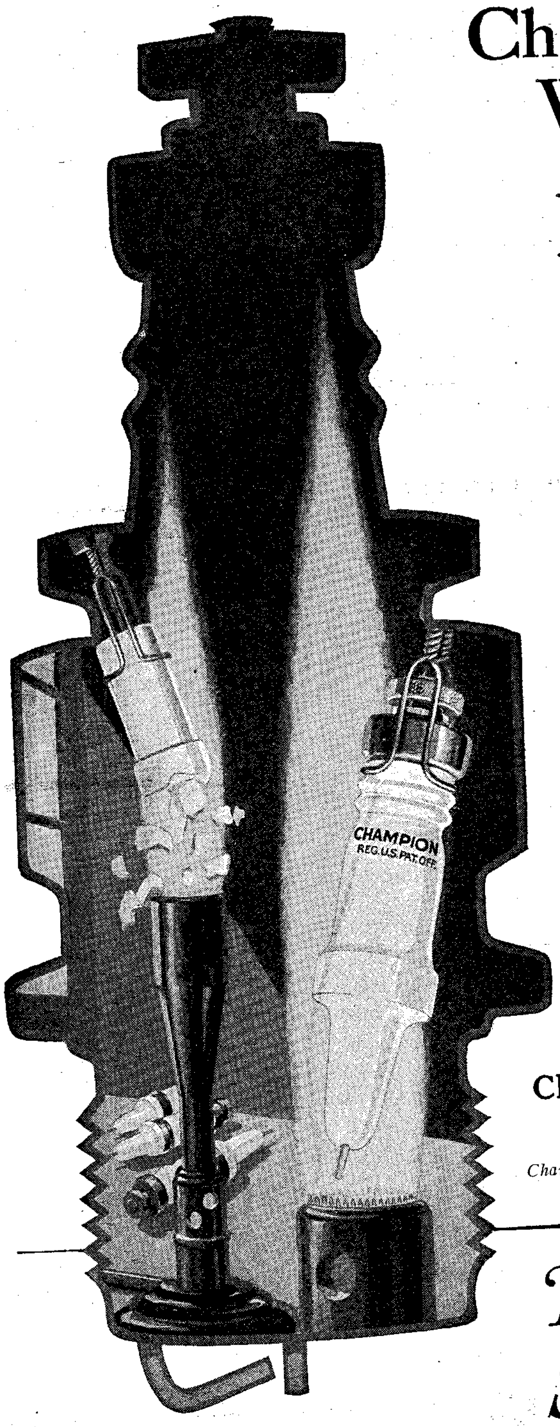
The fixture shown above is the Madbury. A one-piece vitreous china lavatory of the pedestal type with integral supply nozzle and overflow cleansing device, both exclusive Maddock features.

The valve handles and other slab fittings are also made of vitreous china, which eliminates the care required to keep ordinary metal parts clean.

This lavatory may also be furnished with center leg support, instead of pedestal, when so desired.

CHAMPION TRADE MARK

Champion



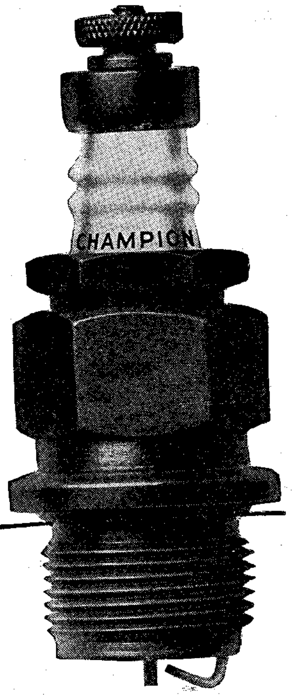
Champion No. 3450 Insulator Withstands Terrific Heat

HELD in the Bunsen flame three minutes at 2400° Fahrenheit, the Champion No. 3450 Insulator is absolutely uninjured.

No gasoline motor develops heat to within several hundred degrees of that temperature. With this wide margin of safety Champion Spark Plugs do not break or crack under extreme temperature conditions.

Our No. 3450 Insulator is the result of ten years of experimentation. This scientific achievement is one reason why Champion Spark Plugs successfully resist shocks, vibrations and temperature changes.

Order a set from your dealer today. He has them.



Be sure the name Champion is on the Insulator and the World Trade Mark on the Box

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

DEPENDABLE SPARK PLUGS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

His companion averred "two quarts of Johnny Walker" would be just the thing.

"All right, you wait right here for two minutes," the bootlegger said and vanished most mysteriously into a dark doorway. No light was made and, true to his word, he was heard two minutes later locking the door. He reappeared with a bundle wrapt in a newspaper.

"We've only got one bottle of Johnny Walker left," he explained, "but if you wish I'll give you the other bottle of Dewar."

The offer was accepted and the bootlegger vanished in the same silent manner, again returning with a bundle under his arm, this time wrapt in a comic supplement.

He charged eight dollars a quart, which he said was a "special rate." For this liquor he had probably paid less than four dollars a quart.

And then a significant thing took place. Bearing the two bundles, which to even the most unsophisticated must have been clearly recognizable as booze, the reporter walked past hundreds of people, not one of whom even so much as stared or smiled at him.

"We are used to seeing it," one man explained.

There have been many tragic encounters between pursuing customs officials and motoring booze-toters in the border regions, we are told, and also some comic ones, of which the following are examples:

Only the other day a thirteen-year-old boy of Plattsburg was arrested by the customs officials while driving a wagon containing four hundred and thirty-two quart-bottles of booze, which would be worth retail in New York City at least four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. This child had carted the contraband twenty miles through the woods at midnight. He was, of course, released at once. His arrest was caused by a tip given the customs men, as is usually the case when an arrest is made.

In a small village about fifteen miles from Plattsburg there is a garageman who is a rabid prohibitionist. This bootlegging traffic distrest him greatly, and whenever, as frequently happened, bootlegging motorists dropt an incautious word of their intentions, he promptly telephoned the customs authorities to be on the alert, with the result that his former customers soon found themselves in the toils of the United States Government.

About two weeks ago the heart of this particular prohibitionist beat with unusual trepidation when a party of eight men visited his place and asked him to rent them a machine until nine o'clock that night.

The garage man demurred. He said he closed at seven o'clock. But he consented to the proposition when he was told "we want these machines for a big job, and we'll pay you well."

He chuckled as the bootleggers passed out the door and in two minutes he was telephoning the customs men. At nine o'clock there were a group of these officials secreted in the garage. The minutes and the hours ticked away until at one o'clock the customs people gave up their vigil, cursing the zealous dry garage man.

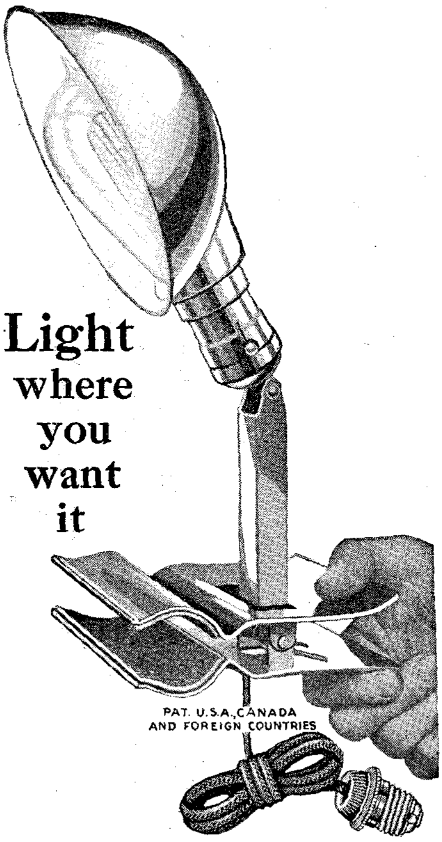
Two days later the garage man received a postcard politely thanking him for having closeted the customs officials in his garage.

"Those four hours were all that we needed," the note read.

The booze-smuggling business affects the Canadian towns no less than it does those on the American side, and fortunes have been built up by many enterprising Canadians engaged in the traffic. An interesting feature of the game in Canada is the elaborate system of signals that has been worked out to facilitate the transportation of the booze across the border. For instance, a story is told of a man with a launch-load of liquor from Windsor bound for Detroit, on the other side of the river, who objected to landing under a street-lamp. He was told by those "higher up" in the enterprise to "go ahead," and when he landed the light had been put out. The city of Windsor seems to have been very active, however, in prosecuting bootleggers, for we are told by a correspondent in the London *Times* that from the first of the year to the first of August the town collected $259,500 in fines from those illegally in possession of liquor. We read further in *The Times* of the liquor traffic between Windsor and Detroit:

> Altho Ontario is "dry," it is not yet "bone dry," and private persons are allowed to secure liquor for their personal use. The suspicion of the license officials, therefore, falls on those who are purchasing large quantities. Recently a woman had sent to her twenty cases of whisky. She had bought forty cases and nine barrels since January 1. When brought before the inspector she claimed that she had consumed the whole forty cases, drinking as much as five quarts a day. But her word was doubted and the twenty new cases were confiscated by the Government.
>
> Once the liquor has been purchased and brought in safety to Windsor or some other town on the frontier there arises the problem of getting it across the river. This is generally done by night. Those who have liquor for sale wait in hiding like Indians among the trees on the bank of the river. By the waving of pocket torches they signal to the "rum-runners" who are coasting up and down the river awaiting the signal. Then there is bargaining on shore, and the treasure is brought forth from its place of concealment and transported across into the United States. These are known as the "little fellows."
>
> There are those who carry out the operation on a vastly larger scale. They have their brokers, who pass in and out among the people on the Canadian side and find out how much whisky can be secured. Then they arrive with their large cars or trucks, in which the liquor is taken to the riverside, where a launch is waiting in some dark and lonely spot to carry it over.
>
> In Detroit liquor can be easily purchased, and in every big office building and hotel a few quarts can be secured in a few minutes and a case can be had within an hour's time. An average price for a quart of Canadian whisky is fifteen dollars.
>
> As to the quality, the more reliable "bootleggers" supply the "real stuff," but there are the less scrupulous who make three cases out of two and have their own labels and revenue stamps, which they attach to their new brand.

"It Clamps Everywhere"


PAT. U.S.A., CANADA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Light where you want it

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

Adjusts to any position

A NEW wonderful invention—ADJUSTO-LITE, a lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Stands perfectly wherever an ordinary lamp is used. Throws the light exactly where you need it most. Prevents eye strain. Cuts lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact. Durable. Solid brass. Guaranteed for five years.—**Price $5.75**

Ask for Adjusto-Lite at the store where you usually trade. If they don't carry it, order direct.

S. W. FARBER, 141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

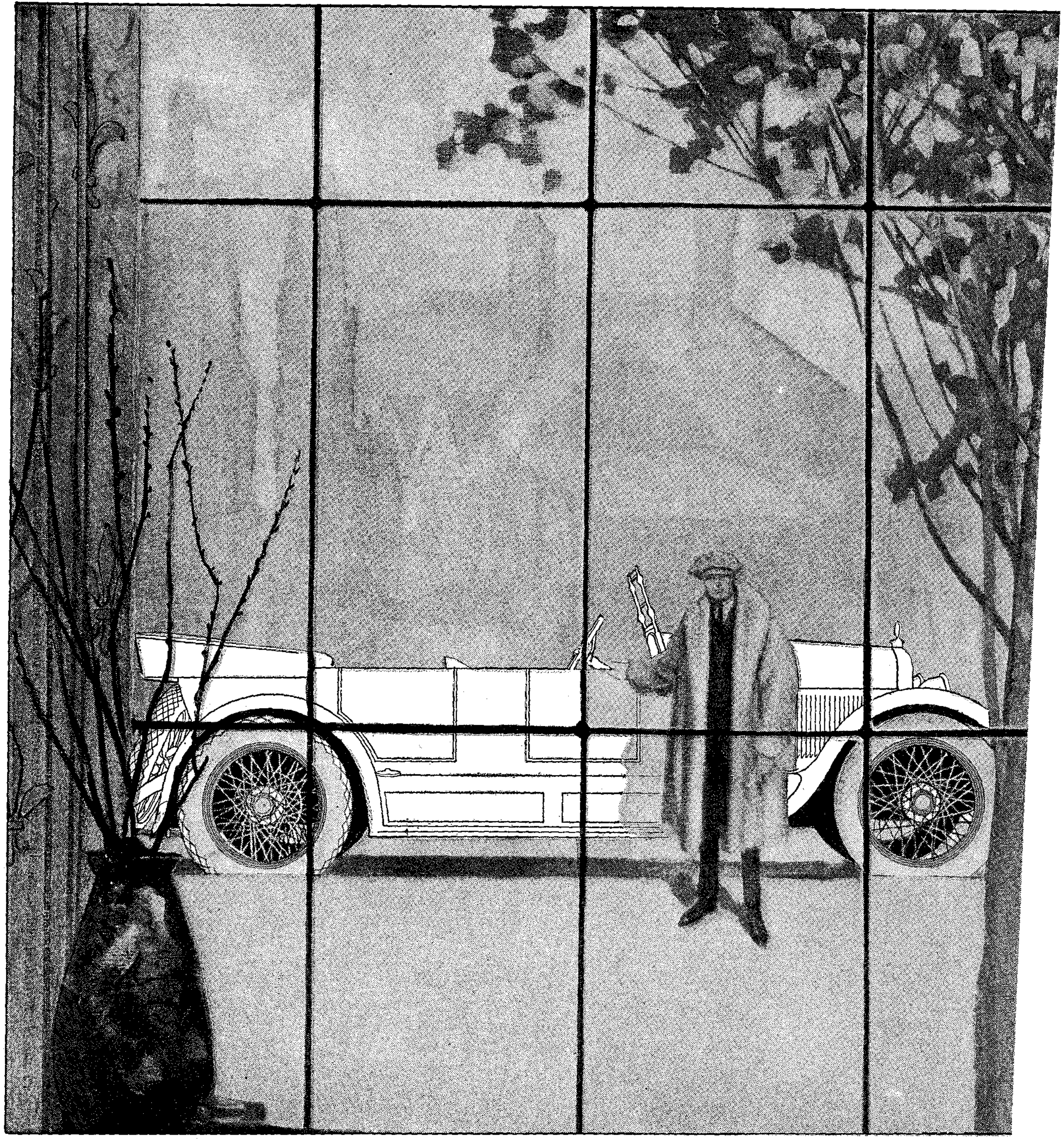
Prices in U.S.A., complete with 8-foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finished, **$5.75;** *Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish,* **$6.25.** *Pacific Coast prices,* **25c** *per lamp higher.*

TRADE
FARBERWARE
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK
MARK

Dealers: Write us for particulars of this fast selling lamp.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

THE GREA



The JOR

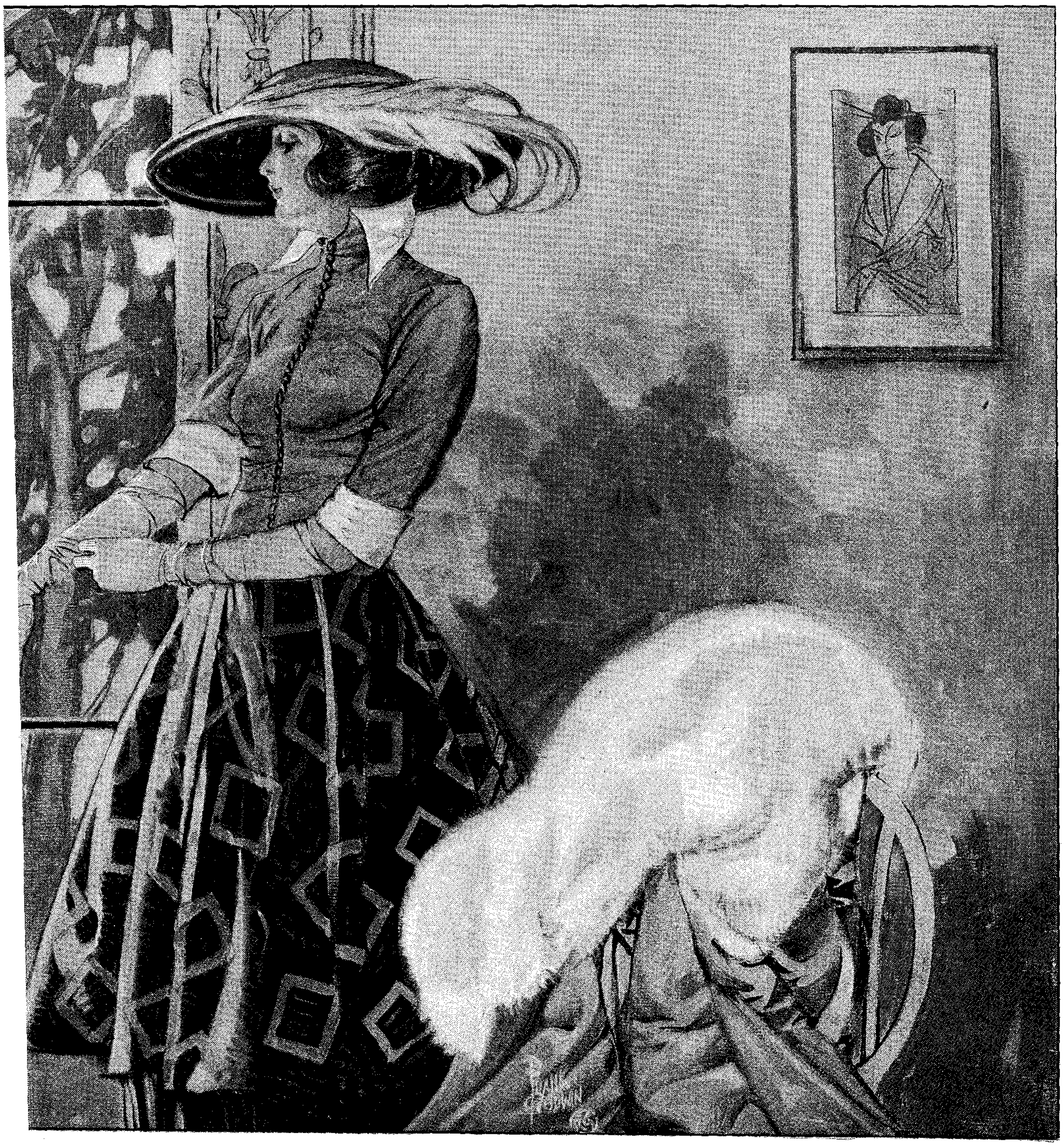
Something about October sets the gypsy blood astir. It's the waning scarlet in the hills—crisp nights in the great outdoors—a longing to be somewhere else.

Then for a Jordan—with cutout roaring at the door—a friendly pilot in a catfur coat—and a night we hope may never end. The Jordan, trim, smart and ever eager, springs lightly to the throttle—in October air—and speeds silently toward roads that wind and never weary.

The lightest on the road for its wheelbase—economical to a striking degree—it carries ten thousand

JORDAN MOTOR CA

DVENTURE



AN *Silhouette*

Americans daily in comfort and gratifying ease. In balance this car is superb. It weighs but 2800 pounds—1400 forward and 1400 astern.

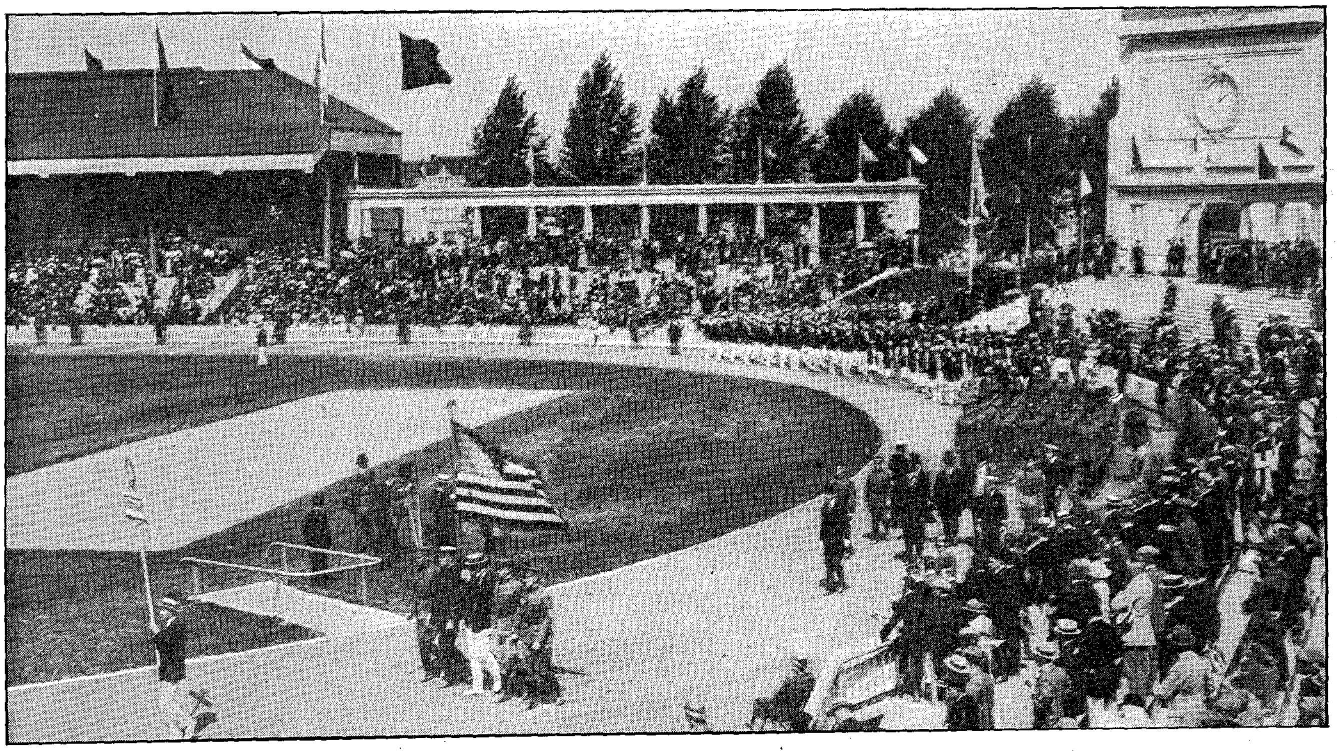
Cushioned against shocks by the long super steel springs, and made silent—by the Crane-Simplex velvet shackles—it pleases the eye—gratifies your feelings—appeases good taste—enhances your own distinction and adds zest to happy days.

The Jordan is chosen by people who, being imitated much, must ever display cautious judgment.

NY, Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

SPORTS-AND-ATHLETICS



Copyrighted by Keystone View Company.

AMERICA'S CONTINGENT PARADING ON THE OPENING DAY.

This was one of the two days in the entire course of the games, according to several recent critics, when there was a really sizable attendance, but many empty seats may be noticed at the right-hand side of the photograph. The Olympiad as a whole is criticized both because of the small interest aroused and the inconvenient arrangements for many of the events.

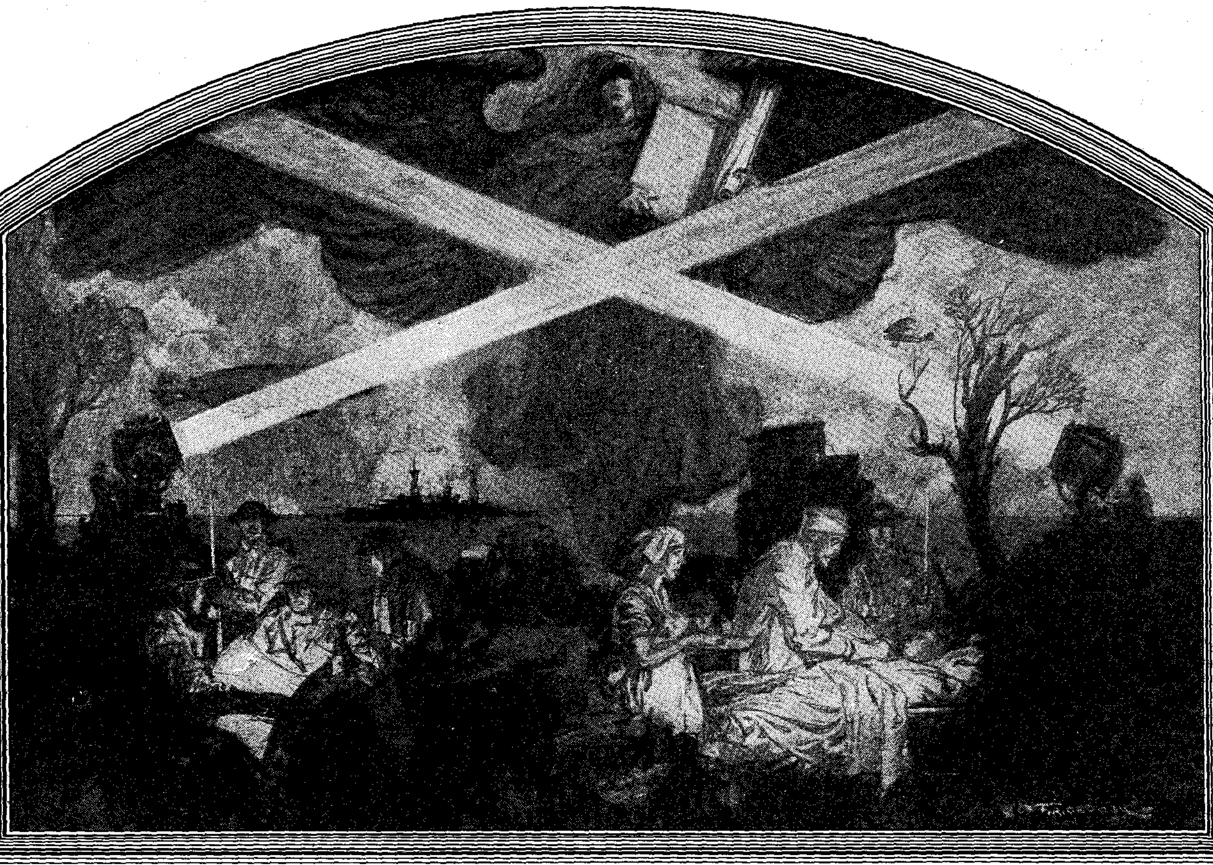
WAS THE RECENT OLYMPIAD A FAILURE?

DISSATISFACTION, and rumors of dissatisfaction, which accompany most great international contests, have been particularly in evidence since the American team returned from the Olympic games at Antwerp. French protests were the first to reach this country, but the American protests, even tho the American team returned a winner, now rival the French. In the course of one of the most complete and authoritative reviews of the games as a whole yet published, John J. Hallinan, athletic expert of the Boston *Globe*, decides that the meet will "go down in history as a failure." The job of putting on the events and making all the necessary preparations for a world gathering was too gigantic a task for the Belgians so soon after the war. Conditions already bad were made worse by the weather. Many of the Americans fell ill or were injured in various ways, and altogether this writer at least does not find in the seventh Olympiad a pleasant retrospect. As for the point-making, he observes that American triumph was not as great as is apparently indicated. The large aggregate was made possible by the representation of a large team. Had there been a smaller contingent sent to uphold American prestige he doubts that it could have accomplished the purpose of its errand. He explains the reasons for his doubt:

> Altho we had a margin of over one hundred points above our nearest rival, Finland, when one stops to consider the population of this little Baltic country—about three million persons—the showing of their team of twenty-four men was much more wonderful than our achievement.
>
> This little country had one hundred and six points to its credit. Seventeen of its men accounted for the total, only seven being unable to win places. Uncle Sam scored nine first places; Finland did as well. Eight years ago in Stockholm the United States had won fourteen events, with Jim Thorpe's firsts thrown out.
>
> The Finnish athletes are remarkable. They fought to the very end. Otherwise they could not have made such a magnificent score. To defeat such countries as Great Britain, Sweden, and France is indeed glory enough for the Finns, of whom it can be truthfully said that they have made more rapid strides in eight years than any other European nation. The Finns are fine specimens of manhood, well built, strong, sturdy, and fleet of foot. They pick up more readily than those of any other nationality.
>
> Sweden came to Antwerp with the sole idea of being a close rival to America. Its men, pretty to look at, racy in appearance, failed because they lack the ability to fight. Many of the Swedes had victories within their reach, only to fall down at the crucial moment. They did not have the quality of our best football men—"guts."
>
> England was strongly represented—in the opinion of several English experts they had the best Olympic team they ever sent to these games. But they continue weak in field events. If the younger men, such as Col. A. N. S. Jackson and others who are shoving aside the old fossils who have been running athletics, get control, we may expect to see Britishers becoming more prominent. There is a movement in England to have a real organization, a live one, and I am told that is the reason why the dual meet of American and all-Great Britain teams was arranged.

France and Italy bear a similar relation to each other. They like the applause that goes with a winner, no matter whether the winning is of a heat or a semifinal. They are more or less temperamental, and, while they have developed some individual stars, they have not made much progress since the Stockholm games. Among the athletic notables, says the writer:

> The outstanding figure of the entire meeting was Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish distance runner. While he did not do as well as Hannes Kolehmainen in 1912, he was easily the "iron man" of the games with two firsts and a second, winning the ten-thousand-meter race after a grueling contest against Guillemot, of France, after being forced to read the little Frenchman's number in the five-thousand-meter race. Nurmi is a picture in action. He does not waste much effort, quite in contrast with Guillemot, who appears to be constantly laboring, carrying, as he does, his legs well behind him and bobbing his head.
>
> The work of the Finn and the Frenchman is a good lesson



THE LIGHTS THAT DID NOT FAIL

OUR Army and Navy asked for electric lights, big and little, bright and dim, and in a hurry. MAZDA Service knew how they should be made.

There were huge and blinding searchlights, and tiny lamps to illuminate the compasses and instrument-boards of airplanes. There was a pilot-light for dirigibles, built to float upon the water, and weighing, battery and all, one pound. There were ship-lantern lights of special blue glass, of high penetrating power and low visibility, so that no lurking U-boat should catch their glow. There were red, white and blue lamps for daylight signaling. There were lamps for gun sights, and very small ones, the size of wheat-grains, for the use of surgeons. The list could be prolonged almost indefinitely.

The accumulated knowledge and technical experience of MAZDA Service, of the chemists, physicists, metallurgists and engineers in the Research Laboratories and two score related factories, bore notable fruit in this multitude of lamps.

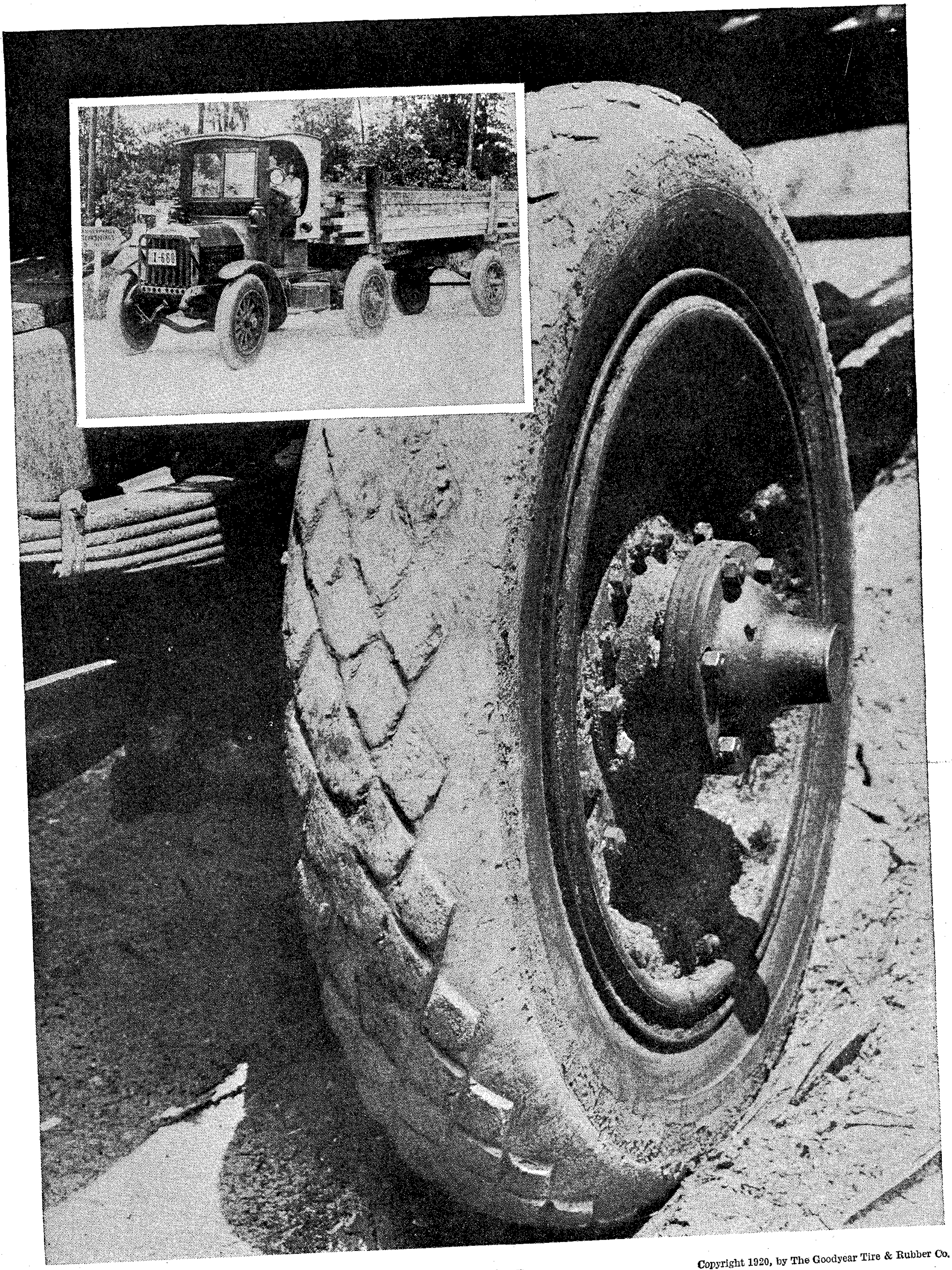
For more than a decade MAZDA Service has carried forward the art of electric lighting, of which the MAZDA lamp is the highest expression. From the compounding of the glass to the spinning of web-fine filaments from stubborn metal, MAZDA Service has led the way. These reserves of knowledge and experience, backed by the splendid facilities of the Research Laboratories, produced the specifications for our war lamps.

Many of them were lamps of everyday use, tried and proved fit for active duty; others were adaptations of existing types, and many were entirely new.

The war-time achievements of MAZDA Service in the development of electric lamps mean improvement and higher efficiency in peace-time lighting.

MAZDA

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Un-retouched photographs showing Goodyear Cord Tires in truck-and-trailer service for Jackson & Higgins, Lumbermen, De Land, Florida

GOODYEAR

Increased Hauling on Pneumatics and Increased Production

"Our trucking on Goodyear Cord Tires means more output because of more volume hauled with the same number of hands—at less cost per mile. Teams can't make our distances and we save time by using difficult sand trails. Further, the pneumatics save repairs, gasoline and oil. The Goodyear Cord Tires stand up well in hard day and night usage."
— Carroll E. Jackson, Jackson & Higgins, Lumber, DeLand, Florida

EXTENSIVE and varied manufacturing experience indicates, as in this instance, the strategic aid to increased production afforded by motor trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires.

A valuable result of the traction, cushioning and activity of these pneumatics often is noted in an appreciably larger volume of hauling done at a lower rate of cost.

In the strength of their Goodyear Cord construction, developed with the manufacturing care that protects our good name, is the foundation of their entire serviceability.

This strength results from years of pioneering during which Goodyear has operated motor trucks on pneumatic tires and checked their performances under varied conditions.

Such work also has assisted Goodyear's production of pneumatic truck tire tubes, rims and repair materials and others' production of engine air pumps, air gauges, wheels and vulcanizing equipment.

Today all these factors in the successful use of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks are conveniently available through the nation-wide system of Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations.

The actual records of many users of pneumatic truck tires can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

SAVE DRIVERS · LOADS · TRUCKS · ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

The Wonders of a Puffed Grain

Each Puffed Wheat bubble is a whole grain puffed to eight times normal size. A hundred million steam explosions have occurred within it.

Every food cell is exploded, so you see an airy, toasted morsel as flimsy as a snowflake.

Puffed Rice is whole rice puffed in like way. Puffed Corn is broken corn puffed to raindrop size.

The texture is enticing, the flavor is like nuts. The airy granules seem to melt away.

But think what they are

But these delightful bits are grain foods, fitted for digestion as grains never were before. Float the Puffed Wheat grains in milk and you have the greatest food in existence.

Serve with cream and sugar, mix with fruit. Douse with melted butter for hungry-hour delights. Use like nut-meats on ice cream.

In all ways these Puffed Grains are like flavory confections, yet they are supreme foods.

Millions now enjoy them. Serve all three in all the ways you can. No other grain food can compare with them.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Puffed Corn**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

A pancake surprise

We now mix Puffed Rice flour in an ideal pancake blend. It makes the pancakes fluffy and gives a nutlike taste. You will surprise your folks with the finest pancakes ever tasted when you use it. Ask for Puffed Rice Pancake Flour. It is self-raising—simply add milk or water.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

for us, for we have much to learn about distance running.

Albert G. Hill, of Great Britain, was the only other double winner. He showed one sensational burst of speed, and while he had not before displayed any such speed this year, afforded the writer the opportunity of seeing him and proclaiming him one of the best middle-distance runners that ever participated in an Olympic meeting. Hill is a smooth runner, knows how to race and has a good stride. He is a modest chap and regretted much when he learned that our "ace," Joie Ray, had been crippled. Ray would have had to be at his very best to defeat Hill.

No greater honor could have come to any athlete, however, than that in the breaking of the world pole-vault record by Frank Foss, of Chicago. When the last word is said in pole-vaulting, Frank Foss will be referred to by athletic sharps as being it. There are some who believe that with proper runway and pit he would have cleared close to fourteen feet instead of thirteen feet five and one-eighth inch. The conditions under which he competed were probably as tough as any athlete ever faced.

Being on the field, I saw what a hard time the vaulters were having in getting over low heights. The runway was heavy from a downpour. When we, who have seen "Laddie" Meyers, of Dartmouth, win an intercollegiate championship and tie Foss at thirteen feet one inch, find him failing to get over three meters seventy (twelve feet one and five-eighth inch), and Ed Knourek, of Chicago, and Jenne, the Northwestern star, falling down at less than twelve feet, one can realize what a task confronted our specialists. Foss missed on his first two trials for a world record, his work in the air not being clean, but on his third trial he sailed over the stick with almost six inches to spare, landing in sawdust which had been supplied by the Americans. It was necessary to obtain several bags of this soft stuff to spread over the sand in the pit, as the rain had made the landing-place dangerous. Foss then stayed on the field and did everything possible to aid Meyers and Knourek to win third and fourth places.

The victory of Hannes Kolehmainen in the marathon was another of the big features. This athlete, who eight years ago won the greatest honors at Stockholm, showed he has not lost any of his speed. Kolehmainen never ran a better race, tho this might seem exaggeration, considering that at Stockholm he won in every race he started, a victory a day for an entire week.

He told me before the race that the course was the easiest marathon path he had ever seen. He rushed along through the race, and after running Gitsham, the South African, practically into the ground, went out in front never to be headed. He was the same old Hannes we saw at Stockholm, full of running and, I may add, using better judgment than ever before in his career. If the course is twenty-six miles eight hundred and eighty yards, as the Belgian authorities claim, Kolehmainen's time was wonderful. He was a trifle fatigued, but long before the majority of the athletes had finished he was standing in the grand stand watching others gallop home far in his wake. All the Americans ran strong, but it was apparent they had not done enough work and should have been in this country a month before the race.

The marathon day was something of a disappointment, as the attendance was small and along the route few seemed to realize what was going on. Countrymen stood at the side of the roads and looked on as the athletes raced by. They didn't know what it was all about. They appeared to be more interested in the number of official automobiles that followed the race. The day was wretched, to be sure; it rained hard and the air was cold, but the conditions were very much similar to those under which Mike Ryan broke the record for the B. A. A. course in 1912.

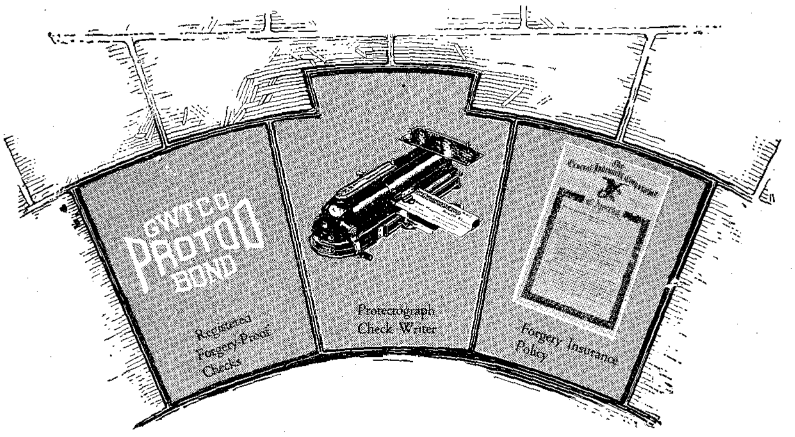
Finns also starred in the javelin and shotput, Jonni Myyra lifting the javelin mark to two hundred and fifteen feet eight and one-half inches. While we did not score in the latter, it was pleasing to see Angler, of the Illinois Athletic Club, better the best figures made by an American. We showed progress in this event, and the indications are that we will, in a few years, be as capable as the men of Finland and other countries.

The Finn, Paavo Perhola, who won the shotput, is one of the best-built young men I have ever seen. He is only twenty-one, weighs over two hundred, and is built like an ox. Considering that he has only been putting the shot about nine months, the athletic world may expect to hear much from Perhola in time to come. In practise he tossed the shot close to fifty feet, and while he did only forty-eight feet seven inches in competition, it behooves us at home to begin developing weight men for future Olympiads. Perhola will surely be tossing the shot at the next Olympic games, if nothing happens to him. He has youth, strength, and everything that goes to make up a champion.

The American high jumpers were greatly handicapped in their event because of the takeoff which was on turf and broke away as they were making their final effort. This was true of John Murphy, the American champion, Muller and Walter Whalen, of Boston, altho Whalen managed to get off a good performance in his jumpoff against Murphy for fourth. Richmond Landon, of Yale, who lives in Salisbury, Conn., jumped better than ever before when he set the Olympic record at 6 feet $4\frac{23}{100}$ inches.

After having attended the Swedish Olympics in 1912, the writer finds that the Belgians have much to learn about athletics. They undertook a task too big for them to handle; they tried to do in a year what it had taken other Olympic managements four years to accomplish, and, as a result, they displayed a lack of knowledge of sports that the writer calls deplorable. Exorbitant prices were charged, and the Stadium, reported to have a capacity of over thirty thousand, was never half filled. The only large attendances were on the opening day, and on August 21, a free day. Rainy, raw weather prevailed most of the time, and, further to handicap the runners, the track was a new one, being soft and lacking in binding to make it firm and sure. The jumping-boxes were poor, being made up of beach sand, the writer complains further, and he wonders that more of our men were not injured. So he concludes that—

All in all, the games can never be looked upon as successful and will go down in history as a failure. It would be better



A Stop to Check Frauds

NOT a single penny of loss has ever been reported by the thousands of prominent concerns insured under the Protectograph Anti-Forgery System.

This statement may readily be verified from the public records in the office of the New York State Insurance Commissioner, covering the forgery-insurance policies issued to every user of this system. This record, covering six years and billions of checks issued, demonstrates that for users of the Todd System, and their banks, the day of check frauds is ended.

Yet it is repeatedly published and generally accepted, that $30,000,000 is lost yearly through check frauds in the U. S. —all of it due to checks lacking protection of the

Protectograph
Anti-Forgery System

The System is simple—merely the combination of

Protectograph Check Writer, which writes and "shreds" the amount in Dollars and Cents (in words, not figures), exact to the penny, in two distinct colors, a complete word to each turn of the handle. This is the fastest known method of writing and protecting amounts. (Todd Two-Color Patents.)

PROTOD Forgery-proof Checks, Drafts, etc., each individual blank check registered, accounted for and safeguarded like a Government bank note. Chemicals in the fibre prevent alteration of names or endorsements. PROTOD is the final step in stopping forgery, because it can not be purchased or "counterfeited" for fraudulent purposes.

EXACTLY FIFTY ONE DOLLARS SIX CENTS

Imprint of EXACTLY Model Protectograph Check Writer with Speed-up Dial. Amount words always in Red, Denominations Black.

As the proportion of Todd-protected checks increases, the risk on every unprotected check grows—fewer possibilities left for the forger to work on. If you are still outside the "safety zone," better send for data about the Anti-Forgery System and the clever little vest-pocket book "Scratcher Sends a Warning," written by a man spending his life in State Prison because unprotected checks offered such easy money.

Todd Protectograph Co.
(TRADE-MARK REGISTERED)
(Established 1899)
World's largest makers of check-protecting devices and forgery-proof checks
1143 University Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

L. D. 10-20
Todd
Protectograph
Company
1143 University Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

FREE, please send "Scratcher Sends a Warning," and description of the Todd Anti-Forgery System.

Name ....
(Enclose your business card or letterhead)

FIRST—
Miss Shepherd sang "In the Gloaming." The New Edison stood on the stage by her side.

185 times —

ONE hundred and eighty-five times, Miss Betsy Lane Shepherd has stood on a public concert platform, and sung the old heart-songs with all the exquisite fervor of her art. One hundred and eighty-five times, a New Edison has stood by her side, and brought her RE-CREATED voice into direct comparison with her living voice. One hundred and eighty-five times, her audience has found no difference between the two voices, either in quality, or in feeling, or in emotional influence.

AT Dallas, Texas, on April 26, 1920, Miss Shepherd, who is a famous concert soprano, stood before her 185th audience. She started to sing:

"*In the gloaming, oh! my darling—*"

With a soft, rounded loveliness, the beloved melody filled the auditorium. Pulsing through its theme was the soul of a great artist. Its message reached the hearts of the hushed listeners, and sped their imaginations back to cherished memories.

It was the magic of music!

Suddenly Miss Shepherd's lips went absolutely still. But her lovely voice went smoothly on—

"*—it was best to leave you thus—*"

The audience was puzzled. Then it awoke. Miss Shepherd's voice was now coming from the New Edison. For the 185th time, an audience had heard the Betsy Lane Shepherd test—and had been unable to tell the difference between her living voice and her RE-CREATED voice.

More than 4000 other audiences have heard more than fifty other vocalists and instrumentalists make this same test of

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

THEN—
She suddenly stopped singing. The New Edison took up her song and continued it alone.

no difference!

direct comparison. Not one of these 4000 audiences was able to distinguish between the artist's original performance and its RE-CREATION by the New Edison.

MR. EDISON spent seven years and three million dollars in bringing the New Edison to this perfect realism. How he was led to concentrate upon realism was recently told by Mr. Edison himself.

"The ordinary phonograph, as we have known it, falls somewhat short of conferring upon its owner all of the pleasure and benefits that can be derived from good music. The greatest shortcoming of the phonograph was its lack of realism, and it is this shortcoming which I have sought to overcome. The result is a degree of realism in our present phonograph which is baffling to even the most expert ears."

And Mr. Edison goes on to reveal the inspired purpose which the New Edison, through its realism, is to serve.

"*I have been quoted as desiring to see a phonograph in every American home. What I actually want to see in every American home is music, so realistic and so perfect in its rendition as to be an unending source of benefit and pleasure.*"

YOUR Edison dealer has arranged an extremely interesting test for you. Go and ask for the "Personal Favorites" Realism Test. He will have the New Edison RE-CREATE the kind of vocal or instrumental music which affects your emotions most keenly. You will thus be able to determine for yourself if the New Edison brings you all the emotional pleasure and mental stimulation which come from listening to the living artist.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., Orange, N. J.

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to have held them at Brussels, where, people tell me, conditions would have been better and more interest manifested. The failure of the royal family to realize the importance of the affair was another wet blanket. King Albert attended only on the opening day and for a short time another afternoon. Heretofore kings have been present many days. But for him to be absent on Marathon day, the biggest of the games, was indeed a disappointment to us who were at Stockholm and London. The games should never have been held this year, as I have always maintained. It was too much to ask Belgium to go through with her agreement, after the war.

The American team suffered much because of injuries. Judging the condition of our men with those who swept the boards at Stockholm, and recalling the words of the late James E. Sullivan, future Olympic teams from America should be sent over here in a fast boat and given from two to three weeks' preparation on this side. Many of our stars were incapacitated by rushing their work. When only eleven events were cleared up we had been forced to yield victories in three events never before won by other than an American shield—the shotput, running broad jump, and one-hundred-and-ten-meter hurdles, the latter being won by Thomson, who received his training in America.

Injuries may be held responsible for the setbacks in the shotput and broad jump. Pat McDonald was not the same big weight-hurler that we saw at Stockholm, the injury to his thumb received on the boat proving a disastrous one. One of the worst accidents was that to Sol Butler, the colored boy, who on his first try landed in the sand and wrenched his leg so badly that he could not compete.

Sherman Landers, the jumper, and Perrine, the Idaho athlete entered in the Pentathlon, were sick on the way over. Hanner, the Californian javelin-thrower, hurt his throwing arm. Matt McGrath suffered the return of an old knee injury. Walker Smith, the hurdler, and Doren Murchison, sprinter, hurt their legs, while Joie Ray's accident can be charged to the Belgians, who chased him from practising on the turf inside the track to the soft ground outside, where he pulled a tendon. Billy Plant also suffered from leg trouble.

As to the American Olympic Committee: The athletes were forced to encounter conditions worse than I had pictured. The day before we reached Antwerp there was an uprising by the men. It was shown that transportation in a government ship is a failure. Being overrun by rats and living in foul-smelling quarters was too much for them. It will take a lot of explaining at home to satisfy the people as to why better conditions were not given the athletes on ship and ashore. I am not taking sides in the matter. I am on the fence. From what I was able to observe, many athletes failed to realize that they were representing the United States, battling for the flag and not for themselves. While the committee, no doubt, failed in its mission, the athletes, too, were not above censure for the way they acted.

New England was unfortunate, having half a dozen men not seen in the contests. Bill Hayes, the Springfield boy, could not have done any better than did our sprinters. But Jake Driscoll might have proved better than any of the quarter-milers used and would have been a good man for the fifteen-hundred-meter relay, but as he had not been entered by the committee, regrettably he missed his chance. Bob Harwood, the Harvard pole-vaulter, was forced out by those who competed, and while there is no question but what he could have scored, he is not in Foss's class. George Dandrow, the Tech and B. A. A. hammer-thrower, did not get a chance in either weight-hurling event, altho I believe he might have had a chance in the hammer throw.

Our fifteen-hundred-meter men were a sad lot; George Goodwin, of Wakefield, was left out, as was Bill Meanix, from the four-hundred-meter hurdles.

The running of our team in the three-thousand-meter team-race was as near perfection as possible. H. Hallock Brown, of Williams and B. A. A., after teaming perfectly, made a well-timed sprint, beating out Bachman, of Sweden, at the tape by only a yard. It was a great victory.

The Americans won, and that is what they came for.

AN OTTER-HUNT, AS THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND

An otter-hunt in England "resembles a glorified rat-hunt," we are told by Douglas Gordon in *The Badminton Magazine* (London). Or a glorified fox-hunt in either England or this country, we should say, for the otter is the reynard of the water. He is hunted by red-coated young men, equipped with spades and poles and crowbars; by special otter-hounds or terriers—not always successfully. On the occasion of which Mr. Gordon tells, when he was present as a spectator "just to see the hounds work," the famous pack had kept the elusive otter on the move along the alder-studded river-bank. At last they surrounded him. "A hundred pairs of eyes were on the lookout; a hundred tongues were ready to shout when his unfortunate nose should show above the water." As Mr. Gordon tells the story:

> But his time had not come yet. A sudden roar announced that he had taken to land, having burst out, otter-like, just when and where nobody expected him. And despite all the mobbing which ensued, he regained the main river with the leading hound one foot behind his rudder. Then came the prettiest hunting of the day. A long reach of river was open to the otter, and tho there were no holts, a forest of flags, with deep pools here and there, and bushes blinding either bank, rendered the game more even-chanced.
>
> I placed myself beside a willow, past which the river ran a fairly open course. Some reeds fringed the banks. In mid-stream the butt end of a submerged bough projected, and on the near side some alder-tips drooped to the water's level, forming an archway or channel along which a hunted otter was extremely likely to pass.
>
> Things were fairly quiet for the moment, and then is always the time to keep one's eyes open. There was a slight movement. Something stirred the lily leaves, and next instant the otter swung out into the little channel and floated toward me, his head back and rudder clear above water.
>
> By a willow root five yards away was a little muddy beach. To this he paddled and landed, and then I noticed that he carried something in his mouth. At first I thought this must be a cub. A keener look, however, revealed the object to be an eel, still wriggling in its captor's jaws. The otter seemed in no concern about himself, tho hounds were on him again up-river. His whole attention seemed centered upon his catch. He whacked the wretched creature soundly against the root, then, calmly sitting down, proceeded to gobble it up, tail first, in true otter fashion, smacking his jaws with satisfaction. This done, he licked his lips, listened a moment to hear what hounds were about, then slid off shore in that peculiar silent gliding way of his and was gone.

This gastronomic procedure, which might have cost the otter his life, was not due to lack of fear, thinks Mr. Gordon, but to the otter's inability to think of more than one thing at a time. Unless in immediate danger, we are told, the otter, like other carnivoræ, instinctively kills and eats his prey at every opportunity. While pondering this fact, and incidentally watching for bubbles which the otter blows while swimming under water, betraying, like a torpedo, its trail, Mr. Gordon's gaze was attracted by what appeared to be a small stub barely rising above the water. "It looked like a captured feather, captured by the eddy," he says, and we read on:

> The huntsman was casting up-stream, tapping the rushes with his pole, while hounds worked the hovers under the banks. I looked at the stub again and could hardly repress an exclamation. The feather had grown to twice its previous size and was still swelling. There was no mistaking it now. It was the other's flat head, resting there with the nose just above water. How he was supporting himself, whether upon a submerged boulder, or just clinging to the wood somehow, I could not see.
>
> I watched him without stirring until our eyes met. Then I expected him to duck on the instant. He did no such thing. He looked me squarely in the face, and something in his little black, fishy eyes stirred me uneasily. There was nothing attractive in the face of the poor hunted brute. His eyes had that fierce, cruel gleam one sees in those of a snake, but in them also was a haunting look—the fear of death, and, I thought, entreaty. Somehow he seemed to be entrusting his secret to me, and asking me to respect his confidence.

Ordinarily, Mr. Gordon would have been bound by sportsmen's ethics to summon the huntsman. But here he was merely a spectator. And he admired the cunning of the harassed otter. The pack finally came that way, and splashed about in close proximity to the otter, which simply ducked its head beneath the water for the time being. Says Mr. Gordon:

> The very cleverness of the trick compelled admiration, if not sympathy. His little snub nose so exactly resembled a part of the wood that nobody who had not seen the whole picture could ever detect him. However bad his character I could not but wish him well. And why not? Trout- and salmon-killer, we call him, but, after all, why should he not fish as well as anybody else?
>
> A long silence followed. Hounds were completely baffled.
>
> The day was declining; longer and longer

Cutler TRADE MARK
Desks
"They Express Success"

Ideals are young

Rain in the jungle. Tropic rain beating upon the forest leaves with the noise of drums. Brilliant sunlight; warm stars looking down. By sunlight, by moonlight, the untamed life of the wilds passing on endless trails.

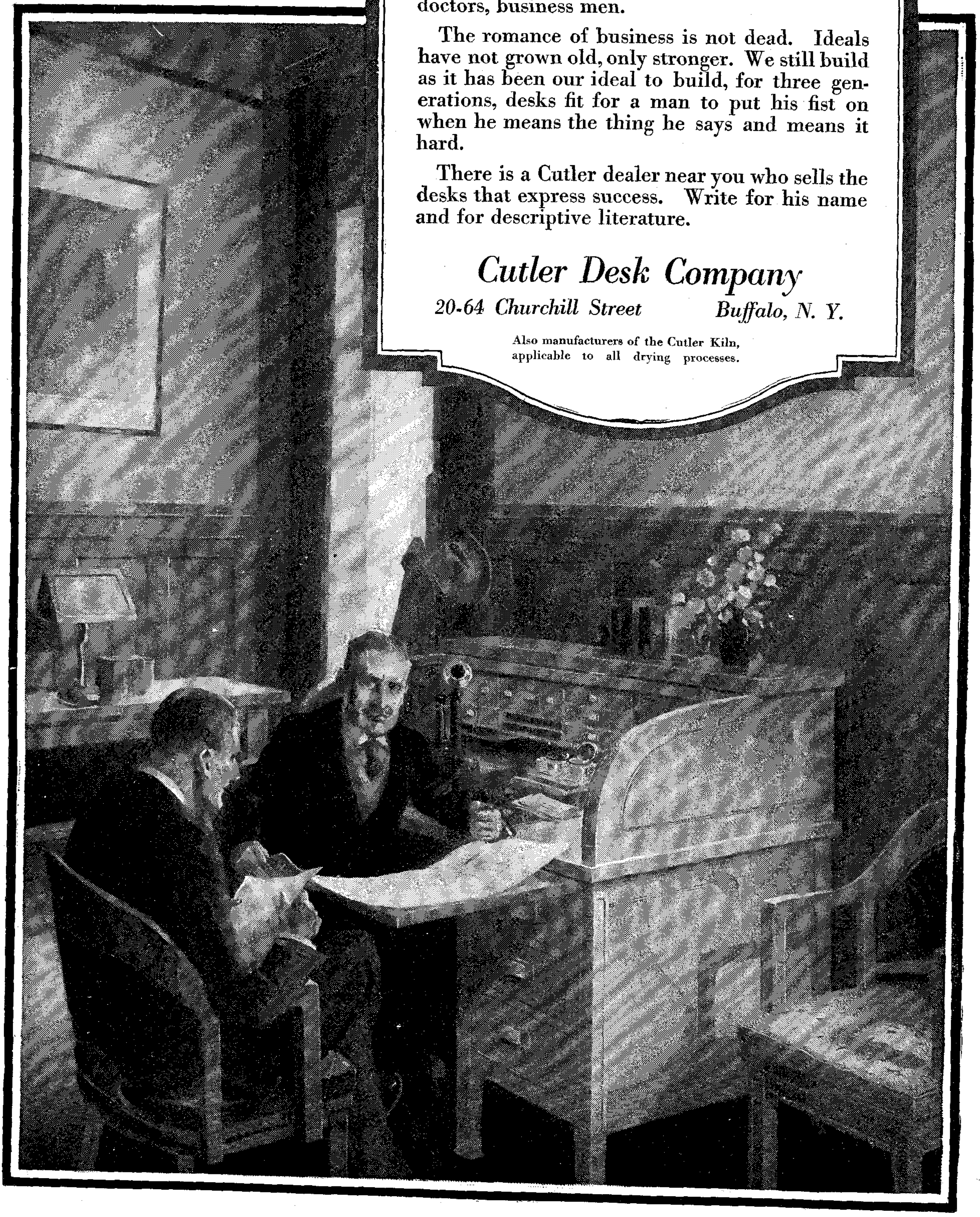
Out of that ancient, mysterious forest comes one of the woods used in building Cutler Desks. Many an executive today sits behind a Cutler Desk of exquisite South African Striped Mahogany, directing, controlling the affairs of men—great bankers, statesmen, engineers, teachers, doctors, business men.

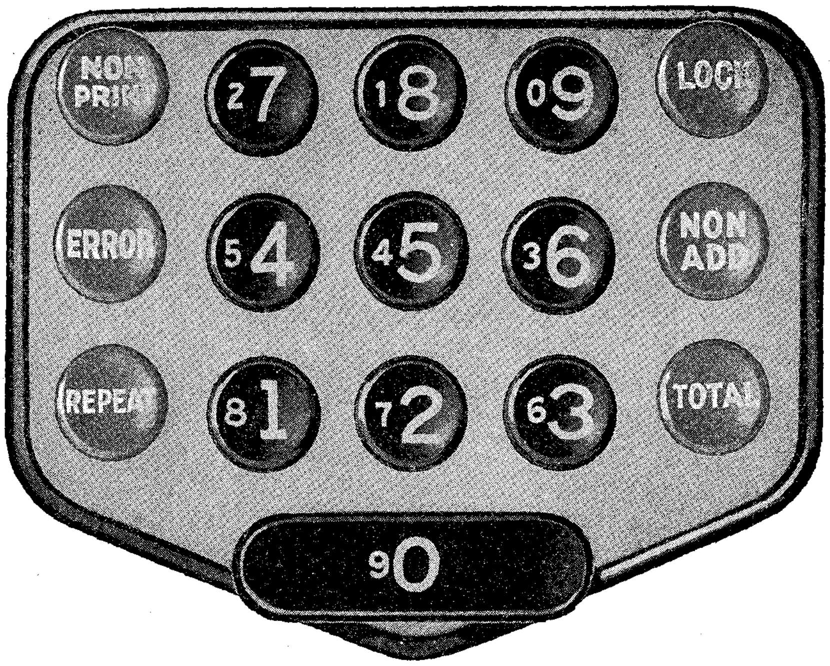
The romance of business is not dead. Ideals have not grown old, only stronger. We still build as it has been our ideal to build, for three generations, desks fit for a man to put his fist on when he means the thing he says and means it hard.

There is a Cutler dealer near you who sells the desks that express success. Write for his name and for descriptive literature.

Cutler Desk Company
20-64 Churchill Street *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Also manufacturers of the Cutler Kiln, applicable to all drying processes.





This is a full-size photograph of the 10-key keyboard on the Sundstrand Figuring Machine. The designating keys at either side are for further efficiency in handling various problems that arise. This keyboard is an exclusive Sundstrand development.

This Life-Size 10-Key Sundstrand Keyboard Handles Every Kind of Figure Work

Consider this *actual-size* reproduction of the famous Sundstrand keyboard. See how logical and simple is the arrangement of the 10 keys. Now place your fingers on the keys.

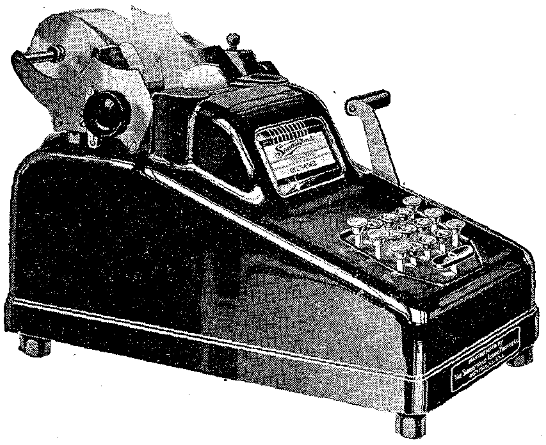
Whatever variety of figure work you have, just press the keys in the order the numerals appear in your problem. The keys are right beneath your finger tips. You can operate by the rapid touch system, one hand doing the work. It is the *natural way* of figuring. And this Sundstrand simplicity gives a light, compact machine easily carried to work on desk or bench.

In all your work, you can use but 10 numerals. There are no more. That's why the Sundstrand has but 10 keys; 10 are plenty. More is superfluous. Better ask the Sundstrand man to bring a machine to your office and point out all the many ways it will save time and money on your own work.

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE CO.
Factory and General Offices, 2500 Eleventh St., Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.

Sundstrand Service Stations are located at central points throughout the United States. Each in charge of a factory-trained, mechanical expert. For the immediate convenience of any Sundstrand user.

Sundstrand
FIGURING MACHINE



10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

(37)

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the alder shadows stretched across the meadow. Up and down, working every pool, worked huntsman and hounds, searching, seeking that which was lost to them. The "stub" was engulfed in a swirling rush of water. The otter was gone.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STADIUM PLANNED BY OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

"I AM permitted to announce a project shortly to be launched," writes Lawrence Perry, in the New York *Evening Post*, "which, if successful—and as to this there seems little doubt—will see the erection at Ohio State University of the world's greatest stadium." The stadium will cost one million dollars. It will dominate a ninety-two-acre plot of land along the eastern banks of the Olentangy River, given to the university by its Board of Trustees a few years ago for development as a recreational and athletic field. The structure, which will be named for the State of Ohio, will be U-shaped in design, and, unlike any previously constructed amphitheater of the sort, it will have two seating levels in elevation. It will be one hundred and seven feet high, accommodating sixty-three thousand persons; forty-two thousand will be seated in the lower tier and twenty-one thousand in the upper tier. Boxes alone will accommodate one thousand seven hundred persons. Other details are given:

> To give the big arena architectural emphasis in a way that will not interfere with the seating of spectators, there will be eighty-seven arches, thirteen feet wide by fifty-six feet high, around the outside, and one, seventy feet wide by eighty-six feet high forming the main entrance. For handling crowds, fifty-six stairways will feed one hundred and twelve aisles, all having a circulation capacity sufficient to empty the stadium in seven minutes without crowding. Spectators will be admitted through from one to eighty-three entrances. The arena will cover one hundred and fifty thousand square feet, an area equal to the ground area of ten of the university's recent buildings. In the construction of the stadium there will be required forty thousand cubic yards of concrete and four thousand tons of steel. The north or closed end of the structure will have incorporated a movable stage that can be used for various kinds of outdoor exhibitions, produced on a large scale, which twenty thousand people can comfortably enjoy. Under the seating the space has been designed to provide a large gymnasium and places for holding indoor track-meets, indoor horse-shows, industrial exhibitions, and automobile shows. In other words, the stadium will be something more than a place merely for football games.
>
> The ends of the horseshoe will be embellished by towers and will open out into America's largest college playground, to be called the New Ohio Field. This field will include twenty baseball diamonds, five football gridirons, scores of tennis-courts, and an artillery parade-ground. Engineers have begun work on the new field and are now staking off the stadium location. The one million dollars required to build the stadium and develop the field will be secured by the Ohio Stadium Committee next month through a popular subscription that will be taken up among Columbus business men and the alumni, former students, undergraduates, and friends of the university throughout Ohio and outside States. It is intended to make the structure a gift to the university in honor of its golden jubilee, which will be celebrated next month. The stadium will be ready for the opening game of the 1922 football season.
>
> President William Oxley Thompson, indorsing the project, declares that "no one is now able to forecast the many uses that will be made of the stadium aside from the facilities afforded for football. "It is clear," he adds, "that the future carries with it more outdoor life than we have ever before realized."
>
> More than one-half of Ohio State University's undergraduate body of seven thousand two hundred participated in various forms of competitive sports last year. During seven years of play among the "Big Ten of the West," as the Western Conference teams are popularly referred to, Ohio State's 'varsity teams have won five championships—two in football, two in baseball, and one in tennis. Athletic authorities at the institution, in an intensive effort to encourage physical education in the undergraduate body, have adopted various measures to give their project practical value. Through the New Ohio Field and the Ohio Stadium it is expected to provide competitive sports for an undergraduate body of ten thousand.

AMERICAN WILD BOARS THAT FURNISH GOOD HUNTING

HUNTSMEN looking for "large and fierce" animals to shoot needn't necessarily go to Africa or some other remote section of the globe. Such animals abound in certain sections of our own country. Thus we are told that down on Santa Cruz Island, off the southern coast of California, one can get all the thrills going with dangerous big-game shooting in the pursuit of the ferocious wild boars found on that wild and rugged bit of land. Santa Cruz is uninhabited except for a handful of human beings who have developed its most fertile slopes as a sheep and cattle range. Its wild boars are descendants of hogs brought to the island with other domestic animals when a ship-load of Spanish criminals were landed there in 1582, after Spain had made Santa Cruz a penal colony. This crew of undesirables did not remain long on the island. Building rude boats of timber from the neighboring forest and the skins of the cattle and horses with which they had been supplied, they departed almost as soon as the ship which had brought them. Their swine remained and evolved into the race of vicious wild hogs with which the island is to-day infested. These animals are said to be a plague to the ranch people. They destroy crops, kill sheep, and often gore cattle and horses. There is a bounty on snouts and no closed season or bag limit. In *Outers' Recreation* (New York) John Edwin Hogg tells of the

STABILITY
MA
WHERE IT BELONGS

THE Great Pyramid was built on levelled rock.

St. Isaac's Cathedral, Petrograd, was built in a swamp.

The Washington Monument was built on a bed of sand, 2 feet thick.

Each foundation has proved the correctness of the engineer's design.

Just so, foundations for *machinery* may be designed and constructed, on recently evolved principles, which will just as satisfactorily meet every demand for *stability*.

Watch current engineering journals for detailed announcements.

GENERAL
MACHINERY FOUNDATIONS CO.
Harrison Building
Philadelphia U. S. A.

Let Us Send You this Suit

Made to your measure, payable after received

Perfect fit, fine goods and tailoring, $20 saving, *all guaranteed or no pay.* **Samples Free.** Every man wanting to dress well and save money should write at once for our beautiful free book of cloth samples and correct fashions, explaining everything. Write letter or postal, just say "Send me your samples" and get everything by return mail free. Important to every man. Write today sure.

PARK TAILORING COMPANY
Dept 466 Chicago, ILL

YOU CAN'T BUDGE IT!
APPLY A FEW DROPS OF TASGON
AND THERE YOU ARE!

TASGON

The magic fluid of many uses

INSTANTLY loosens rustiest bolt or nut. A necessity in machine shop, garage, factory, mine, on the farm and in the home. Dissolves rust, but does not injure any part it touches.

For automobiles — prevents carbon, stops squeaks in springs, primes cold motors, loosens spark plugs.

Sold by hardware or automobile supply stores in half-pint, pint, quart and gallon cans. Nozzle-top pint can sent prepaid on receipt of $1.00 if your dealer cannot supply you.

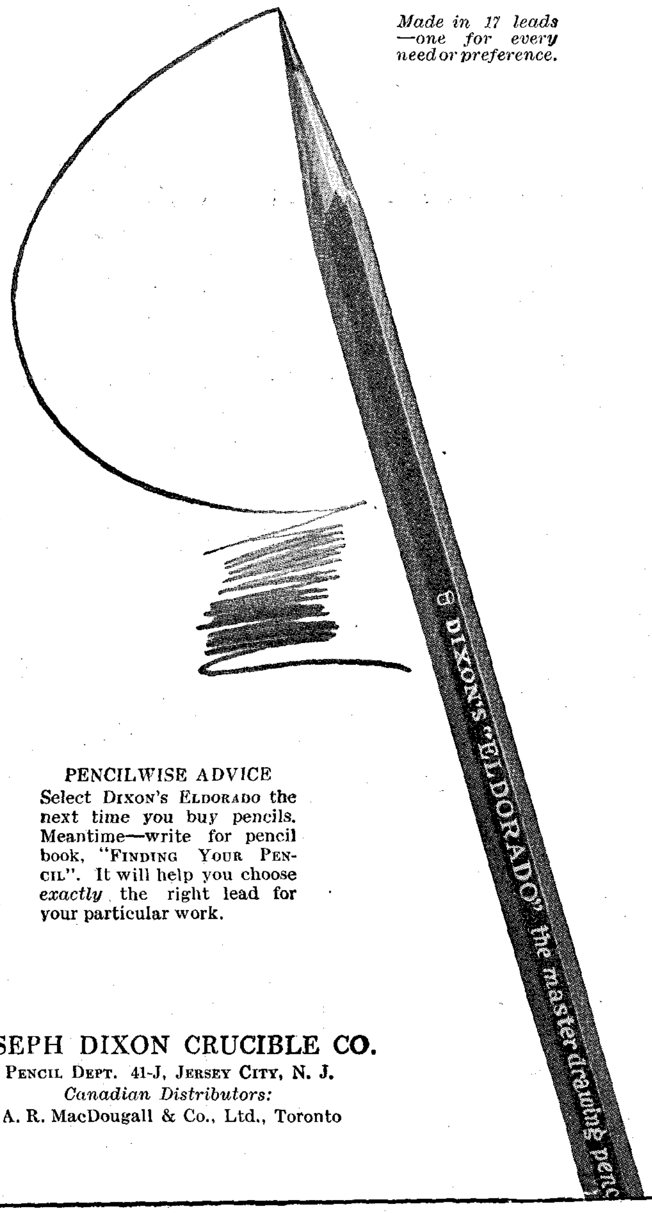
POLYGON PRODUCTS COMPANY
141 Milk Street - Boston, Mass.
(*Made by* Samuel Cabot, Inc.)

DIXON'S ELDORADO! You hold it in your hand and it seems no different from other pencils.

But write with it—sketch with it—figure with it, and quickly as the lead touches paper, you know that here is the master pencil.

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"

Made in 17 leads —one for every need or preference.


8 DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing penc

PENCILWISE ADVICE
Select DIXON'S ELDORADO the next time you buy pencils. Meantime—write for pencil book, "FINDING YOUR PENCIL". It will help you choose *exactly* the right lead for your particular work.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
PENCIL DEPT. 41-J, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Canadian Distributors:
A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

experiences of himself and two friends recently in hunting these wild Santa Cruz boars. The party had some exciting adventures, but escaped unscathed and succeeded in coming away with a half-dozen pairs of boars' tusks as trophies. Santa Cruz is thirty miles long and a quarter as wide. The sportsmen went some distance inland on motor-cycles. After establishing a camp on a grassy mesa overgrown with oak-trees, they went to a near-by ranch and secured the services of a guide in the person of an old Spanish cow-puncher by the name of Quate Espinosa. This man also furnished them with three boar dogs. The chase began the next morning:

> Setting out from the gate on foot, we proceeded across a grassy headland with numerous thickets of brush. It sloped off gradually toward the sea and was broken by numerous cañons and ravines. We had gone less than half a mile after leaving the machines when the dogs picked up a warm trail and went baying off into the brush of a near-by cañon. Almost at the same instant five boars tore out of the thicket and fled up the opposite cañon wall with all the speed and fleetness of a herd of deer. It was long-range shooting, but we all got into action with our rifles.
>
> "Ker-bung, ker-bung," roared Quate's black-powder blunderbuss; "Ping, ping, ping," rang out Johnston's high-power smokeless; and "Bang, bang, bang," went Pinkey's deer-gun. Johnston hit his porker with all three shots, but it took the third one to send him hoofs up and squealing, crashing through the brush to the bottom of the cañon nearly six hundred feet below. Pinkey floored a fine-looking "meat pig," which caught in the brush as he fell into the cañon. Quate apparently missed both shots, for when the smoke from his cannon cleared away, we could get no trace of anything he had put down. I singled out a monstrous black boar that was traveling for his health up the cañon wall and slammed four shots after him with my Winchester automatic. At least three of the bullets took him broadside, for I saw the dust fly out of his bristles, and he turned each time and bit himself where the bullets hit him.
>
> While our rifles were cracking the dogs had crossed the cañon and were going pell-mell after the two boars that had reached the top of the open pastureland and were going like deer across the island. Quate, Pinkey, and Johnston scrambled across the cañon and followed the dogs and boars, while I set out hotfoot on the trail of the one I had punctured. Getting across the cañon and up the other side was a feat of mountaineering in itself, and by the time I arrived at the thicket where I had seen my boar head in, I was pretty well winded. Puffing like a porpoise, I dropt into the grass, thinking to rest a moment before going on, but as I did so I put my hand in something wet. The wet substance was blood. I was on the trail of my boar, all right!
>
> Momentarily forgetting my fatigue, I took up the trail again. There was a distinct blood trail leading off into the thicket. The brush was so dense that progress was a matter of inches per minute, but my

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm"

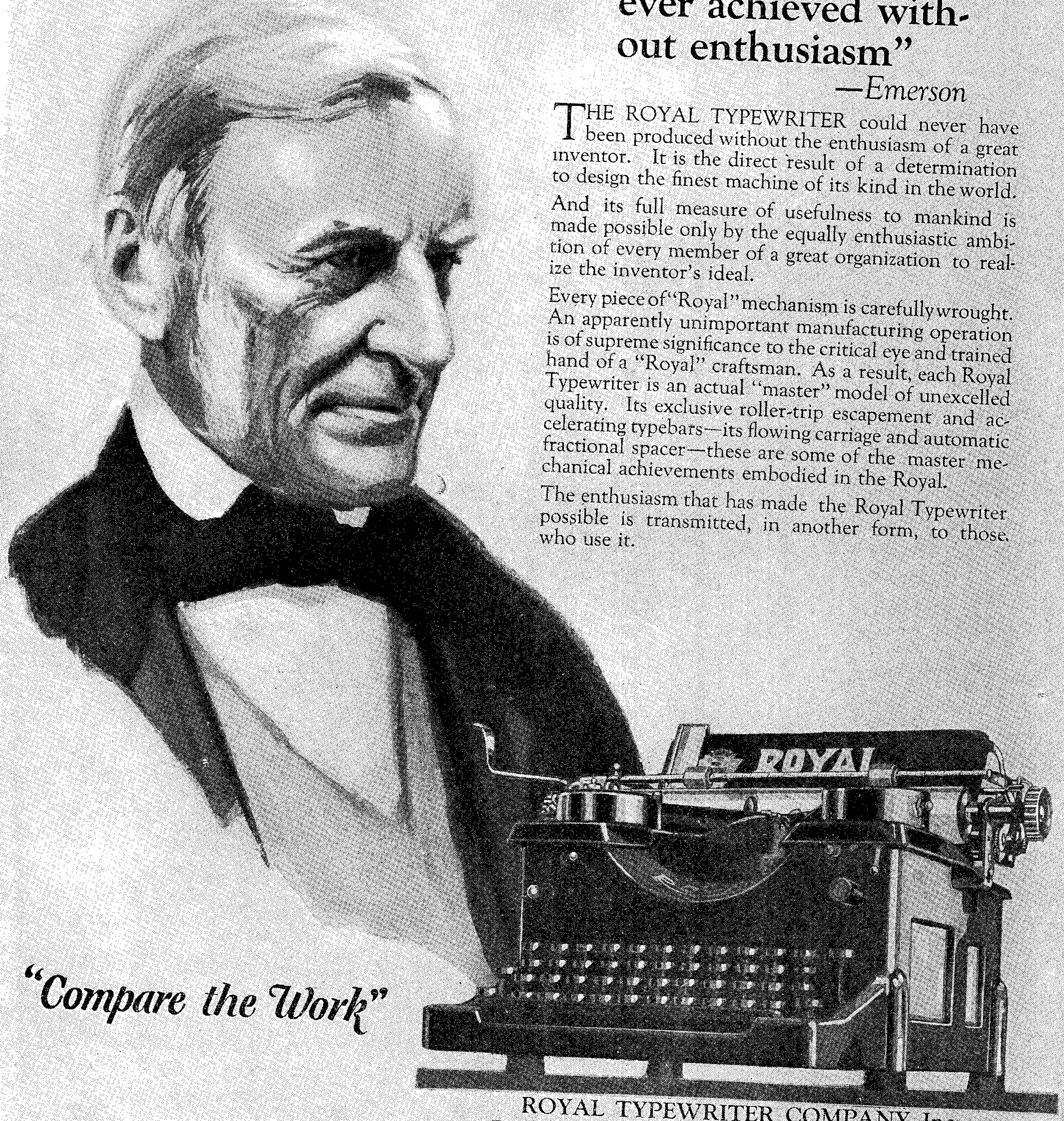
—*Emerson*

THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER could never have been produced without the enthusiasm of a great inventor. It is the direct result of a determination to design the finest machine of its kind in the world.

And its full measure of usefulness to mankind is made possible only by the equally enthusiastic ambition of every member of a great organization to realize the inventor's ideal.

Every piece of "Royal" mechanism is carefully wrought. An apparently unimportant manufacturing operation is of supreme significance to the critical eye and trained hand of a "Royal" craftsman. As a result, each Royal Typewriter is an actual "master" model of unexcelled quality. Its exclusive roller-trip escapement and accelerating typebars—its flowing carriage and automatic fractional spacer—these are some of the master mechanical achievements embodied in the Royal.

The enthusiasm that has made the Royal Typewriter possible is transmitted, in another form, to those who use it.



ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
Royal Typewriter Building, 364-366 Broadway, New York
Branches and Agencies the World Over

ROYAL
TYPEWRITERS

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

only thought was of getting that pair of tusks. So I flattened out and wiggled in. I afterward learned the foolhardiness of this venture, when I was informed by Quate that following a wounded boar into a thicket is little short of attempted suicide. A wounded boar, he told me, will charge like a streak of lightning through a thicket where a man can scarcely move. I realized then that there had been many moments while I was in the brush when, if the boar had charged, he would have had me like a rat in a trap. Possibly Fate had ruled that my time hadn't come; at any rate, I got out of the thicket and into the open area before I found my boar.

As I wiggled out into the sunlight I heard him grunting and snorting at the other end of the grass land. He was badly wounded and in a terrible rage. Squealing, grunting, and frothing at the mouth and with blood gushing from a gaping bullet-hole in the side of his neck, he would vent his wrath by lunging his tusks into the ground. With each onslaught against the earth he would back up for another rush, hurling great chunks of sod fully twenty feet in the air.

Several times as I was maneuvering about to get a vital shot at him, he charged the brush, and scrub oak-trees several inches in diameter were rooted skyward as if they had been so many stalks of corn. Finally, he turned broadside toward me, and I drove another 351 soft-point into his shoulder. The shot only enraged him more without so much as making him turn a hair. A second and a third bullet had no more effect, but the fourth one revealed to him the source of those stinging hornets which tortured his flesh. With a bellow that set the surrounding landscape vibrating, and the bristles of his back standing up like bundles of wire, he lunged at me—five hundreds pounds of raging fury!

There was just one cartridge left in my rifle and no time to reload. Upon the work of that bullet I realized it was either one of us. He was within twenty feet and bearing down like something hurled out of a catapult with those wicked tusks bared for action in my flesh, when I took careful aim between his eyes and pulled the trigger. That bullet did the business! The bones of his great black head were torn to a pulp; but with the momentum of his charge, he turned a double flip-flop, landing in a heap almost at my feet. He was as dead as a coffin-nail! The head of that old tusker will always be one of the most prized trophies in my collection, for if I live to be a hundred years I will never forget the thrills of that tense moment when that huge black bulk charged down upon me and I faced his fury—alone!

It was nearly an hour before Quate, Pinkey, and Johnston returned and began hallooing through the brush in an effort to locate me. Their surprize can well be imagined when they crawled into the thicket and found me calmly smoking my pipe beside the body of what Quate declared to be the biggest boar ever seen or killed in his forty years on the island. They had returned empty-handed. They had chased for nearly two miles the two boars which went over the hill. Several times the dogs had had them cornered, but before the hunters could get up for a shot they broke and ran again. Finally they made good their getaway into an impenetrable thicket where neither dogs nor men could hope to follow.

The hunters had a good deal of trouble getting their heavy game to camp, but this was finally accomplished. The "meat pig" furnished pork-chops for breakfast the next morning, which are described as "meat that would have the approval of the most critical epicure." They decided to vary their program the second day by a little sea-fishing, which sport they also found highly satisfactory, the waters about Santa Cruz apparently having been but little "fished." The next day they continued their boar hunting:

Quate outlined a trip into *El Portrero del Norte* (The North Pasture), one of the wildest and most rugged sections of the island, where he declared the boars were so numerous they were literally eating the scenery off the landscape. Altho some ten miles from the ranch and on the other side of two mountain ranges, we were able to go within a mile of this hunting-ground with the side-cars. We were then at the end of the trail, and as nothing could be gained by taking the machines farther, we set out into the country on foot. Progress through the *Portrero del Norte* district was tedious. It is a jungle of oaks, scrub-oaks, and brush, where a tenderfoot would experience little difficulty in losing himself. The very nature of the country served to illustrate the futility of attempting to hunt without dogs. Time and time again the dogs would explore a thicket where a man would be unable to move, only to come out again without getting a trace of game.

We hunted over several square miles of the *Portrero* country without getting a shot at anything, altho we found numerous fresh tracks and places where the boars had uprooted the ground. At last the dogs picked up a fresh trail and were off like a shot, barking and yelping, into a cañon thicket. In another moment our campaign of action was outlined. Johnston, who was the best rifleman of our party, was to cross the cañon and take up his position on the opposite wall, to cut off the escape of the game in that direction; Pinkey was to guard the near-by wall; while Quate and I were to descend into the cañon to approach the baying dogs from opposite directions and chase out or bag any boars the dogs had cornered.

Presently there was a great commotion, squealing and grunting up the gorge a little beyond the point where I had descended. At the same instant I heard Johnston yell out: "There they go, Pink! Let 'em have it!"

Simultaneously his rifle cracked. Then Pinkey cut loose from his side of the cañon, and the echoes of the smokeless had hardly ceased rolling through the cañon when Quate blazed away with his black-powder artillery from some point down the cañon. The entire cañon atmosphere was a bedlam of squeals, grunts, barking dogs, and echoing rifle-shots.

I heard Johnston's rifle crack again, and again, and again—and the last shot was followed by the sound of a heavy body crashing into the cañon. Then the hunter's voice exclaimed: "I got that one, Pink! Quick, head off that other one! He's going down the cañon!"

This was interesting. If there was a boar headed down the cañon, he must be traveling my way. I spun around, started up the gorge, and had hardly gone ten yards when all pandemonium let loose. There was an intermingling of enraged snorts, squeals, and grunts, accompanied by the barking of the dogs and a crashing of boulders. By this time I had reached a point where the cañon was exceedingly narrow and rocky—I could have touched the two walls with my outstretched hands—and was splashing along through a foot or more of white foaming water.

Bursting suddenly around a curve, I came upon the cause of all the racket. Down the cañon came a huge boar with Pistola and Jerito dangling from his ears and the third dog snapping at his tail. He was snorting and squealing with rage, and by charging ahead managed to shake off the dogs. But he could rid himself of his tormentors only for a moment at a time. The dogs were as quick as cats, and once shaken off were up and after their quarry in an instant. I clambered up onto a ledge of rock and several times got a bead on the old tusker, but in the free-for-all between boar and dogs didn't dare to shoot for fear of killing one of our little hunting comrades.

After several fruitless attempts, the boar made a clean break down the cañon. This was my chance, and I let him have it. The bullet caught him on the left shoulder and toppled him against the cañon wall. The shot didn't put him down by any means—it only staggered him. But his hesitation was fatal, for in an instant the dogs were on top of him again. Recovering somewhat from the shock of the soft-nosed bullet, the old tusker lunged forth with what I conjectured to be his dying effort. He rose on his hind hoofs, stretching his full length upright, and with a dog dangling from each ear. For a second he was poised with his black bulk in the air. There was just time enough to swing my rifle to my shoulder and blaze away. The bullet took him between the forelegs, and with a stifled grunt he collapsed like a wet rag. He was shot through the heart, and that terrible soft-nosed missile had literally cut his backbone in two. He was a magnificent specimen, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds and with a beautiful pair of ivory tusks four inches long.

I hardly succeeded in pulling the dogs off when Johnston and Pinkey came running down the cañon. They had been trailing the boar I had killed and had virtually chased him in front of my gun. Pinkey had accounted for two old tuskers and Johnston had disposed of two more. Presently Quate came trudging up the cañon carrying a fox.

That evening we suffered a piratical incursion in our camp. We had finished a wonderful supper and were smoking our pipes around the camp-fire when we heard a noise which sounded like some animal licking his chops in the vicinity of our provision cache. We all grabbed our pistols and proceeded to investigate. Pinkey was heading the procession, and naturally neared the cache first. He got there just in time to be all but rolled on his back by a large black creature which came bounding out, bumped against his legs, and headed for the river. Then two more black forms tore out in the wake of the first. Meanwhile Pinkey had whipt out an automatic pistol of which he had relieved a German officer in France, and was on the verge of cutting loose when Johnston and I identified the animals. "Don't shoot," we both called to him. The creatures were nothing more dangerous than seals, which are protected on Santa Cruz Island under Federal law. They had cleaned up every last fish on out string, but had molested nothing else. The fish, however, could hardly be considered as a loss, as we had an oceanful of them—ours for the catching.

Will You Sell Your Teeth for a Thousand Dollars?

No!

Yet, without being aware of it, you may be *giving your teeth away* one by one to "Acid-Mouth." 95 in every 100 persons are believed to have it, and it is thought to be the chief cause of tooth decay.

Make the Litmus Paper Test and Find Out Whether You Have "Acid-Mouth"

Write us today for free Litmus Test Papers and 10-day trial tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste. Place one of the Litmus Papers on your tongue, and let it stay there until thoroughly moistened.

If it remains blue, you have nothing to fear from mouth acids—at least for the present. But if it turns pink, as it seems to do in 95 cases out of 100, then look out for "Acid-Mouth" and the mischief it can do to your teeth.

If the Litmus Paper does turn pink, try this second test: Brush your teeth and gums thoroughly with Pebeco from the trial tube. Then place another Litmus Paper in your mouth. This time it will remain blue, thus demonstrating that Pebeco tends to counteract undue acidity of the mouth.

Use Pebeco twice a day, and have a good dentist go over your teeth twice a year.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

PEBECO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TOOTH PASTE
Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.

LEHN & FINK, Inc.
Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York
Please send me your Litmus Test Papers and Ten-day Trial Tube of Pebeco without cost or obligation to me.

Name..............................

Street and No........................

City or Town........................

State..............................

"Smokes Fit For a King"

The following letter explains itself. It needs no introduction:

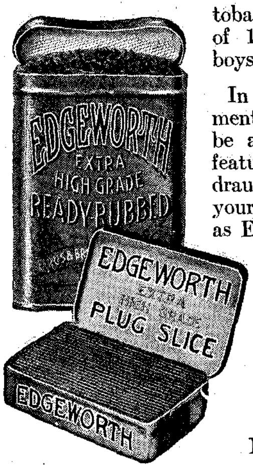
Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is primarily one of congratulation and appreciation from one of the, I hope, millions of smokers of Edgeworth Tobacco.

I have tried most all brands but eventually I went "back home" again and smoked good old Edgeworth. 'Twas a lucky day when I discovered the "blue tin" years ago. I wish to express my particular appreciation for the reliable quality of tobacco you put into Edgeworth. *One can always be sure that the next can will be as good as the last.*

I am a draughtsman. Edgeworth is the draughtsman's favorite tobacco. In 8 cases out of 10, in our place, the boys smoke Edgeworth.

In future advertisements, I think it would be a good stunt if you featured the engineer and draughtsman as users of your tobacco—or rather as Edgeworth being their favorite brand. We have to think and scheme and invent—and Edgeworth, I am sure, has been a modest "godfather" to many great feats of engineering.



Not being a "heavy" smoker, my tin lasts me quite a while and the tobacco is apt to get dry and lose some of its good flavor.

Here's what I did to overcome that. I took a piece of white blotting paper and fitted it snugly into the inside of the cover. Then I applied a few drops of water and lo, I had a perfect pocket humidor. It works great; a drop of water now and then, and I get the mellowest tobacco out of that can to the very last crumb —*smokes fit for a king.*

I thought I might give you the benefit of this experience in appreciation of past pleasures and comforts Edgeworth has given me. I believe, if you introduce it as a regular feature, you'll be away ahead of the other fellows. Try it yourself and see how good it is.

Edgeworth doesn't delight everyone's taste. But it may please you.

Just send us your name and address on a postcard. If you feel like doing us a favor, send us also the name of the dealer to whom you will go for supplies, if you like Edgeworth. We will send you without charge samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice comes in flat cakes, cut into thin, moist slices. One slice rubbed between the hands fills the average pipe.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is simply the same tobacco, rubbed up, ready to go right into your pipe.

We believe you'll notice how nicely Edgeworth packs. That means that it burns evenly and freely.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

"SPORTING CHANCES" AS APPLIED TO LIFE AND LIMB

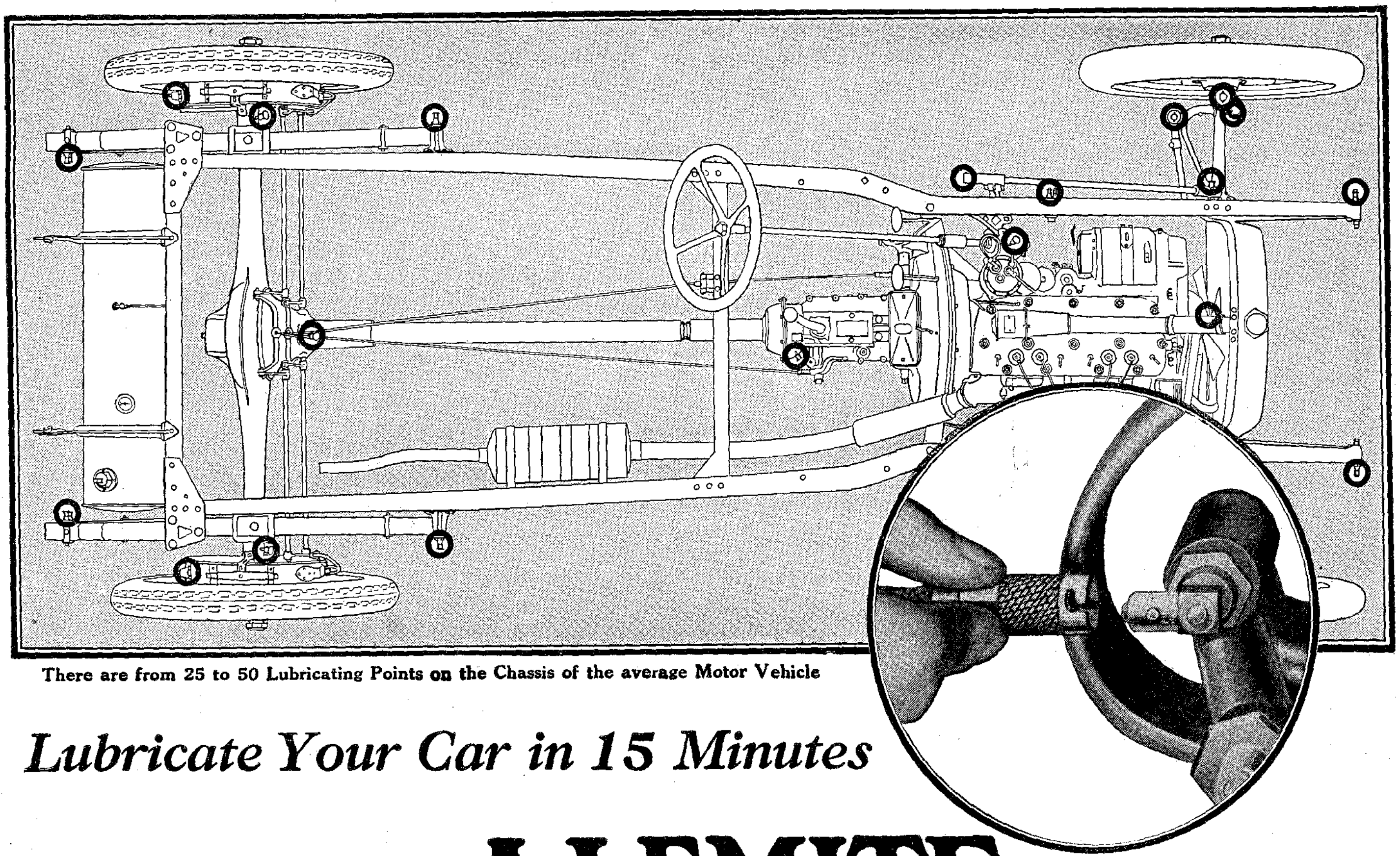
EVERY sport has had its victims, that is to say, every sport played in the open air. So far as is known, ping-pong remains without a casualty against its score, and checkers are not considered dangerous except when used as missiles by the losing side. But when it comes to those games played on the greensward, to sports on ice and snow, and to that latest sport of all, flying, there have been casualties from death to serious injury. Even lawn-tennis and golf number their injured. But, as Charles Pike Sawyer points out in the New York *Evening Post*, "dangerous sports is a relative term." Men have been killed by a hard-driven ball in golf, but one fatality a year would not classify golf as dangerous when it is considered that two million people are engaged in the game. On the other hand, he observes, one death a year in polo would be an alarming number because of the very few who indulge in the sport. As for baseball—

> The death of Ray Chapman, of the Cleveland baseball team, from being struck in the head by a pitched ball—followed the next day by the death of another man from the same cause—does not make the great national sport dangerous. When the hundreds of thousands playing the game are taken into consideration, two fatalities a year is a small proportion.
>
> But perhaps there should be a reservation regarding baseball. An estimate may be made upon the number of professional players, who form a small proportion of the participants in the sport all over the country. Professional hurlers have as one of their best assets the fast ball with wide curves. The batter stands at the plate unable to tell from the motion of the pitcher whether he is going to get a fast, straight ball or a curve. He has only a second or two in which to make up his mind whether the ball is going over the plate, curve around his head, or away from him, and he is practically certain to make more blunders than correct deductions. There is little time to dodge, for the ball is coming like a rifle-shot. That was the case with Chapman.
>
> Fatalities are rare, it is true, yet it is open to question whether all the befooled batsmen in the world are worth the sacrifice of one life or a championship worth such a price. It would be manifestly difficult to provide rules to prevent such accidents, but something should be done to make them impossible. In the old days when the ball was really pitched instead of thrown, as it is at present, there were no accidents. Yet the game was fully as interesting and the pitchers fooled the batters quite as much. Back in the early '70's Bobbie Matthews, Al Spalding, Radbourne, and others really "pitched" the ball and the batsmen were as much at sea as now. It is an open question whether the game has really benefited by the underhand throw—the first departure from pitching—and the present unlimited form of delivery.

Probably the sports considered the most dangerous, in the opinion of the writer, are motor-cycle and automobile racing and flying, which are almost parallel in respect of fatal results. The popularity of flying as a sport began only recently, yet the deaths have been appalling. In the transcontinental derby of last year nine men lost their lives from various causes—"altogether too many to make the sport worth while." In the road contests—

> Motor-cycle-racing has claimed many victims and automobile-racing still more. In the early days of automobile-racing, when the contests took place on public highways, hardly an event was without its death-roll. Eventually this fact brought about the almost total disappearance of racing of this kind. It has been replaced by races in carefully built speedways, but even under these circumstances there is no reason for calling such contests sports. They indicate nothing but speed and recklessness in driving. What does it matter to the owner of a motor-car if his machine can eat up one hundred and twenty miles an hour, when anything more than one-quarter of that speed on the road is prohibited?
>
> College football, too, claims its victims, but there has been a serious and successful attempt to eliminate plays which are likely to produce fatalities, altho there are still too many deaths in the game.
>
> Bull-fighting, too, belongs to the class of really dangerous sports, but only a very few countries permit these one-sided contests. Boxing is another of the same class, but deaths in the ring are generally due to contributory accident and should not be reckoned against the sport.
>
> Fatal results, however, are not the only things by which dangerous sports may be estimated, for there is the danger to limb to be considered. Hockey and lacrosse, for instance, may be called dangerous under this category.
>
> In both games the players wield dangerous weapons, and in the heat of contest skulls have been cracked, while some players have been as badly scarred as the students in the old German student-corps duels. This is inevitable from the very strenuous nature of the game, as in the case of polo, which has claimed many victims. Rarely have results of accidents at polo been fatal.
>
> In athletics, track and field, accidents are uncommon. Fatalities are yet to be recorded, except, perhaps, in the very first of the Marathon runs. That was when a trained runner from the Olympic games ran from Marathon to Athens in 490 B.C., carrying the news of the victory of the Athenians, and after delivering his scroll fell dead from exhaustion. And there was that famous ride of the soldier of France to tell Napoleon of the victory of his army at Ratisbon, of which Robert Browning wrote:
>
> "You're wounded!" "Nay," the soldier's pride
> Touched to the quick, he said:
> "I'm killed, sire!" And his chief beside,
> Smiling the boy fell dead.
>
> But then he had been shot through before he started on the ride.

An interesting side-light might be thrown upon the proposition as to dangerous sports by the rules of the accident-insurance companies, which forbid their policyholders from taking part in automobile-, motor-cycle-, and flying-races only. The companies admit, on the other hand, that they pay out a considerable amount of money for injuries received in hanging pictures, fixing stovepipes, and pastimes of that sort.



There are from 25 to 50 Lubricating Points on the Chassis of the average Motor Vehicle

Lubricate Your Car in 15 Minutes

For Cars,
Trucks and
Tractors

ALEMITE
HIGH PRESSURE
Lubricating System

The Alemite System of Lubrication is fully protected by U. S. Patents.

For
All Kinds of
Machinery

EVERY lubricating point on an automobile chassis becomes accessible when Alemite fittings and extensions replace old style grease or oil cups.

Make this change on any car, truck or tractor. Thereafter every bearing can be *thoroughly* lubricated with wear-saving grease in 15 to 25 minutes. No drudgery, no uncertainty. Simply attach the bayonet coupling of the powerful compressor to the part and apply the pressure. The old, dirty grease is forced *out*, a fresh supply forced *in*.

The Bassick Alemite Lubricating System, with fittings, extension and the Alemite high pressure compressor provides the quickest and most positive method of chassis lubrication obtainable. Over 130 makers of automotive vehicles furnish it as standard equipment. Hundreds of garages are prepared to install it. If your car is not already so equipped, consult your garage or service man—NOW.

Write for the booklet, "Lubricating Facts." Address our nearest distributor and a copy of this book will come to you by return mail.

THE BASSICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
365 West Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois

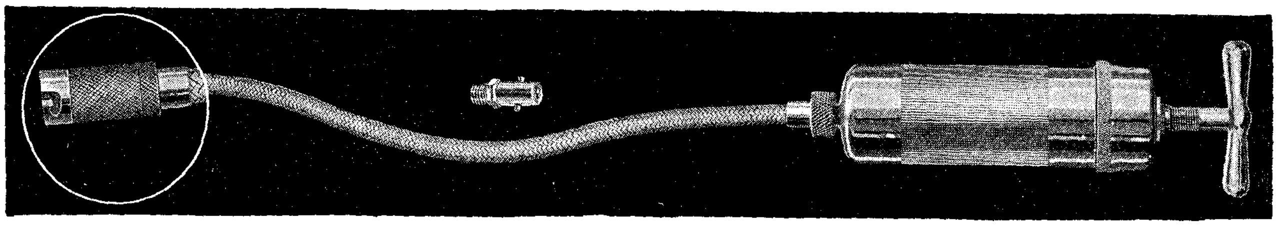
BASSICK SERVICE

The following Distributing Stations are in charge of Service and Retail Sales in their respective territories.

Dealers, Garagemen and Car Owners

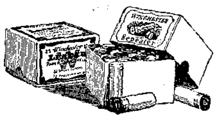
are asked to write to their nearest Station Address Alemite Lubricator Co. at the address given.

BALTIMORE, MD., 106 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., 859 Boylston St.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 305 Professional Bldg.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 906 Main St.
BUTTE, MONT., 55 W. Granite St.
CHARLESTON, S. C., 197 King St.
CHICAGO, ILL., 2641 So. Michigan Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 4612 Euclid Ave.
DALLAS, TEXAS, 408 S. Ervay St.
DENVER, COLO., 1245 Broadway
DETROIT, MICH., 23-25 Hancock, West
DES MOINES, IOWA, 1727 West Grand Ave.
FARGO, N. D., 4th St. at N. P. Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 1005½ N. Meridian St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 904 Main St.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 1506 McGee St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1138 S. Figueroa St.
LOUISVILLE, KY., 543 S. 3d St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., 471 Broadway
NEWARK, N. J., 217½ Halsey St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 740 Carondelet St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., 1780 Broadway
OMAHA, NEB., 2864-66 Farnam St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 824 N. Broad St.
PORTLAND, ORE., 10th & Oak Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 2822-24 Locust St.
ST. PAUL, MINN., 231-35 W. 9th St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 32-34 S. W. Temple St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 624 Van Ness Ave.
SEATTLE, WASH., 812 E. Pike St.
SPOKANE, WASH. 1124 Sprague Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 47 Hillman St.
TORONTO, CAN., John Millen & Son, Ltd., 53-57 Adelaide St., W.
MONTREAL, CAN., John Millen & Son, Ltd., 321 St. James St.
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CAN., Alemite Lubricator Co. of Can., N.W., 515-21 First St. W.

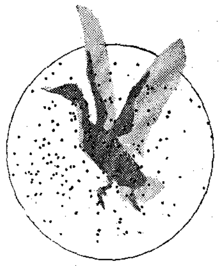


WINCHESTER

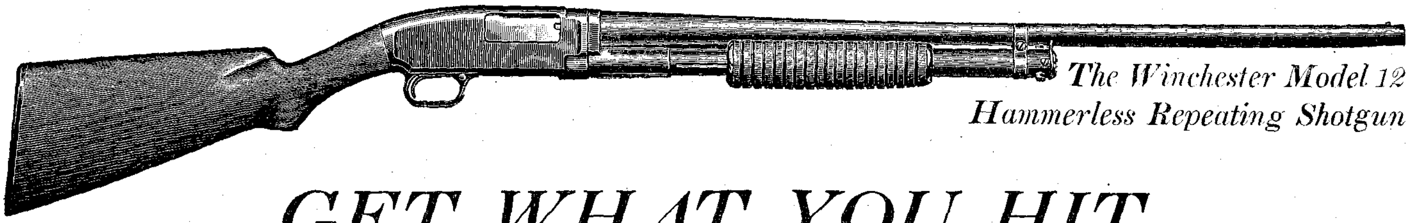
1866 1920



Leader and Repeater Shells



The Perfect Pattern



The Winchester Model 12 Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

GET WHAT YOU HIT
WITH THE PERFECT PATTERN

THE underlying reason for Winchester popularity among duck shooters is the Winchester *perfect shot pattern,* with which they can *regularly* bring down their birds neatly killed, close to the blind.

As a practical shotgun user, it will occur to you that there must be a special reason for this Winchester accomplishment. There is.

Every step in Winchester gun boring and chambering is taken with one purpose always uppermost. The same with every detail of Winchester shot making, shell making, priming, loading, wadding and crimping. This one purpose is to insure every user of Winchester Shotguns and Shells uniform spread of his shot pattern, together with quick combustion and high velocity.

The Winchester perfect pattern is achieved through *uniformity,* through great care in maintaining perfect balance throughout all details of gun and shell making.

The pattern shown above was made at 35 yards, with 1¼ ounces of *standard* No. 5 shot; 30-inch circle; mallard duck drawn actual size. It was shot with a Winchester Model 12 Repeating Shotgun of standard grade, and an ordinary Winchester Repeater Shell.

Shoot a Winchester Model 12 Hammerless Repeating Shotgun. Or if you prefer, a Model 97 with outside hammer.

Be sure you get Winchester Shells—Leader or Repeater smokeless, Nublack or New Rival black powder. Like all Winchester products, they are *balanced* in quality. *Of course they are completely waterproof,* properly made, primed, loaded, wadded and crimped. The only claim we make for them is the *service* you get from them.

Go to your local hardware or sporting goods store for your gun and shells. And if at any time you wish information about them, or on any shooting subject—we invite you to write us.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. ··· NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

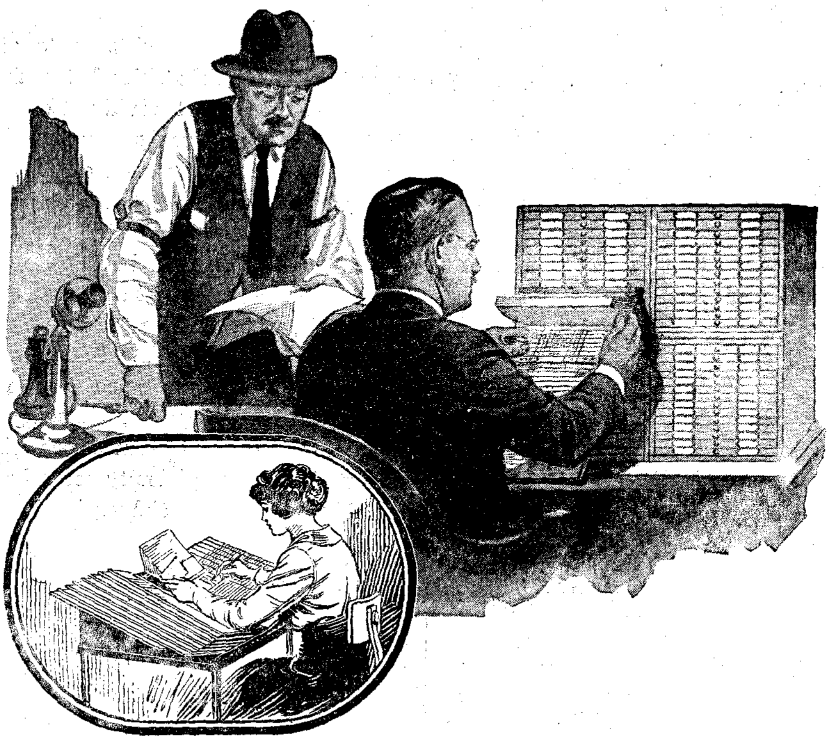
TILDEN'S FIERCE SERVICE MAY CHANGE TENNIS RULES

W. T. TILDEN, tennis champion of the world and, in the opinion of several authorities, the greatest player of all time, has brought again to the fore the problem of placing a further handicap on the server. The science of every game is like the science of war—a perpetual struggle to prepare a defense against any attack and to contrive an attack which no defense can overcome. In lawn-tennis the attack seems at present to be dominant, as it was forty-five years ago, when pioneer volleyers were the cocks of the courts, the Renshaws in England, and Sears and Dwight in America; or as in 1900, when Whitman and Ward and Davis were our champions, and their newly developed service was too much for visiting English ground-stroke experts; or in 1914, when McLoughlin's superb attack flared up into a glorious moment of supremacy, taking the measures of Brookes and Wilding—and then left him. And at present, as before, observes a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, experts and other devotees of the game are asking whether, under the rules as they stand, the player with the initial attack, or the server, has not more advantage than is good for the game. Changes affecting the server have been made before, but they have been mild in character, and successive generations of brilliant servers have managed to conform to the rules and still maintain the advantage. If the server is to be decisively curbed, a radical rule must be adopted. Such a rule may seem indicated, judging by a glance at the world's tennis roll of honor. Statistics seem to prove that the versatile Tilden's service is the margin between him and Johnston, who is a strong but not a phenomenal server. Most Americans near these two are famous for their service, as is Patterson, who probably has no Australasian superior at singles now, and as are Kingscote and Gobert, who lead in England and France, respectively. In doubles the server has an advantage even greater than in singles, and in doubles Patterson and Norman E. Brookes, a phenomenal server, are now the international champions. If, then, the rules should be changed, what should the change be? The writer says:

> One that is being talked about is to limit the server in tournament play to one ball. This idea is not new. For instance, in J. Parmly Paret's "Methods and Players of Modern Lawn Tennis," published five years ago, before Tilden, but when McLoughlin was still a name to conjure with, there is a symposium of thirty-five American and two British experts on this very question. The majority said no to the change, and included Williams, Bundy, Alexander, Hackett, Parke, Murray, Church, Washburn, Fottrell, Strachan, Carl Gardner, G. P. Gardner, Jr., Inman, Wallace Johnson, Pell, Le Roy, Squair, Touchard, J. J. Armstrong, Beekman, Hall, Harte, E. H. Whitney, Mathey, Seaver, Shafer, Voshell, and Irving Wright.
>
> Most of them said no flatly. Both Hackett and Washburn did, altho both were players who had reached the heights less by virtue of their services than in spite of them.
>
> "Such a radical change," said Alexander, "would mean an entire reversal of lawn-tennis tactics." Said Parke: "If umpires would enforce the present foot-fault rule by penalizing all doubtful services it would be a sufficient handicap upon the server." "The brilliant services which are being developed yearly," said Le Roy, "add to the interest of the game and the delight of the spectators. It is up to the players to develop equally brilliant defenses to offset the services."
>
> E. B. Dewhurst said no, but added: "I have advocated the shortening of the service court, say one foot, so that the service may not become the whole game, and so spoil every other part of it."
>
> Behr and Dixon favored allowing only one ball in doubles, but not in singles, and Dabney said: "In singles, no. In doubles, perhaps, but I doubt it. This could make an argument."
>
> Little, Beals Wright, Clarence Hobart, Niles, and Wylie Grant said yes, Wright adding: "I am in favor of but one service, only for big match play, however." And Hobart: "If every one served like McLoughlin the game would be ruined."
>
> The minority in favor of the change certainly represented the summits of knowledge of lawn-tennis. But so did the majority against it! Parke's opinion was especially interesting, for he was a great player—one of the greatest—who in point of service had always been at a disadvantage against an opponent of his rank. His whole game was aggressive, a counter-attack at least, but not organized around his service, which was relatively weak. Yet in the Davis Cup contests of 1912 and 1913 he had fairly earned the distinction of being the premier match-player under conditions of extreme responsibility, and had earned it against Brookes and McLoughlin, then the two most powerful servers in the world.
>
> This season's revival of interest in the one—service—question appears to be the doing of Sir Oliver Lodge, who saw some of the international tennis at Wimbledon, and perhaps got his suggestion from one or another of the former champions now in a better world. The London lawn-tennis critics disagreed with him.
>
> How would the change work? There is no way to know short of trying it, and no real trial is possible short of putting it in practise for at least a season. Argument before the fact is sheer speculation. The object of the advocates is, of course, to restrict the server to a delivery he can depend upon controlling. Their theory is that he now takes more or less of a gambler's chance with a neck-or-nothing first service, and, thanks to the moral assurance from having another chance in reserve, commonly makes this reckless delivery good. To which the opposition might rejoin: "But what if you force us to play it too safe? Suppose we throttle down to be sure of losing few points by faults, and then take on a Johnston, with his deadly return. What about undue advantage there?"
>
> To which the answer might be: "It won't force you to play it too safe." To which might be retorted: "How do you know?" And, in fact, they don't. Nobody does, either way.

Similar uncertainty exists as to other suggestions. It is debatable whether shortening the service court would not exaggerate the advantage already experienced by the tall server over the short one. If the court were lengthened between court line and base line, a little time would be added to the time of the service ball's flight, and thus afford the striker-out a better chance to judge it, while making the server's run into volley more difficult. But it would also affect the whole game, and most players dislike thought of changing the court's long-established dimensions. It is suggested that this difficulty could be obviated by making a special service line outside the base line, leaving the bounds of the court as at present for returns. But how far out should this special service line be placed so as not to take advantage from the server and give it to the striker-out? Wilding, we are told, used to stand about two feet behind the base line, and was still able to follow his service in when he chose, and even when he did not there was probably none of his opponents who would not have preferred serving to receiving against him in a crucial game. But, asks the writer—

> Is some change really necessary? Before going back through lawn-tennis history for material on which to base an answer the opinion may be exprest in passing that a different change is necessary or highly desirable which would, if made, incidentally accomplish something toward cutting down the server's undue advantage. And that is a change which would prevent the close question of fact which the foot-fault rule now constantly brings up.
>
> This implies no criticism of the work of the rules committee. Our law on foot-faults no longer needs a Philadelphia lawyer to interpret it or a publicity bureau to make it known. Mr. Conlin, in his valuable code of instructions for officials, tells foot-fault judges, "The player must receive the benefit of any doubt." But why have so much room for doubt? Pathetic spectacles ought not to be part of a great event in a fine sport; and if ever there was such a spectacle, one is that of the foot-fault judge sitting hunched over with senses strained—perhaps squinting along the brim of his straw hat—to decide whether the foot swings across the line before or after the racket hits the ball! He has to watch the foot and listen for the racket, being too near to watch both at once.
>
> A few years ago this country had a visit from an opinionated tennis theorist and critic who nevertheless knew a lot about the game. He prided himself on his eye for foot-faults, which he had lent as an official to some international matches. Lending it at our tournaments, he got in rather hot water as a sort of foot-fault crank, but there was no question of his honesty and sincerity. McLoughlin was going to England that season. Unless gossip lies, our visitor wrote privately to tennis friends over there that McLoughlin was an incorrigible foot-faulter and should be watched. They did watch him, with motion-picture cameras, and found that his service was perfectly fair.
>
> The bearing of the story here is that if



"No, we're fully stocked on these— but we need a lot of . . ."

—Stock conditions are signalled instantly by Rand Visible Records

MONEY needlessly tied up, machines and men idle while overhead goes on—what business man does not know the losses from overstock or from shortage of materials!

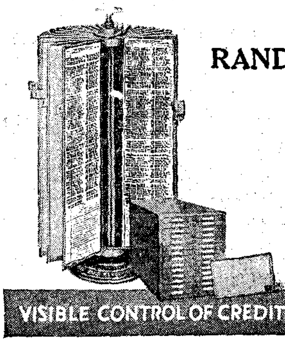
But today, through the introduction of Rand VISIBLE Card Equipment, such losses are practically impossible. With your stock records Rand-displayed, deliveries of the right materials in the right amounts at the right time, are possible. Maximum and minimum signals prevent overstocking or material shortages. Thus capital "tied up" in overstocking or waiting for essential parts is held to a minimum.

Nothing mysterious or complicated about it—Rand Traco Cabinets or Rand Desk Stands (here shown) simply contain your records in such a form that they are always before your eye. You can get at the status of every item of stock instantly. And since the cards need not be removed, they cannot be misplaced or overlooked.

Complete, immediate knowledge of stock through Rand Visible Records enables the Sales Manager to turn it over with greater frequency, permits the Purchasing Agent to perform his duties without guesswork, gives to the Stores Department an ideal efficiency.

And just as in Stock and Purchase control, Rand Visible Records speed up and make more efficient the Control of Sales, Production, Personnel, Credit, etc., cutting overhead at the same time.

Visualize your Card Records on the RAND



Ask our local office to show you—without obligation —how Rand can solve your particular problem.

RAND COMPANY, INC., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branches and Sales Offices in all Leading Cities

RAND

VISIBLE BUSINESS-CONTROL

VISIBLE CONTROL OF CREDITS·PRODUCTION·PERSONNEL·STOCK·SALES PROMOTION·

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

it takes, or may take, a split-second camera to be sure of whether or not a service is fair, common sense suggests laying strong hands on the definition of a fair service. Suppose, for instance, that the server were made to keep both feet touching the ground behind the line until after the ball had been struck. A fine service could be delivered Some players now do it. They handicap themselves a trifle in their start for the net, as compared with the man whose toe is always on the ragged edge of illegality. And it is the flying start rather than the mere pace of the ball which those who have wanted the server handicapped have pointed to in explanation until lately.

"Until lately," explains our authority, means until Tilden, who is very largely responsible for the present talk. He presents a new angle to the problem, or rather a new appearance of a very old one. Tilden has all the advantages which length, strength, a tennis head, and time to practise can give. He has been able to develop a wide variety of service deliveries, including one that is, for the present, his own. When he especially needs a point he unexpectedly shoots over a nearly straight underspin ball that travels like a shell, and proves the late Euclid's contention that a straight line is the shortest distance from one point to another. He brings up, therefore, writes this expert, two new questions:

(1) Are rising young players likely to copy that shot successfully? (2) Until they do, are we considering changing the rule to handicap the more familiar, high-bounding service player in his volleying attack, or to handicap Tilden in particular?

Originally attack versus defense in lawn tennis was far less a matter of the service. But ways of handicapping the attacker were talked of even then. Early in the '80's, in England, the Renshaws developed volleying to a degree that was irresistible to base-liners. Volleying in tournament play was never barred, but a lot of pother arose over the ethics of volleying in informal friendly contests. About 1890, in this country, O. S. Campbell, a natural volleyer without much in the way of ground strokes —which is to say, a mild anticipation of McLoughlin—introduced the game of going to the net on almost everything, and swept the American courts with it. Score one for attack. But in England good ground strokes beat him. Score one for defense.

The Englishmen stuck to their driving, with the volley as an auxiliary *coup de grâce*, and contented themselves, as a rule, with safe and sane, unspectacular services. For one thing, they didn't wear spikes on turf. We took to spikes and Campbell's idea, and attention to service followed as a matter of course.

In 1897, in England, Baddeley, a fine, sound defensive player, was overthrown by R. F. Doherty, who was positively dashing in his methods for an Englishman of that day, and had a spectacular service with a long, straight bound. Score one for attack. In 1901 he was succeeded by Gore, a hard-hitting base-liner, with a quite ordinary service. Meanwhile, on this side attack and service were getting on by great leaps. Ward, another natural volleyer with his ground strokes underdeveloped, had hit upon and perfected the forehand American twist service. His doubles partner, Davis, had acquired it, and Whitman—an unbeatable defensive player then, by the way—had evolved the reverse "American."

Davis gave the now famous cup, and in 1900 three English experts, Gore, Barrett, and Black, came over to have a try for it. They were particularly discomfited by the new services, and not so much by the openings made for volleys as by the sheer eccentricity of the bounds. It surely seemed as if attack and service were about to dominate the game.

A year later Ward and Davis played doubles in England, and then the American services stirred up a teapot tempest there. A whole literature of controversy grew up. It was contended by some of the English writers that the services were unfair—the ball was "struck twice," or there was some Yankee hocus-pocus about the rackets. The Dohertys just managed to beat Ward and Davis (score one for defense!) and incidentally to detect the twist service principle.

In 1905 the defense was on top, continues the writer. In that year Ward went to England to play for the Davis Cup. All the Americans had the twist, and he was still its foremost exponent. But he met S. H. Smith, a base-liner, who solved the peculiar bound of Ward's ball and pelted the side lines with it, winning in straight sets. H. L. Doherty, a base-liner and the soundest ground-stroke player of his day, also beat Ward and Larned. If anything needed curbing, the American team, thinks the writer, would probably have agreed that it was Smith's drive. Again came the innings of the service, and, goes on our authority—

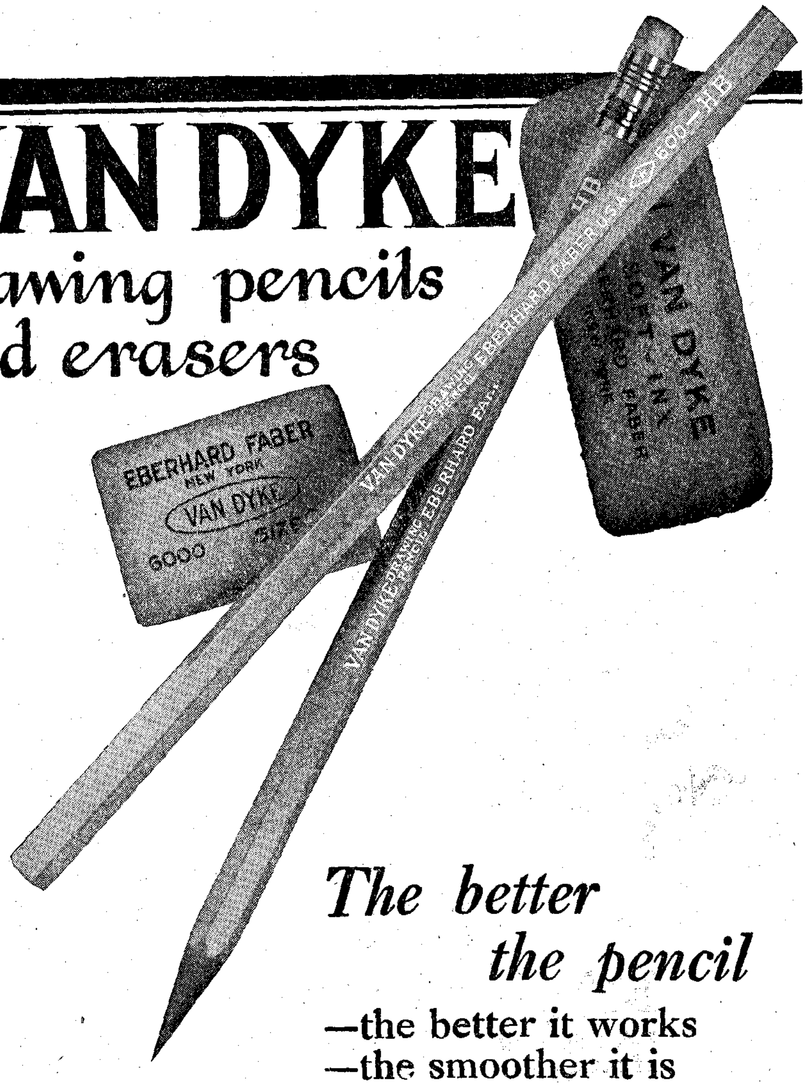
From 1907 until 1912 Brookes, a server and volleyer primarily, beat the world, except for one match which Beals Wright, himself a server and volleyer and a fox into the bargain, won by cleverly exploiting his own superior endurance. Wilding, an all-round player with a fine service, but most of all a ground-stroke player, topped the pyramid in England, succeeding the base-liner Gore, yet the title was always at the mercy of Brookes if he had gone "home" to get it.

With us, McLoughlin, the ultimate in service and volleying, combined with inferior ground strokes, appeared. Larned, great all around and no mean server, held him off until 1912. Then McLoughlin came into his own.

And even then, as has been noted, Wilding beat him, and Parke beat both him and Brookes—a score against the service and volleying extreme.

After McLoughlin, in America, came the present era of all-round experts. Williams is one, tho without the methodical match winner's attitude toward tennis. Murray has the service and the volleying and would have the ground strokes if he had time to play. Johnston has repeatedly demonstrated that, volleying being equal, a good service with a great forehand and a respectable backhand is better than a great service without the ground strokes. And here is Tilden, the virtuoso who has everything—even some match-winning equipoise this season.

How far can the striker-out equalize matters by developing his return of service if the server is let alone as to the rules?



VAN DYKE
drawing pencils and erasers

The better the pencil

—the better it works
—the smoother it is
—the more closely it meets your needs
—the more easily it sharpens
—the better it balances in the fingers
—the more it improves tempers and speeds up work.

Now ask your *stationer* for Van Dyke — the better pencil—in sixteen degrees, from 6B (softest) to 8H (hardest).

Pencils	No.
VAN DYKE	600
MONGOL	482
COMMERCE, Hexagon	375
" Round	395
STENOGRAPHIC	596
INDELIBLE "TRANSFER"	750
" "RUBY"	726
COLORED, BLUE	555
" RED	556

Crayons

RAINBOW, Assorted Colors

Rubber Bands

GREY RUBBER BANDS
RUBY RUBBER BANDS

Rubber Erasers	No.
VAN DYKE	6000
RUBY	112
EMERALD	111
TYPEWRITER	1080
" "COMET"	1087

TRADE MARK

EBERHARD FABER
The Oldest Pencil Factory in America
NEW YORK

EBERHARD FABER
VAN DYKE
MONGOL

Consistency

More than twelve years ago Willard built his first automobile starting, lighting and ignition battery—several years before electric starting came into general use.

For more than twelve years the one object on which Willard effort has concentrated has been automobile batteries—batteries that would serve the car owner longer, more efficiently and more reliably.

This consistency, this concentration on one big problem, has resulted in Willard leadership in the automotive battery field, and is responsible for—among many and varied contributions to the industry—the perfection of Threaded Rubber Insulation, the greatest battery improvement in years.

There are today 152 passenger car and truck manufacturers using the Still Better Willard Battery—the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Willard Service

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY

and its Result

THREAD-RUBBER
Willard STORAGE BATTERY
INSULATION

Consistent devotion to one aim, the building of a better automotive battery, has resulted in the adoption of the Still Better Willard by the 152 manufacturers below.

This trade-mark is branded in red on one side of the Still Better Willard Storage Battery—the only storage battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Acason
Acme
All American
Allis-Chalmers
*American Beauty
American LaFrance
Apex
*Apperson
Armleder
Atco
Atterbury
*Auburn
Austin

Bacon
Bell
Belmont
Bessemer
Betz
Biddle
*Bour-Davis
Brockway
Buffalo
*Buick

Cannonball
Capitol
*Case
*Chevrolet
Clydesdale
Cole
Collier
Colonial
Comet
Commerce
Commodore
Corliss
Cunningham

Daniels
Dart
Denby
Dependable
Diamond T
Dixie Flyer
Dodge
Dorris

*Elgin

Fargo
Federal
Fergus
Ferris
F W D
Franklin
Fulton

Garford
G M C
Giant
Glide
Great Western

Hahn
Hatfield
H C S
Hawkeye
Haynes
Henney
Highway
Holmes
Holt
Hupmobile
Hurlburt

Independent
Indiana
International (I. H. C.)

*Jordan

*Kissel
Koehler

Lancia
Landa
Lewis-Hall
Lexington
*L M C
Luverne

Madison
Marmon
Master
Menges
Menominee
Mercer
Mercury
Meteor (Phila.)
M H C
*Mitchell
Murray
McFarlan
*McLaughlin

Napoleon
Nash
Nelson
Nelson & LeMoon
Noble
Northway

Ogren
Old Hickory
*Olds
Oneida
Oshkosh

*Paige
Parker
Peerless
Peugeot
Phianna
Pierce-Arrow
Premier
Preston

Rainier
Renault
*Reo
Republic
ReVere
Riddle
Robinson
Rock Falls
R & V Knight
Rowe

Sandow
Sayers
Seagrave
Service
Shelby
Signal
Singer
Southern
Standard 8
Standard
Stanley
Studebaker
Stutz
Sunbeam

Tarkington
Thomart
Titan
Tow Motor
Transport
Traylor

Ultimate

Velie
Vulcan

Ward LaFrance
*Westcott
White
Wilson
Winther
Winton
Wolverine

**For Export*

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Brookes and Williams, and on occasion Wilding, have shown themselves able to return on the rise and from within the base line the hardest high-bounding services among their opponents. But that is only a sort of mirage of a possible future defense, and if the position within the base-line makes the striker-out's return harder to volley it also makes him easier to ace. The shot itself calls for such miraculous quickness of action that the player over twenty can hardly hope to acquire it. But there is no reason why the youngster shouldn't, if he learns the game on a court with a true surface. What one expert has done another can do, and the early 'teens are the age for schooling the reflexes.

However, it will surely be some years before the rising-ball return is at all common. Meanwhile, as aforesaid, here is Tilden, not yet at the height of his powers, to be dealt with—Tilden, whose wickedest service doesn't rise! The service, his service, undeniably rules the roost.

KANGAROO-HUNTING AS A LIVE AND DANGEROUS SPORT

"OUT back" in Australia, where nature seems to have spent some idle time in experimenting, kangaroo-hunting takes the place of fox-chasing and furnishes the huntsman with a keener zest than any other sport of which that antipodal country can boast. It is the favorite sport of the Australian bushman. While in Australia as United States Trade Commissioner investigating, among other things, the origin of the leather which produces kangaroo shoes, Clarence E. Bosworth had an opportunity to see anthills eight feet high, grass growing on trees, several species of birds which have no wings, and that peculiar quadruped, the kangaroo. He took part in his first chase under the guidance of West Australia's premier horseman, J. Douglas Paterson, son of the Hon. William Paterson, who had held that distinctive position until his advanced years forced him to relinquish the claim in favor of his strapping son. It was with the Paterson son that the American rode at breakneck speed through the Australian bush, and brought to earth the raw material for ten pairs of the finest footwear for women. In the New York *Herald* this novice at the great Australian sport tells us of a day's satisfactory and exciting hunt:

On the morning of the hunt, after preliminaries had been attended to, our party of five started out. It included Paterson, mounted on as pretty a white-faced thoroughbred mare as any horse lover would want to see; young Angus, on a beautifully turned Timor pony nearly as fast through the bush as any of our horses; Alf, on a Brumby (a native wild horse), was leading the dog; a crossbred greyhound; Captain Hughes, a Canadian deep-water skipper, doing remarkably well on a specially chosen quiet mare, and I was well up above all of them on a roan thoroughbred standing nearly seventeen hands. She could run like a deer and jump like one, too, as I found out later.

We had ridden perhaps half a mile from the house when a great iguana, fully six feet long, skirted down the trail ahead of us for all the world like an alligator on land fleeing from the wrath to come. In fact, I thought it was some kind of alligator and gave chase just to see it hustle in a series of great leaps with its short legs wiggling frantically even when the thing was in the air. With a smile of relief the big lizard dived down an embankment and disappeared. A few moments more and we were at the edge of the bush. Here we pulled up for instructions, and they were much needed, for two of us in the party were Jackaroos, of the tenderest of tender feet, in the matter of kangaroo-chasing.

"Now we'll be in kangaroo territory in another fifty yards," said Paterson. "Alf, you work over there with the dog, fifty yards to my right. Angus, you get fifty yards beyond Alf. Boz, you ride fifty yards to my left, and you, Captain, ride fifty yards to his left. Keep fan-shape in your line; don't talk; don't call out if you see a boomer; just whistle."

"Then what?" I asked, for ahead of us was the queerest-looking country to ride a horse in I ever saw. There were big gum-trees, big and little ant-hills, blackboys (a queer tree with frowzy, grasslike top instead of branches and leaves), and, as I found out later, dry and wet creeks, thickets, ironstone, soft sinking sand, and just plain earth and grass under foot.

I had a sort of impression that the kangaroo were down in a paddock feeding like a lot of cows and just waiting to be chased. They had told me they were "down in the paddock," but this country ahead of us didn't look like any paddock I had ever seen. But a paddock in Australia is any fenced-in piece of land and may contain anything from one or two acres to a quarter of a million—the largest I know of personally, but they tell me there are larger ones. The one we were in then had six hundred acres in it and is looked upon as one of the smaller paddocks.

"Why, then," answered Paterson, "you ride hell for leather after the boomer and the dog until we ride the boomer down."

"Oh!" was all I said, but I thought a lot. How stupid of me not to think of running a perfectly good horse full tilt through a country that we in Eastern America wouldn't even ride a horse through at a walk if we could help it. Even then I was pretty sure we must break through that bush into open country, so I spread out with the rest and—the hunt was on.

We hadn't gone a hundred yards when Paterson let out a shrill whistle and away he went. I got a glimpse of something reddish followed by a dark streak; this was the boomer and the dog, and then Paterson's white shirt darting in and out among the trees for just an instant, and I was alone. The bush is so thick here that a horseman less than a hundred yards away is out of sight. My mare started in pursuit, but wow!—was *I* supposed to ride a good horse through country like that, especially another man's horse?

I pulled up, thought it over for just a second, and decided that must be the program. So away we went—but not far, no, not far. I tried to handle the horse in the bush as I would a bridle-path mount and it didn't work. She made straight for a big gum-tree—at least, I thought she did—and I pulled her to the right of it with all my might. She fought to go to the left, Australian style. I had just a shade the better of the arugment, and we hit the gum just enough to unbalance the mare and do a flip-flap.

It was beautifully done, too, considering lack of rehearsals, for neither of us was hurt and we scrambled to our feet with all our wind in us. I had a dim impression of having lost a few teeth, but found that they were only the odd pieces of my broken pipestem in my mouth. My glasses were still on my nose. The mare had a bit the better of the recovery and got away before I could catch her. Just then Hughes rode up and I borrowed his horse and went in pursuit.

Now, the Australian bush is a poor place for a new chum to roam around in by himself. Even experienced bushmen get lost frequently, and it is not seldom that they get lost forever. There are no landmarks. Whichever way you go or look it is all the same. But even tho I had heard all this I thought it a poor woodsman who couldn't catch a horse that had wandered off a little way and get back to the starting-point. Besides, she was another man's horse and I didn't want him to lose her on my account. So off I rode in the general direction and was surprized to see how little trail she left. This is another peculiarity of the bush. I rode this way and that for fifteen minutes and then came across her quietly feeding off the top of a blackboy. Now to get back.

I judged that I had made two sides of a triangle in the chase and would save time by cutting across its base to the starting-point. I rode a distance which I thought surely would bring me somewhere near the waiting captain, coo-oo-ed, and whistled, but got no answer. Riding a little farther, I called again with no better result. Believing in safety first, I doubled back on the trail the two horses had made, picking up my single trail after some difficulty and doubled back upon it. In a few moments more I was back with the rest, who were much concerned as to my safety.

Their congratulations on my wandering about the bush after a loose horse and returning safely without aid were hearty. All they care about are men. During my private session they had captured the kangaroo, a fair-sized boomer, and Alf and Angus brought it back to us. Then we resumed the hunt.

This time the party rode a half mile before putting up another. They were at the edge of a dry creek when a boomer was stirred up a distance beyond. Horses and dog took up the chase in full cry. The American's mare sulked, we read, when he held her in to let the others pass in order that he might have an easy run to get the hang of bush-riding; but when he saw Paterson's white shirt cutting a half circle around him, he let prudence go to the winds and put spurs to his mare. The story continues:

Alf and Angus dashed in from other directions, and there in just a bit of a clearing among the gums and blackboys we saw the dog grab the boomer at the base of the tail. Round and round they went until the 'roo stopt. Quick as a flash the dog jumped for the boomer's neck, but missed. Up against a tree backed the "old man" before the dog could grab him, and, tripoding himself up on tail and hind legs, prepared to fight.

The dog would back away and then rush in as if really to attack, but the wily kangaroo dog knows better, for in the long toe of that three-toed hind foot the 'roo has a wicked weapon. It is efficient enough to rip dog or man from throat to pelvis. So the dog would whirl and face his prey at a

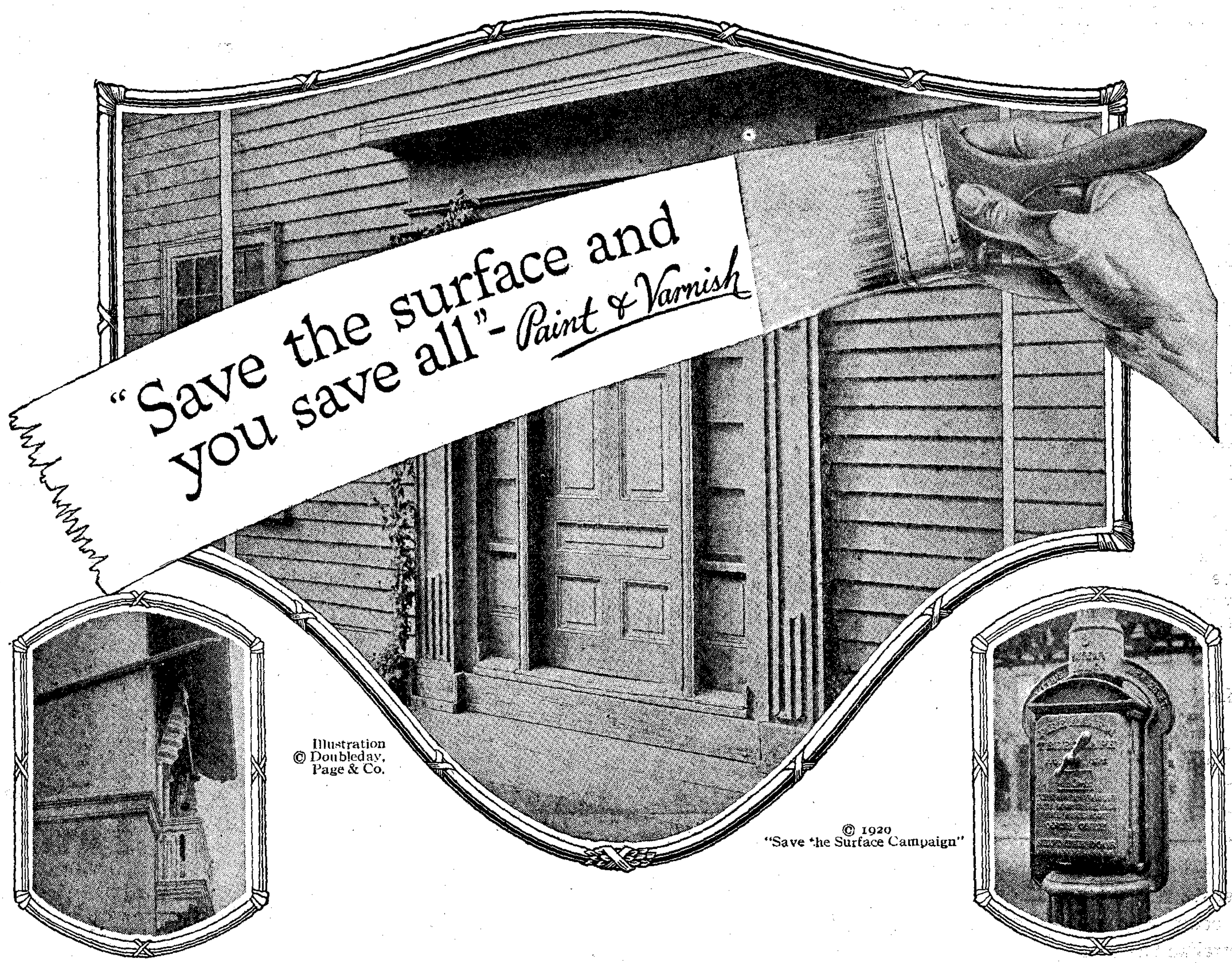

"Save the surface and you save all"- Paint & Varnish

Illustration © Doubleday, Page & Co.

© 1920 "Save the Surface Campaign"

Illustration © Doubleday, Page & Co.

Stucco is deservedly popular, but don't expect the unreasonable. Paint on stucco keeps out dampness, prevents cracking and crumbling and gives much less lodgment for dust and dirt.

They paint fire boxes *red* so we will recognize them for what they are. They paint them *thoroughly* for protection. You won't see rusting fire boxes. The property you own has metal trim that needs the same surface protection; is it getting that protection?

To all who use Doors

CONSIDER this outside door. Already it is looking badly because its surface protective coating has worn away. Presently the wood will actually begin to crack open and go to pieces. If this door isn't given surface protection quickly it is bound to be ruined.

When you think of what a varnished or painted door will successfully stand you can appreciate how well a surface coating will protect every exposed surface. Rain, hail, snow, sun—to say nothing of the wear of contact with many things.

If you spent a day watching the surfaces in your home and counting the times some of them come in contact with wear—the continuous contact of others with weather—you would write a more convincing message, perhaps, than we can write to you.

Every property owner knows what his property costs him—he knows it stands for money just the same as the figures in his bank book. Would he stand for false figures that cut his balance in the bank? Should he stand for false figuring on the upkeep of his property which saves a few paint dollars and loses many dollars in repairs or replacement?

Saving the surface of your property is the most common-sense idea in the world. Save the surface and you save all.

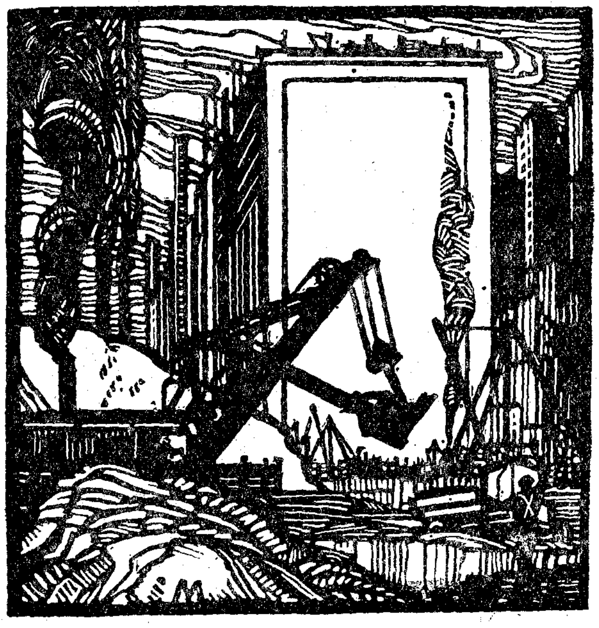
We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"- Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES | PLASTER SURFACES | CONCRETE SURFACES | MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES | METAL SURFACES | BRICK SURFACES



Built by ABERTHAW

ORGANIZATION—
HUMAN OR MECHANICAL

ORGANIZATION is a peculiar thing. The mechanical relationships of men who are associated in a given work may be clearly and tidily shown by diagram.

¶ Yet no diagram can show the character of these men, their native skill, their experience individually, or as a collective unit.

¶ These, however, are the considerations by virtue of which the charted mechanism remains merely a mechanism or asserts itself as a living force.

¶ *ABERTHAW* is proud of the exactitude with which each part of its organization articulates with each other part. It is far prouder of the individual quality of its men and of the spirit of honest endeavor which binds them into a compact working force intent upon achieving success for the Company through unsurpassed service to the Client.

¶ *Built by ABERTHAW* is the mark of a guild whose common purpose is the achievement of economy, quality, adequacy.

ABERTHAW
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

BOSTON ATLANTA BUFFALO
PHILADELPHIA

6-104

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

safe distance. Walking back and forth, much as a dog does before a cat, with eyes glistening and every muscle aquiver, the dog kept the boomer bailed up, and we watched. Several times the 'roo's hind leg shot out, but fortunately the dog was too quick.

After one of these wicked slashes, and while the dog was recovering from a spring aside, the 'roo broke from bay and started to run. This was his fatal mistake, for in a flash the dog had him by the neck and down they came. Those wicked hind legs whipt out in vicious slashes, but the dog's body was well out beyond the 'roo, and they did no damage. I jumped off my horse and tried to get an action picture, but when I snapt the 'roo had his legs almost at right angles to his body and in the picture looks quite harmless. The gleam in the dog's eyes belies the 'roo's position, however. A moment or two more and the dog's powerful jaws had crusht every bone from skull to shoulder—and we had another tail to our credit.

After lunch and a bit of rest for the horses we saddled up for the afternoon hunt. We jumped a creek and got into a sort of gum-tree grove, fairly free of blackboys and ant-hills, with a thicket at the right. It was also well grassed, so that our unshod horses made little noise as we rode.

Young Angus on the pony, scampering around somewhere behind the thicket, startled a big boomer just ahead of us.

Down the hill he went toward the creek in a series of tremendous bounds, with all of us after him as hard as we could ride. Beyond was a maze of blackboys and other things I was too busy to identify. Just as I was wondering where the others were I heard a rush, and Alf, Angus, and Paterson flew by, and my mare gave a tremendous leap over a dry creek which I didn't even see, and we were all into the thick bush again riding hell for leather. That isn't profanity; it's Australian and very descriptive.

Through the thicket we went with our horses fairly wallowing in a wild mixture of full speed and stumbling in the sinking, sandy bottom. Up a rise we tore and the dog and boomer swung to the right over a little hill. This was my chance. Urging the mare, I tore after them down the other side and out into a fairly good opening. Fifty yards ahead was a huge fallen log, and behind that more thicket. I pulled to the right to skirt the log, ran through the thicket with my mare making a series of wild leaps, but always landing right side up, and almost abreast of the dog. The leaps were to clear a series of ant-hills, hard as concrete, hidden in the brush. I didn't even see them. As the 'roo approached the log he leapt, twisted, and hurtled through the air on his side an almost incredible distance. We measured it afterward and from take-off to landing it was just forty-two feet.

Pulling up as quickly as I could, I saw the rest headed full speed for the log. How they stopt in time I don't know, but when I got under way again they were ahead of me, going just as fast as they had followed. Back up the hill we went and saw the 'roo run head-on into a fence. Paterson pulled alongside and the dog made a true grab, and one more 'roo was ours.

Tired and satisfied we started for home, and on the way put up a wild boar from a thicket. We had a thrilling, hair-raising battle with him before we had him captured alive. But that is another story.

Keepers of an Unwritten Bond

Laclede-Christy's Conception of Automatic Stoker Service

When you install a Laclede-Christy Stoker in your power plant, you have bought far more than a piece of dependable, money-saving equipment.

You have bought a great institution's pledge to the permanent protection of your investment. You have bought the experience, counsel and services of a trained organization, ever at your beck and call—yes, even more: an organization which *anticipates* your fuel-burning problems and comes to you with helpful guidance regularly and automatically.

Such an unwritten bond *insures* the continuously efficient operation of your boiler plant, the heart of all industrial operations.

Laclede-Christy Stokers are bought for their *real economy* by such firms as Armour and Company, Procter and Gamble, International Harvester Co., Morris & Co., Certain-teed Products Corporation, Link Belt Co., Canadian Pacific R. R., Monsanto Chemical Co., etc., careful buyers every one of them. We will gladly send *you* full particulars upon request.

Branch Offices:

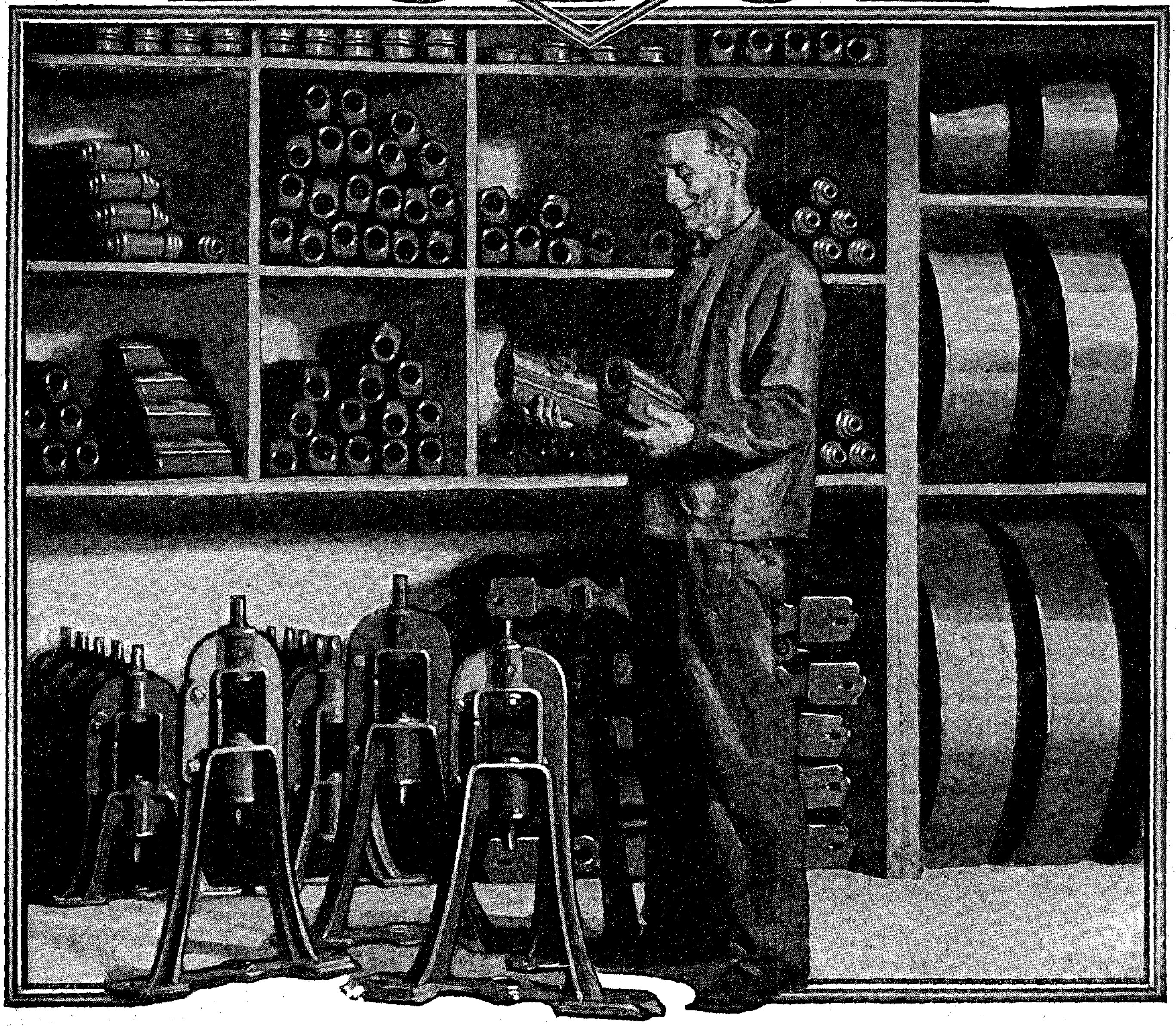
Chicago, 1366 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Pittsburgh, 901 Oliver Bldg.
New York, 504, 50 East 42nd St.

D106

LACLEDE-CHRISTY

A BUSINESS INSTITUTION — FOUNDED 1844 **ST. LOUIS**

DODGE



POWER users have become so accustomed to buying from local dealer's stocks that "specialty-built" equipment, however praised, holds no compensating advantages for the *immediate delivery* of pulleys, hangers, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc., built by one organization to operate as a complete unit in any plant.

And while Dodge equipment continues to serve all industrial plants as faithfully and as economically as it has since 1882, the mere offer of "something new" because it is *new* will mean little to those who have bought Dodge products because they know them to be reliable.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company
Mishawaka, Indiana, and Oneida, New York
Canadian Manufacturers, Dodge Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

AFTER-WAR OCCULTISM AND INSANITY

ARE the ouija board, clairvoyance, and fortune-telling congesting our lunatic asylums? This would appear to be the sober judgment of Dr. William House, of Portland, Oregon, whose article under the above title is given a leading position in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). While Dr. House does not assert that belief in any of these things indicates in itself unsoundness of mind or is able by itself to drive the holder insane, he does think that in a state of mental instability such as prevails very widely at present as a result of the stresses due to the world-war, these and other occult beliefs and practises excite latent tendencies to unsoundness and break down the barriers that keep us sane in a normal environment. We have no idea, he says, how much potential insanity there is about us, even under what we deem to be healthy conditions. It is at its peak just now, and our duty as good citizens is to discourage everything that can stimulate it or weaken the barriers that help to restrain it. To quote and condense his article:

"For several years mankind has been subjected to stresses unparalleled in the annals of history. Hatred, anger, fear, cupidity, jealousy, grief, love, courage, devotion, heroism, consecutively or alternately, have been roused beyond the limits of the previously imaginable. Millions have died leaving more millions to mourn their loss. To many, support of poignant distress comes through faith in a Supreme Being and belief in a future life. Others, unable to endure the loss of loved ones and the delay in meeting them in the hereafter, seek communication with the departed and have evolved or found means which to them seem sufficient. Metaphysics, occultism, mysticism, telepathy, clairvoyance, mind-reading, crystal-gazing, fortune-telling, and miracle-healing flourish. The ouija board, after a third of a century relegation to the attic, has returned to the living-room, a monument to the longing and grief, credulity and stupidity, of mankind. Scientists, pseudo-scientists, amateur investigators, paranoiacs, charlatans, and quacks of every kind are busy.

"In every psychopathic clinic, in every court through which the insane pass, in every private office wherein they are served, are many commitments directly traceable to the practise in one form or another of black art. No one of experience will contend that spiritualism and clairvoyance cause insanity; but that they excite latent tendencies thereto and break down the frail barriers that exist in many minds between soundness and unsoundness is as plain as the results of the inevitable problem in multiplication.

"No one can compute the total number of those who have succumbed, but that it is considerable will not be denied. Relatives of patients frequently are cognizant of the apparent cause of the mental collapse, and tell the examiners that the first noticeable symptoms of psychosis began with a visit to some spiritualist or to a theater in which some prestidigitator, telepathist, and crystal-gazer held forth.

"In every community of size there are many who tread the narrow and devious borderland that exists between sanity and insanity. Roughly, three in every thousand of the population in the United States are confined in some institution, public or private, for the insane. There are many communities in which an alienist could recruit the personnel of an asylum of goodly size without exhausting the possibilities or stretching present scientific or socio-economic standards.

For every person confined in an institution for the insane, Dr. House goes on to say, one or more candidates are at large ready to discard inhibitions and yield to impulses that will sway them into recognized insanity. To these may be added a still greater number who, tho not definitely destined to mental breakdown, yet lack strength and endurance, who get on well enough as long as they are not taken out of the ordinary routine of life. The operations of draft and advisory boards revealed large numbers of mentally defective youths, often in unexpected places. The prototypes of all these are with us always, kept within bounds that mark the limits of safety. They are potential victims of insanity which may assume almost any form:

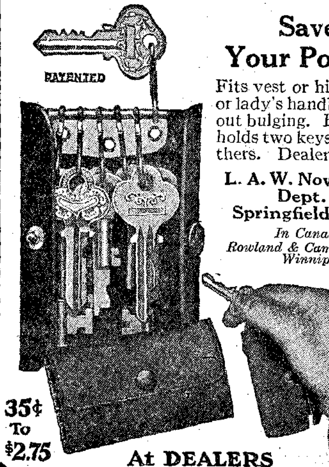
"But adolescence does not furnish all the recruits for the psychopathic hospital. Every age furnishes its quota, with an increase at the climacteric and another marking senescence. Modifications of phenomena are materially influenced by age and the curious stresses of social and economic life which vary so greatly with the time of life.

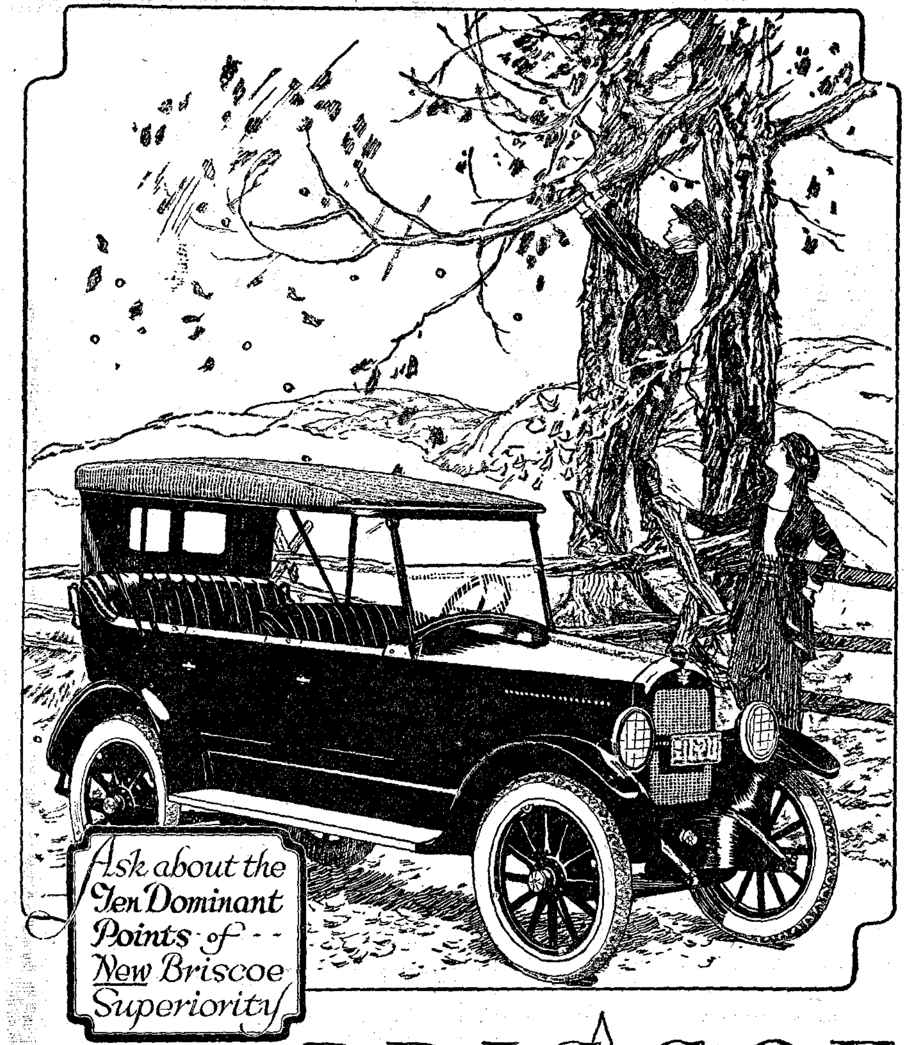
"Among the symptoms of incipient insanity are discomforts, unexplainable phenomena within and without the body, the results of physiologic or pathologic commotions too often not definitely understood even by physicians. The conception of the nervous system as a complicated electrical apparatus may give some clue to the origin of such somesthetic disturbances. Faulty innervations and insulations may cause nerve currents to go astray and register on centers for which they are not intended, creating disorderly results. Victims try to analyze these sensations, and, failing to determine their origin in physiologic activities, seek explanation in environment, and, finding none, look for it in some mysterious force or agency, the more mysterious the better. Every decade adds some new force on which to draw. Religion and religious persecution, spirits, secret societies; spies, electricity, detectives, dictaphones from time to time rule the stage and occupy the spot-light. Quite normal sounds, sights, odors, and tastes are misinterpreted and ascribed to mysterious origins. Voices from unknown sources torture or less often pleasantly assail listening ears. Poisonous substances get into the food or air to work upon the respiratory passages. Smiles of friends or strangers become malevolent grimaces, and

There's something about it you'll like.
TRADE MARK
On Sale Everywhere
Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture
HERBERT TAREYTON LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE Import and Export Herbert Tareyton
Popular Size 50¢ Also packed in half pound and pound tins.
At your dealers or sample on request.
Falk Tobacco Co. Inc. 1790 B'way New York

Everything About Cuticura Soap Suggests Efficiency
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
-MADE AT KEY WEST-


BUXTON
KEY KASE
Saves Your Pockets
PATENTED
Fits vest or hip pocket, or lady's handbag, without bulging. Each hook holds two keys. All leathers. Dealers wanted.
L. A. W. Novelty Co.
Dept. R
Springfield, Mass.
In Canada:
Rowland & Campbell, Ltd.
Winnipeg
35¢ To $2.75
At DEALERS



Ask about the Ten Dominant Points of New Briscoe Superiority

NEW BRISCOE

The Leader of Light Weight Cars

WE are, naturally, very proud of the *New* Briscoe. But all that we could say of it has been dwarfed by the country-wide chorus of approval from the motoring public.

Style, comfort and mechanical efficiency combine to make the *New* Briscoe an outstanding value. Priced moderately, it yet offers you the maximum of service satisfaction.

A visit to the nearest Briscoe showroom will enable you to visualize its superiority very readily.

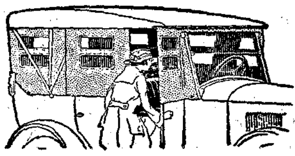
Touring Car
Four-door Sedan
Compartment Roadster

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario

Storm-Curtained Doors—

the curtains opening with the doors—give to the open car in bad weather the convenience of the closed car.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

on every side normal conduct is misinterpreted and misconstrued. The interpretation placed on these phenomena varies with the age, environment, social status, and education of the afflicted individual. So far as occultism is concerned, oddly enough, young men and women seldom attempt to explain mental disturbances as due to spirits, or appeal to spiritualists for help in their afflictions. Many, however, have sought the ouija board with disastrous results.

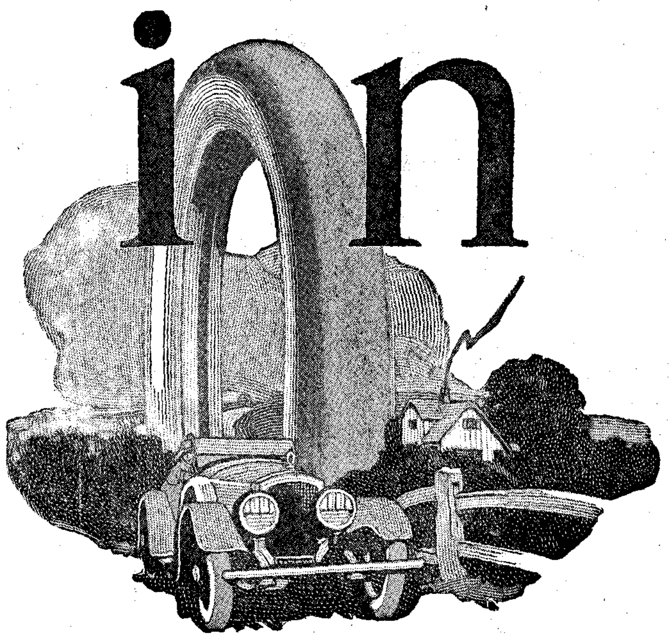
"Older persons suffer from stresses incident to economic and social problems. They bear their burdens better than such burdens are borne at any other age, but, conversely, their burdens are often heavier than at any other age. Not least among the agencies which such distrest persons seek are the spiritualists and clairvoyants in the hope that some message may come from the dead or those who have strayed away. As a consequence mild, vague, depressive delusions and hallucinations, through appeals to the mysterious, become firmly fixt, paresthesias are accredited to supernatural forces, and the patient is on the way to a psychopathic hospital.

"Now comes the beginning of physically degenerative changes. Memory is confused, the power of attention and the ability to register impressions gradually lessen. Griefs that in younger life would have been successfully withstood become unbearable. Auditory and other hallucinations and illusions, which may have been present but controlled for many years, now gain control as the changes of senile dementia slowly and insidiously develop. Coincidently the brain may seem to function well in other matters, causing a false valuation to be placed on the aberrent phenomena. A great scientist, a great writer, may be the victim. Needless to state, such a one is not satisfied to accept unquestioned the phenomena which, arising from his subliminal consciousness, are not explainable through previous experience or teaching. He investigates, but being no longer able to register impressions with the receptivity of youth, is easily deceived and becomes a willing prey for charlatans. Conviction follows experiences that could not have deceived him in younger life, and a spiritualist emerges from the beginning intellectual wreck.

"Spiritualism appeals to the middle-aged and aged more than any other form of occultism. Its practitioners supply the pabulum which sick minds most desire. The ouija board interests and presents a special appeal to people of every age. It is not a new device. In the eighties it was commonly in evidence, but its use was discouraged, more especially by the Roman Catholic Church, and it gradually disappeared except from a few households. As this is being written, the department stores are unable to supply the demand for it, and newspaper accounts of 'ouijamania' daily appear. Whole families are reported to have been adjudged insane from its use, tho it is doubtful whether such patients are really more than hysterical. It appeals to the weak, easily led, and mentally subnormal. Sound minds can not use it, unsound ones should not be permitted to do so. Its victims are numerous, but most of them will recover after a brief sojourn in an institution for the mentally disordered.

"It would be useless to discuss occultism

zinc



Makes tires endure

A rightly made tire contains *Zinc Oxide* and is a long lived tire. *Zinc Oxide* is the pigment in the compound that gives rubber greater durability and more resiliency than any other material.

Tires made with *Zinc Oxide* are "live" tires. They do not harden and crack, or "go dead" with age. Also they are cooler; they do not absorb or generate the excessive heat which causes the majority of blowouts.

Experienced tire manufacturers are fast abandoning experiments and are using a higher percentage of *Zinc Oxide*—particularly New Jersey *Zinc Oxide*, famous for its fineness, purity and uniformity.

The New Jersey Zinc Company manufactures zinc products of many kinds, supplying not only the rubber industry, but also manufacturers of paints, brass, drugs, glass, dyes, linoleum and hundreds of other lines. Our facilities are ample to take care of every need, our experience insures a quality in our products and a thoroughness in our service which is exceptional.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, *160 Front Street,* New York
ESTABLISHED 1848
CHICAGO: Mineral Point Zinc Company, 1111 Marquette Building
PITTSBURGH: The New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), 1439 Oliver Building

Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Slab Zinc (Spelter), Spiegeleisen, Lithopone, Sulphuric Acid
Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates, Zinc Dust, Salt Cake and Zinc Chloride

The world's standard for Zinc products

New Jersey
zinc

STETSON

THE Stetson Feature Hat for 1920 distinctly fulfils those qualities of style and workmanship so characteristic of Stetson Hats for half a century. Smart in appearance, with a fine feeling of strength and dignity.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY, *Philadelphia*

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE

IT pleases any man to know that the shoe he is wearing has the approval of men everywhere; that it has national prestige; that, at home or on his travels, he can always be glad to have it known that he wears The Florsheim Shoe. Few shoes are so gratifying to the wearer; none more so, at any price.

Consider the wear not the price per pair. Look for the name—The Florsheim Shoe. Write for booklet "Styles of the Times."

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY
Manufacturers **Chicago**

The Lamar—
Style M-57

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

and its baneful influences without appending some constructive thought. How can we help? Primarily by recognizing not only the dangers but the self-limitations of occultism, realizing that mind or consciousness is essentially sound and that the tendency toward health is quite as much a part of nature's scheme of mind as of body. Whatever the weapons, it is certain that the wave will recede as all similar waves have receded. It will destroy few who are naturally sound in mind, and those whom it engulfs are almost certain to be predisposed to some form of psychopathy.

"There are many families, one or more members of which are psychoneurotic; and when such members exhibit symptoms, others in the family should be instructed to keep the disordered persons away from the mysterious. The physician's duty here is plain. A dose of calomel, a properly selected sedative, a vacation, a half-hour's kindly conversation separately or in combination will do more than all the spiritualism, all the ouija boards, all the miracle-healers in existence.

At the present time there is special need of sane thinking and sane instruction along these lines. The world needs all it can get of the rational. The wave is but one of the manifestations of troubled thought which is so prevalent in other directions. Let us do what we can to lessen the number of wrecks which it is destined to cause. Let us neither magnify nor minimize its dangers, but rationally do our share to minimize its results."

TO MAKE OUR WAYS STRAIGHTER

THE day of trails is past. Roads so built as to stand heavy-truck traffic must connect large centers by straight lines. This point of straightness is insisted upon by a writer in *Automotive Industries* (New York) on "Fitting the Highway to Modern Transportation Needs." Some years ago, he relates, an automotive testing expert, of several years' experience in driving cars in the Eastern States, went West. After he had crossed the prairies of Illinois, he could talk of little else than the long stretches of straight highways. He was a well-educated man and he often had read of the prairie highways, but he was entirely unable to comprehend the meaning of a straight highway from a utility point of view until he had driven over them. The writer continues:

"He was enthusiastic over the experience of being able to sit in his machine and practically ignore the driving for miles while giving his attention to the sounds and other test indications from his chassis. This particular man had never before conceived the meaning of a straight-line highway. Even after his experiences with the prairie roads he had only a slight conception of what straight, adequate highways would mean to business. He was not entirely to be blamed for this, for at that time the motor vehicle had not been added to the trinity of transportation and the truck had not then either 'won the war' or 'saved business when the railroads were overloaded.'

"To-day, wherever highways are discust by men who are most interested, it is conceded that the era of transportation highways is only beginning. It is admitted that the expenditures of recent years are to be dwarfed by those of the years to come; that as large as sums now talked of in annual statements loom, they are but small contributions. The big question, according to highway engineers and financiers, is not 'How much shall we spend?' but 'How shall we spend it?'

"It is admitted that present specifications for highways are not sufficient. H. G. Shirley recently told the members of the Society of Automotive Engineers that the best highway knowledge of the country was unable to determine the proper sort of highway. The contour, the composition of the surface, the width, and several other general problems had been well solved, but to support the new industrial giant—the motor-truck—some better foundation was required. Just what this would be he could not say. He thought that the solution of the subsoil treatment in clays must be transferred to the chemical engineer. Other substrata required solutions from other sources. But his main point was that we have not yet solved the problem of building the ideal highway."

While these problems are being solved, the writer goes on to say, there is another point that might well be considered. Most highways, especially in rough country, are trails that have developed into roads. Originally, and to this day it is the same, they followed only the line of least resistance, or the vagaries of the cows. In recent years much good work has been done in the elimination of dangerous curves, but there has been no effective and consistent effort toward straightening highways with a view of speeding transportation. The railroads have done much of this in recent years. To quote further:

"When the railroads were laid out, fuel was cheap and difficulties of construction loomed large. As a result, the surveyors followed the line of least resistance, usually following the vagaries of streams and keeping out of the way of only the average flood. When railroad transportation came to be recognized as an economic science and one of the chief instruments in the business of the nation, the construction engineers were set to work to revise the lines with a view of obtaining the greatest practical speed at the least cost of fuel and wear to rolling-stock. Everybody is familiar with the ruthlessness of this work. Towns that had been on railroads since their beginning were left far isolated, long sections of track were torn up and shorter and safer tracks were laid. It had been learned that a fractional per cent. saving on the ton-mile cost would soon pay for these apparently extravagant expenses.

"In cities the same tendency has developed. Every large city within the last few years has found it necessary to be quite ruthless in widening certain thoroughfares, regardless of the cost of property. The widening of Fifth Avenue in New York was a type of this emergency work.

"The lesson of these incidents had better be drawn now than later. Engineers should give their first attention to the layout of the road before going ahead with the permanent improvements. Where the road can be made into a straight line between two important transportation centers, no

LONG-BELL
LUMBER

THE most important material that goes into your home is lumber. As the buyer you have a right to insist that it be of *uniform high quality.* To *guide* you, The Long-Bell Lumber Company, the largest manufacturer of Southern pine in the United States, brands its trade-marked name upon its products.

**Ask Your Dealer
FOR
LONG-BELL Brand**

The Long-Bell Lumber Company manufactures:
Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers; Creosoted Lumber, Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks; Oak and Gum Lumber, Oak Flooring; California White Pine Lumber, Sash and Doors, Standardized Woodwork.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

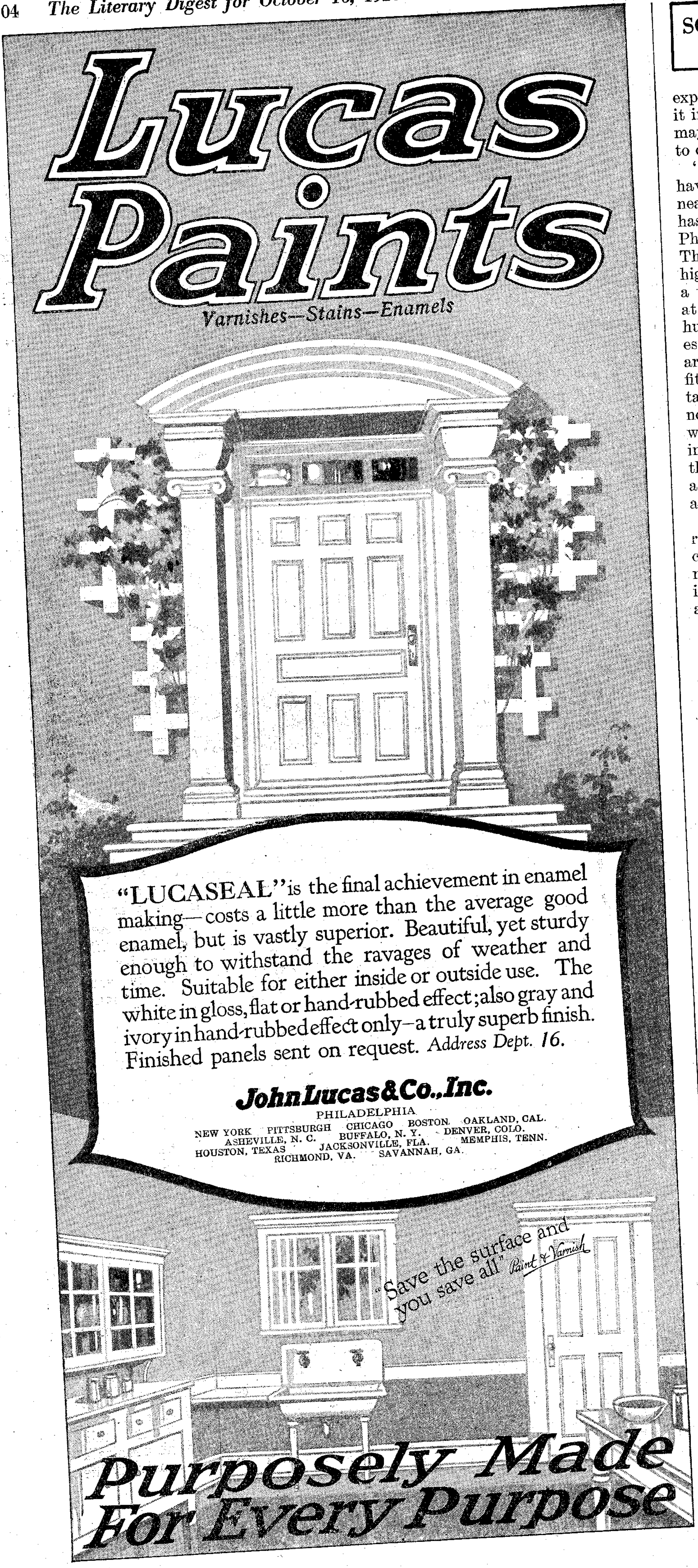
with the first chill of winter

THE STANLEY WORKS
Storm Sash Hardware

PREPARE NOW to make your windows snug and tight for winter. Stanley Storm Sash Hardware is easily applied and operated, good-looking and durable. It makes storm windows fit accurately.

Your nearest hardware merchant will welcome your inquiries for information. Send for folder on Storm Sash Hardware B-101.

The Stanley Works - New Britain, Conn. Branch Offices— New York-Chicago



Lucas Paints

Varnishes—Stains—Enamels

"LUCASEAL" is the final achievement in enamel making—costs a little more than the average good enamel, but is vastly superior. Beautiful, yet sturdy enough to withstand the ravages of weather and time. Suitable for either inside or outside use. The white in gloss, flat or hand-rubbed effect; also gray and ivory in hand-rubbed effect only—a truly superb finish. Finished panels sent on request. Address Dept. 16.

John Lucas & Co., Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CHICAGO BOSTON OAKLAND, CAL.
ASHEVILLE, N. C. BUFFALO, N. Y. DENVER, COLO.
HOUSTON, TEXAS JACKSONVILLE, FLA. MEMPHIS, TENN.
RICHMOND, VA. SAVANNAH, GA.

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

Purposely Made For Every Purpose

expense should now be spared to construct it in this manner. Whatever this expense may be, it will be less now than in the years to come.

"Few of the large transportation centers have reasonably direct highways to the nearest transportation points. New York has scenic highway routes to Boston and Philadelphia, but no commercial highway. The promoters of the various national highways have done an excellent work in a way, but in the main they have looked at the roads with one eye for the scenery hunting and the other for the already established roads. Most of these highways are called 'trails,' which name seems to fit them very well. But motor transportation has passed the days of 'trails' and now needs efficient and economical highways, the routing of which will recall the incident told of the Russian Czar who threw out of the window the surveys for a railroad from Petrograd to Moscow, put a ruler on the map, and drew a straight line.

"The idea express here is one that will require much support if it is to be accomplished. The automotive industry has more at stake in this idea than any other industry, because it is interested both from a transportation and selling view-point."

WHENCE THE SUN'S HEAT?

THIS used to be a mooted question in times that living astronomers remember; but all have pretty well agreed now on what is usually called the "contraction hypothesis." This is, briefly, that the giant suns of the universe, including our own luminary, are shrinking, and that as their substance falls in upon itself, so to speak, heat appears, just as it does when one stone falls on another, or when a match is scratched. Heat energy of sun and stars, on this hypothesis, is just transformed gravitational energy. But despite the growing harmony of scientists on this point, Prof. A. S. Eddington thinks they are wrong. In an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science printed in *Science* (New York), Professor Eddington gives reason for believing that the contraction hypothesis is inadequate to explain the facts. Even those who uphold it, he says, almost unanimously ignore its consequences. We read:

"Lord Kelvin showed that this hypothesis, due to Helmholtz, necessarily dates the birth of the sun about twenty million years ago; and he made strenuous efforts to induce geologists and biologists to accommodate their demands to this time-scale. I do not think they proved altogether tractable. But it is among his own colleagues, physicists and astronomers, that the most outrageous violations of this limit have prevailed. I need only refer to Sir George Darwin's theory of the earth-moon system, to the present Lord Rayleigh's determination of the age of terrestrial rocks from occluded helium, and to all modern discussions of the statistical equilibrium of the stellar system. No one seems to have any hesitation, if it suits him, in carrying back the history of the earth long before the supposed date of formation

Mo-lyb-den-um Steel

The American Super-Steel

and

YOUR GASOLINE BILLS

Gasoline is high. It may go higher.

The public demand is greater economy.

Economy, in a motor car, is measured by the extent to which *useless weight* is eliminated.

Whether little or big, a motor car is a *product of steel.*

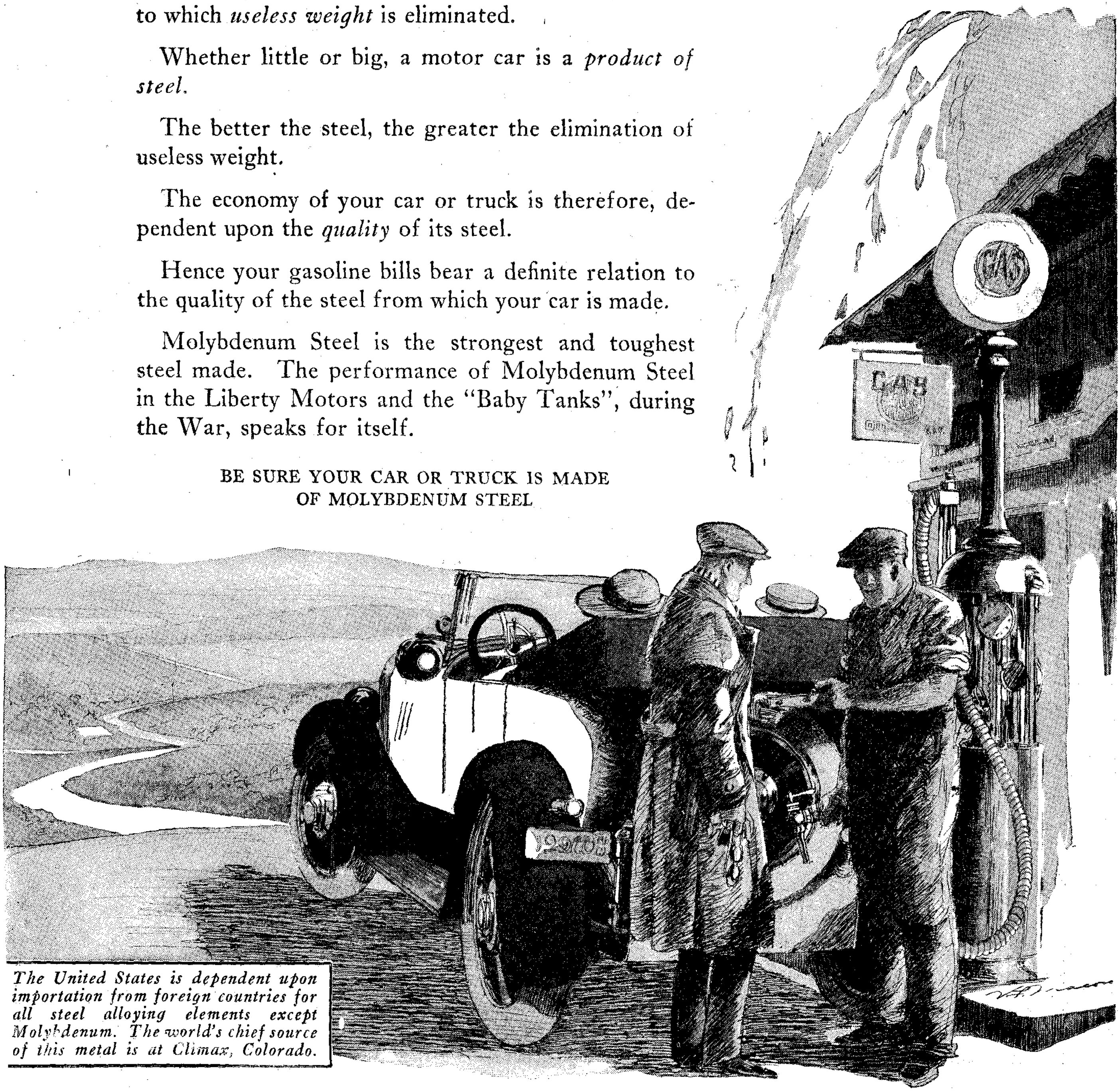
The better the steel, the greater the elimination of useless weight.

The economy of your car or truck is therefore, dependent upon the *quality* of its steel.

Hence your gasoline bills bear a definite relation to the quality of the steel from which your car is made.

Molybdenum Steel is the strongest and toughest steel made. The performance of Molybdenum Steel in the Liberty Motors and the "Baby Tanks", during the War, speaks for itself.

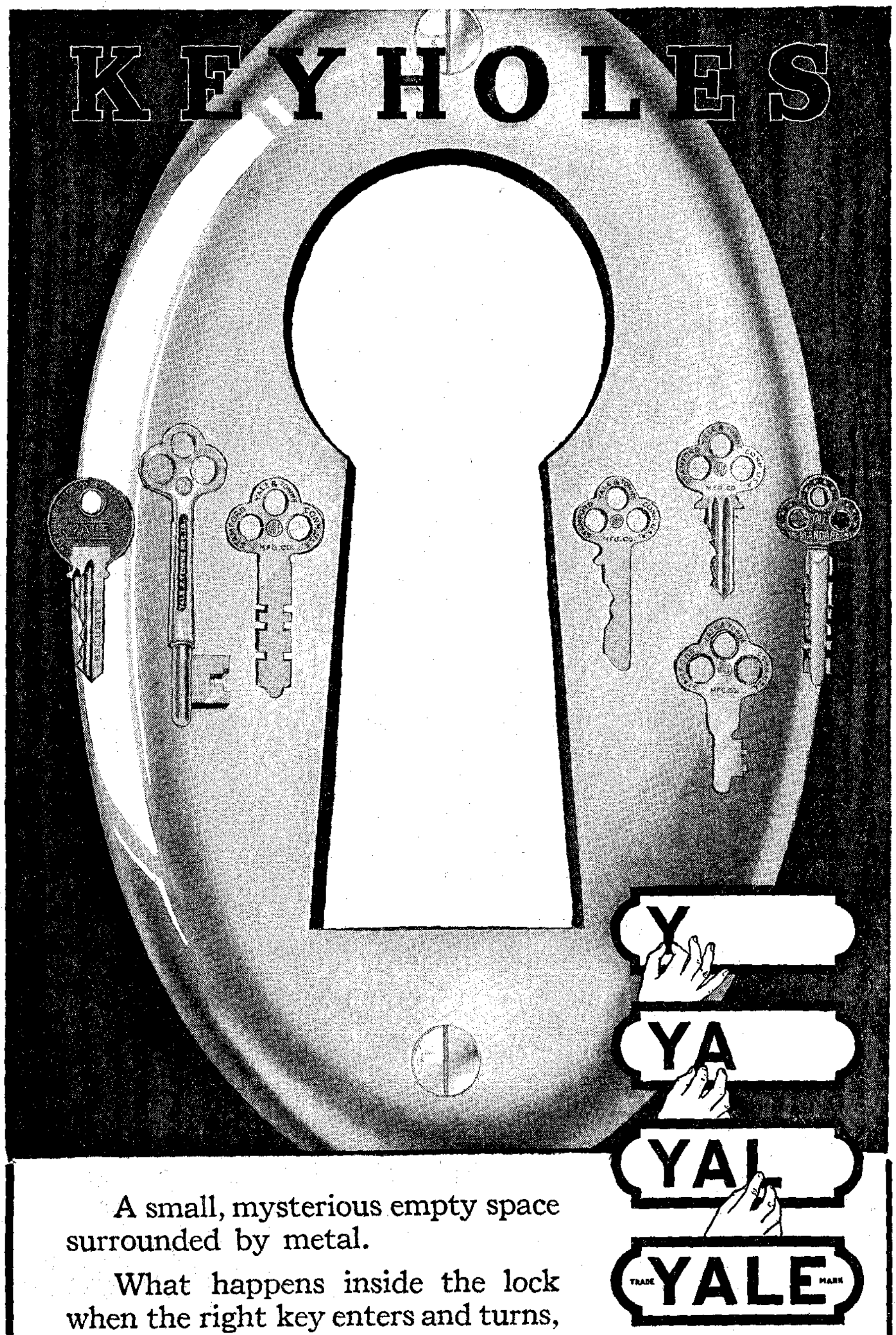
BE SURE YOUR CAR OR TRUCK IS MADE
OF MOLYBDENUM STEEL



The United States is dependent upon importation from foreign countries for all steel alloying elements except Molybdenum. The world's chief source of this metal is at Climax, Colorado.

Climax Molybdenum Co. *associated with* **The American Metal Co., Ltd.**
61 Broadway — New York

Climax Molybdenum Company is the largest producer of Molybdenum in the World



A small, mysterious empty space surrounded by metal.

What happens inside the lock when the right key enters and turns, you don't much care about—provided it *does* happen with ease and regularity. But you depend on that keyhole to keep out gentry who use everything but the right key to get in.

A key and a keyhole are instruments of moral welfare. They help people to stay honest.

They have to be made with a conscience, too, to stand up to the worst instead of giving in to it.

The outward sign of this inward dependability is the name YALE on both lock and key.

Sign of a stronger metal where strength is the point, sign of fewer parts where fewness makes fool-proofness, sign of heavier metal where weight makes for permanence, sign of a smoother finish where this means facility in use, sign of *quality* from conception to finish.

"Yale Made is Yale Marked"

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
Makers of the Yale Locks
General Offices and Works: Stamford, Conn.
New York Office: 9 East 40th Street Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of the solar system; and in some cases at least this appears to be justified by experimental evidence which it is difficult to dispute. Lord Kelvin's date of the creation of the sun is treated with no more respect than Archbishop Ussher's.

"The serious consequences of this contraction hypothesis are particularly prominent in the case of giant stars, for the giants are prodigal with their heat and radiate at least a hundred times as fast as the sun. The supply of energy which suffices to maintain the sun for ten million years would be squandered by a giant star in less than one hundred thousand years. The whole evolution in the giant stage would have to be very rapid. . . . Even these figures are probably very much overestimated. Most of the naked-eye stars are still in the giant stage. Dare we believe that they were all formed within the last eighty thousand years? The telescope reveals to us objects not only remote in distance but remote in time. We can turn it on a globular cluster and behold what was passing twenty thousand, fifty thousand, even two hundred thousand years ago—unfortunately not all in the same cluster, but different clusters representing different epochs of the past. As Shapley has pointed out, the verdict appears to be 'no change.' This is perhaps not conclusive, because it does not follow that individual stars have suffered no change in the interval; but it is difficult to resist the impression that the evolution of the stellar universe proceeds at a slow, majestic pace, with respect to which these periods of time are insignificant."

But another line of astronomical evidence is noted by Professor Eddington, which he thinks shows more definitely that the evolution of the stars proceeds far more slowly than the contraction hypothesis allows. Certain stars, known as Cepheid variables, undergo a regular fluctuation of light generally with a period of a few days. This light change is not due to eclipse. The color quality changes between maximum and minimum, evidently pointing to a periodic change in the physical condition of the star. He continues:

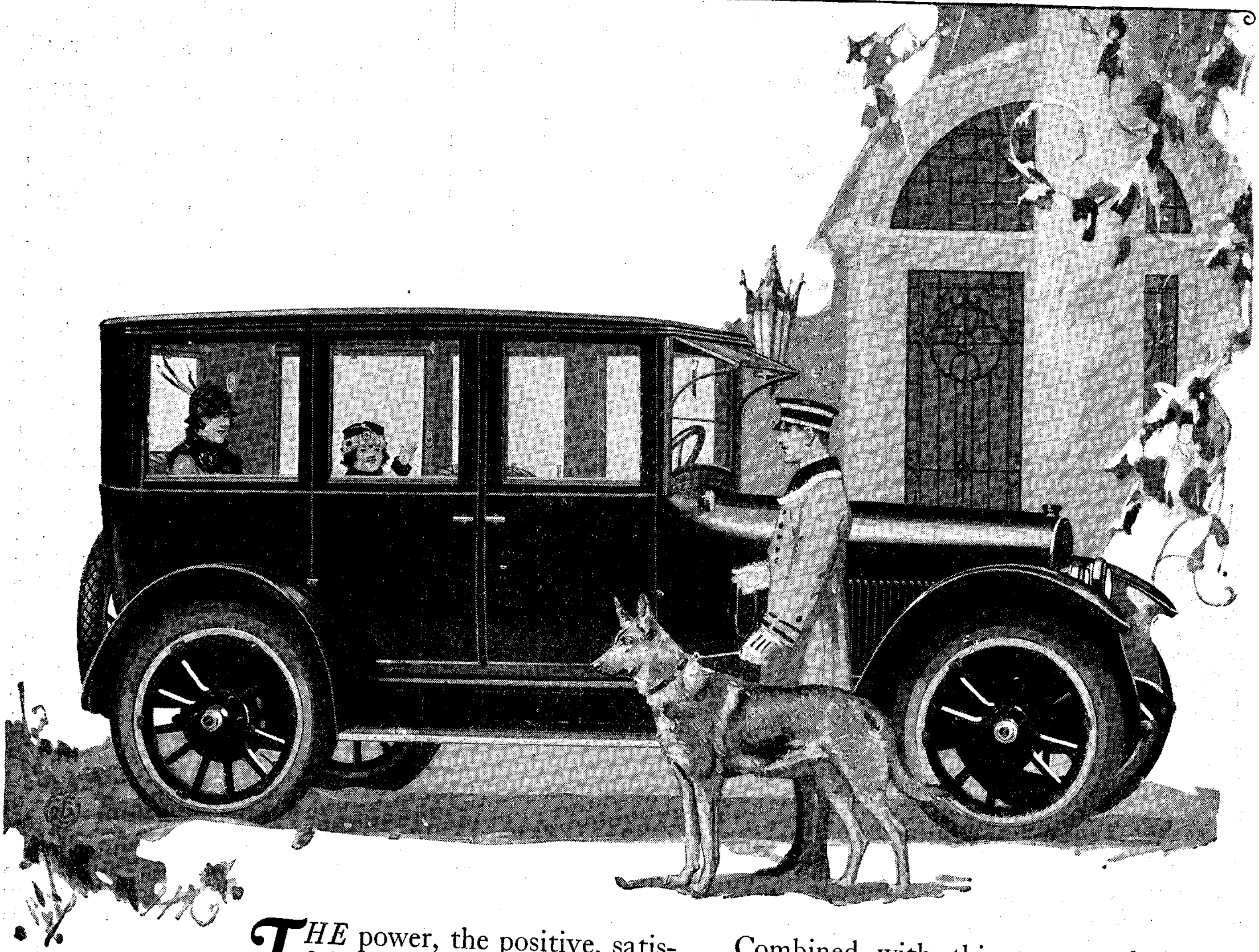
"Altho these objects were formerly thought to be double stars, it now seems clear that this was a misinterpretation o the spectroscopic evidence. There is, in fact, no room for the hypothetical companion star; the orbit is so small that we should have to place it inside the principa star. Everything points to the period o the light pulsation being something intrinsic in the star; and the hypothesi advocated by Shapley, that it represents mechanical pulsation of the star, seems t be the most plausible. . . . But whateve the cause of the variability, whether pulsation or rotation, provided only that it intrinsic in the star, and not forced from outside, the density must be the leadin factor in determining the period. If the sta is contracting so that its density change appreciably, the period can not remai constant. Now, on the contraction hypothesis the change of density must amoun to at least one per cent. in forty years."

In other words, the fluctuation of the

BUICK

Emblem of Satisfaction

Emblem of Satisfaction



THE power, the positive, satisfying performance, and the striking utility value that have characterized Buick models for two decades are again the dominant features of the new Nineteen Twenty One Buick Series.

The famed Buick Valve-in-Head Motor—the rugged, sure-working engine developed to even greater perfection—gives to each of the seven models the staunch, dependable power that has gained for this car a reputation of trustworthiness. And additional mechanical refinements further insure characteristic Buick serviceability.

Combined with this trustworthy power and utility is a full expression of car beauty. The graceful sweeping lines are pleasing. The roominess, smooth riding and attractive appointments afford maximum motoring satisfaction.

For those desiring every refinement of appointment, combined with general motoring utility, the new Buick Seven-Passenger Sedan (Twenty One Fifty), with handy disappearing, folding seats and commodious compartments, is admirably suited.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in all Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

VHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Manning-Bowman Quality Ware

Means MB Best

Electric Grill No. 1400 Price, $15.00

Reversible Toaster, No. 1215 $7.25 to $9.00

Range Type Percolator No. 9193 $4.75 to $12.50

Electric Chafing Dish, No. 1303/64 $23.50 Others, $21 to $29

Percolator Set No. 182945 Sets, $27.50 to $49.50

Breakfast in just a few minutes!

With a Manning-Bowman electric grill you can prepare breakfast right at the table, in just a few minutes. Chops may be broiled, potatoes fried, bread toasted, ham or eggs prepared, or pancakes baked, just as you are ready to eat them.

Any woman would be proud of a Manning-Bowman grill. Its gleaming nickel surface makes it exceptionally attractive. It is light, the pans fit close to the coils, no heat is wasted, cooks several things at once.

Manning, Bowman & Co. also manufacture other household helps—the percolator, toaster, electric iron, etc. Also the well-known line of Hotakold temperature-retaining bottles and carafes.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information and Booklet E-8.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.
Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Copper and Aluminum

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK VACUUM VESSELS

No. 125 No. 325 No. 426

Bottles, Jugs, Carafes $2.50 to $11.00

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

stars should change with the lapse of years, but it has not done so in the century or so of our observation. Hence, concludes Professor Eddington:

"In any case the evolution is proceeding at not more than one-four-hundredths of the rate required by the contraction hypothesis. There must at this stage of the evolution of the star be some other source of energy which prolongs the life of the star four-hundredfold. The time-scale so enlarged would suffice for practically all reasonable demands.

"I hope the dilemma is plain. Either we must admit that while the density changes one per cent., a certain period intrinsic in the star can change no more than one-eight-hundredths of one per cent., or we must give up the contraction hypothesis.

"If the contraction theory were proposed to-day as a novel hypothesis I do not think it would stand the smallest chance of acceptance. From all sides—biology, geology, physics, astronomy—it would be objected that the suggested source of energy was hopelessly inadequate to provide the heat spent during the necessary time of evolution; and, so far as it is possible to interpret observational evidence confidently, the theory would be held to be definitely negative. Only the inertia of tradition keeps the contraction hypothesis alive—or, rather, not alive, but an unburied corpse. But if we decide to inter the corpse, let us frankly recognize the position in which we are left. A star is drawing on some vast reservoir of energy by means unknown to us. This reservoir can scarcely be other than the subatomic energy which, it is known, exists abundantly in all matter; we sometimes dream that man will one day learn how to release it and use it for his service. The store is well-nigh inexhaustible, if only it could be tapped. There is sufficient in the sun to maintain its output of heat for fifteen billion years.

"Certain physical investigations in th past year . . . make it probable to m mind that some portion of this subatomic energy is actually being set free in the stars. . . . If five per cent. of a star's mass consists initially of hydrogen atoms, which are gradually being combined to form more complex elements, the total heat liberated will more than suffice for our demands, and we need look no further for the source of a star's energy. . . . . .

"If, indeed, the subatomic energy in th stars is being freely used to maintain thei great furnaces, it seems to bring a little nearer to fulfilment our dream of controlling this latent power for the well-being of the human race—or for its suicide."

DEEPENING HELL GATE—Those who remember the sensational explosion by which Flood Rock, in Hell Gate, near New York, was destroyed years ago, are mostly of the impression that this celebrated passage was thereby rendered navigable. So it was, for certain classes of vessels; but it is not even now deep enough to suit Uncle Sam, and he keeps on steadily with his work there. Says *Public Works:*

"About forty years ago one of the mos

ıdifficult blasting operations that had been conducted up to that time was successfully completed for removing 'Flood Rock' in Hell Gate, located between New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. Until he removal of this rock it had been prac-ically impossible for any but the smallest craft to pass by water between the harbor and Long Island Sound. Since then smaller ocean-going coastwise craft had been able to pass through Hell Gate, but it is proposed ultimately to secure a passage for large ocean-going steamers through his stretch of the East River. At present ontractors are removing Frying Pan reef, which is four hundred and eighty feet by three hundred and sixty feet. The dredging company expects this work to extend over eight or ten months because of the short period of time each day when certain of the necessary operations can be performed. A drill-boat is warped across the reef in parallel lines about thirty feet apart, drilling holes in each line. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty ounds of dynamite is placed in each hole, and, after they have been exploded, a lipper-dredge loads the broken rock into cows. Except at slack water, the current at this point is so swift that it is only be-ween tides that drilling-points can be located, charges planted and fired, or the osition of the plant changed, and such lack water generally lasts not more than wenty to a maximum of twenty-three ninutes. Divers employed on this work re generally unable to spend more than teen minutes under water at each slack-ater period, or a total of thirty minutes day. When this reef has been removed, ot Rock and other less dangerous reefs ill be attacked. It is expected that the ompletion of the channel will require ifteen or twenty years and an expenditure f fifty-five million to seventy-five million ollars."

AIRPLANES TO HELP IN MOUNTAIN WORK

THE airplane is to be used in future in connection with power development ıd other work in remote and mountainous gions into which roads have not pene-ed. Says an editorial writer in *The nal of Electricity* (San Francisco):

"To those who read the signs, the an-ıncement by the San Joaquin Light d Power Corporation that it is to build plane landing-fields in connection with h of its mountain projects opens up a ture of the future usefulness of this means conveyance in power development and intenance. Ever since the war-period airplane idea has interested power-com-y officials faced with the necessity of ening up districts into which no road has en built, of patrolling hundreds of miles transmission line, and of covering mere stances between points on their own stems which may lie a day's journey art. The idea may now be said to have ssed the point of mere speculation; the plane is actually at work in the service the power industry and its province is ıuestionably destined to be extended as full usefulness comes to be appreciated. some time the airplane forest patrol has ən a regular part of Western forest service, l those who have recently been in the untains are familiar with the purr of its ırdianship overhead, even in the most ccessible fastnesses of the high ranges. wer companies are equally concerned in venting the menace of forest-fires to ir mountain properties, a problem the

Krementz
14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

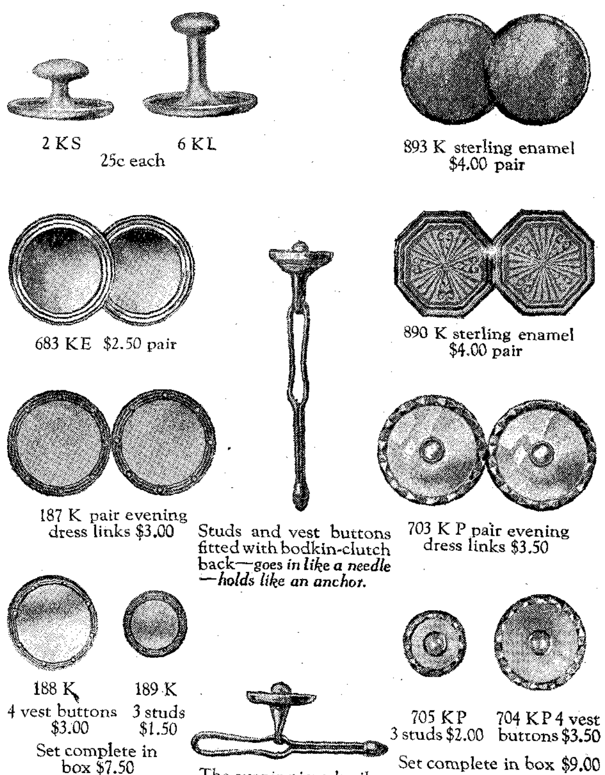
The Same in Any Language

THOUSANDS and thousands of people, all over the world, know the worth of Krementz Jewelry, because they have proved its unbeatable quality. And quality it is that keeps first-time buyers permanent business friends.

Krementz quality is for permanent service, in all climes, under all conditions. Its reputation is fixed because it has been earned.

The name "Krementz" stamped on the back of every piece is the mark of integrity. It identifies good work and fine materials. It is your protecting device and means that Krementz interest never lags and never is dulled by time. The Krementz mark says, in any language:

Guarantee
If this article proves un-satisfactory at any time for any reason, any Krementz deal-er or we will replace it free.
Krementz & Co.
Newark, N. J.



2 KS 6 KL
25c each

893 K sterling enamel
$4.00 pair

683 KE $2.50 pair

890 K sterling enamel
$4.00 pair

187 K pair evening dress links $3.00

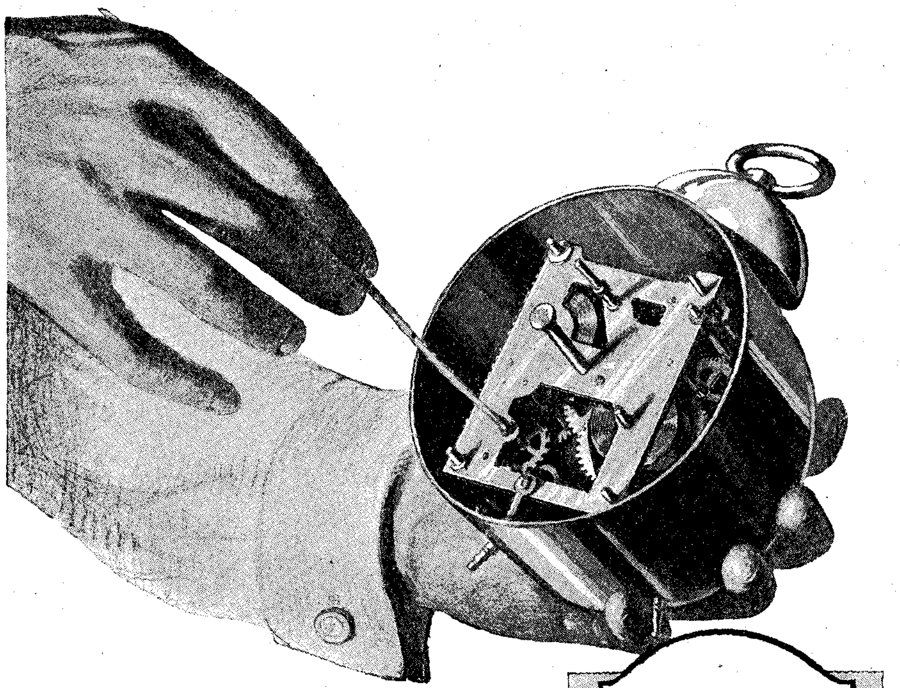
Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin-clutch back—*goes in like a needle —holds like an anchor.*

703 K P pair evening dress links $3.50

188 K 4 vest buttons $3.00
189 K 3 studs $1.50
Set complete in box $7.50

705 K P 3 studs $2.00
704 K P 4 vest buttons $3.50
Set complete in box $9.00

The evening jewelry illustrated is of mother-of-pearl, with rims of non-tarnishing white metal.



Clock Tonic

Many an old clock that has apparently marked its last hour, can be made to give good service for months or years by oiling with 3-in-One.

It's easy to do. Get into the works. Dip a broom straw or tooth pick in 3-in-One Oil and touch each bearing. If the works are not entirely removable, be sure to reach in and touch the bearings on the farther side. Only a little 3-in-One is required on each bearing. When used in a watch do not get any on the hair spring.

Start the clock by shaking gently from side to side for a short time until the oil has worked well into the bearings and worked out the old oil and dirt.

Try this 3-in-One treatment for sick clocks. You'll be surprised.

3-in-One

The Universal Oil

is a pure oil compound, gritless, greaseless, acid free. Clock makers and repair men use and recommend it.

Use on all light mechanisms—tools, locks, hinges, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric fans, firearms, fishing reels, magnetos, Ford Commutators—all the things about home, office, farm and factory that ever need oiling. Prominent firearms manufacturers pack a sample with every gun and pistol.

3-in-One is sold in all stores, in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; also in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

Free Generous sample and Dictionary illustrating and explaining hundreds of daily uses for 3-in-One. Write for both on a postal.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY
165-KAG. Broadway, New York City

C271A

Prominent Watch-maker Recommends 3-in-One

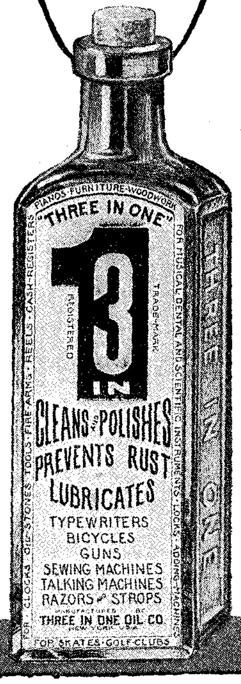
I have used your "3-in-One" Oil for ten years on my watches and clocks, and it never makes the pivots get black. During that period, I have never had a watch or a clock returned to me on account of the oiling, and it has been an experience I never heretofore had. I have used about every watch and clock oil on the market, and I find "3-in-One" costs me about 90% less than the same quantity of oil I have heretofore purchased.

"3-in-One" never dries or gums; in fact, it works out all the dust in the winding wheels; I have used it on my main springs and it preserves them from rusting and gumming up.

I also find it the best oil for my lathes and counter-shafts. In fact, I cannot recommend "3-in-One" too highly.

Yours truly,
P. J. Breivogel.

68 Nassau St.
New York City



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

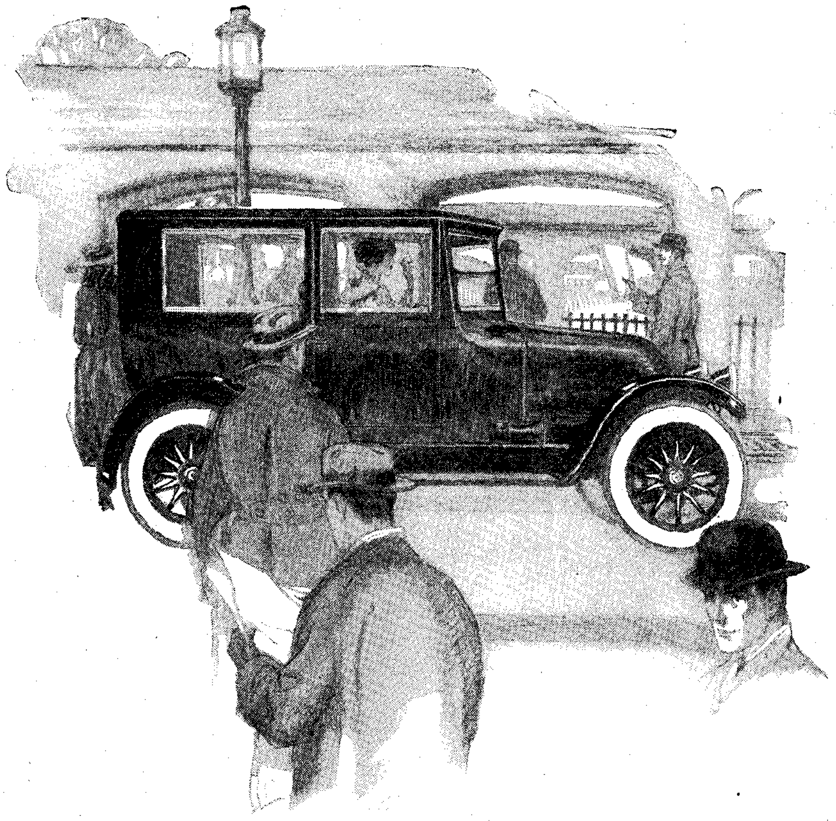
magnitude of which is to be judged from the fact that one day in August saw over two hundred incipient fires start in the forest ranges of California, most of which were reported at once and checked without damage. The suggestion inevitably presents itself that transmission lines are susceptible to the same method of patrol at a saving of considerable time and with great comprehensiveness. Records are already at hand of one instance in which pole trouble along a transmission line was reported to the company by a passing airplane. Construction work on mountain projects is often delayed for months by the necessity of building roads or laying rails into an unopened region. It has been shown to be feasible to transport the lighter pieces of machinery by airplane, a possibility which should make for many time-savings in construction work. These are only beginnings, but they show the way to a real field for development in which the airplane will become the serious servant of industry as well as a medium of sport and a weapon of war."

OVERSHYNESS OF OUR GOLD COINAGE

IF the test of our gold standard which we are supposed to have is that of equality of purchasing power, we have it, but not by the criterion of free exchange. So says Prof. William E. Chancellor, writing in *The Annalist*. You can buy no more with a gold dollar than you can with a paper one; in other words, gold is not at a premium. But can you exchange your paper dollars freely for gold ones? Professor Chancellor says you can not; and i you think you can, he invites you to go t the bank and try. For every dollar of th new Federal Reserve currency that is issue there must be forty cents of gold to secure it Professor Chancellor believes that this i not enough. If every holder of a pape dollar wished to exchange it for gold on given day, the gold reserve would evidentl have to be 100 per cent. This is absurd yet the margin between forty and one hundred is considerable, and Professor Chancellor thinks it too large. As a matter fact, he says, banks are hesitating to pa out much gold for paper, and that bein the case, there is danger, he thinks, tha parity of gold may not be maintained i definitely. He says, as quoted in *The E gineering and Mining Journal* (New York

"I submit as certain that no ordina bank depositor and customer would co sider it judicious to ask his local banke regularly to honor his checks in gold. I knows that were he to do so he would so cease to enjoy banking credit. He wou be considered erratic and annoying. A banker would assume that such a custom was engaged in trying to build up a priva gold hoard. Of course, an occasional quest for a small amount of gold is grant at this time, tho it was not granted a f weeks ago by ordinary banks.

"Now, this raises a very important qu tion—whether or not we are ever upon t



THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(National Averages)

THE time-saving and effort-saving uses to which a car is put daily, bring out Franklin advantages as positively as long tours do.

Economical at all times, the Franklin Sedan is easy on drivers' nerves, riders' energy and owners' patience. Light weight, flexibility and direct air cooling make it easy to handle and comfortable over all roads, and do away with most tire troubles and all cooling troubles.

In the winter this last advantage is especially important. The Franklin Sedan owner is never bothered with leaky radiators, draining and refilling, or anti-freeze mixtures. Result: no starting delays, no annoyances or misgivings on the road, no repair bills afterwards.

Cool in summer, and capable of covering longer distances in a day than most open cars, the Franklin Sedan is the most satisfactory year-round car made.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

House at Highland Park, Illinois. Robert E. Seyfarth, Architect

THE ter-centennial celebration this fall of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock is refreshing our memories on the sterling qualities of the forefathers.

They realized the paramount importance of the home in their quest for political and religious liberties. And their experience as home-builders is of interest to present day builders.

From among the many woods in the virgin forest they soon found that for ease of working, durability and "staying put" no other wood equalled

WHITE PINE

The wisdom of their selection is evidenced by the many homes of the Colonial period still standing along every roadside of New England. Through generations these houses have withstood the severe New England climate.

That is why we recommend White Pine for use on the outside of the house. Other cheaper woods will serve you as well inside but for out-of-doors use you cannot afford to compromise.

White Pine
in
Home-Building

It is true that White Pine costs a little more, but from the point of view of service and satisfaction it is the most economical wood for this special purpose.

"White Pine in Home-Building" is beautifully illustrated with old Colonial and Modern homes, full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building, and gives a short, concise statement of the merits of White Pine. Send for it now. There is no charge for it to prospective home-builders.

WHITE PINE BUREAU,
1009 Merchants Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

gold standard in fact, whatever may be the case technically. Is this present currency anything more than a convenient counter? Have we not, without recognizing the fact, given up the gold basis and adopted the paper currency that the radicals have long been arguing for? And is not a large measure of our present social disturbance due essentially to the fact that we are trying to accustom ourselves to something as money that in fact is not money, but a mere concrete computing system?"

He concludes that—

"Money is a medium of circulation and a system of storage units of value. Paper, even forty per cent. gold cover paper, whose gold we never see, is not money. A currency consisting entirely of the shoddy part of a wool-and-shoddy financial clothing can not retain the confidence of any people long. Out in the open country, far from the centers of banking, most of the millions of Americans live; and these millions do, in fact, control the Government and the nation. Most of these millions know nothing of the Federal Reserve System beyond seeing this new and relatively powerless paper money. They are taking the two as synonymous, knowing nothing and understanding nothing of the larger values of the system in delaying and perhaps ending panics, in moving crops, and in harmoniously coordinating the entire industrial, commercial, and other business life of the country."

Professor Chancellor suggests a remedy for the popular discontent over paper money as embodied in what follows:

"First. The replacement upon th counters of all banks of gold to be take at sight by *bona-fide* depositors, as of old. Otherwise, the hoarding of gold by th great banks will start the hoarding of fre gold as fast as possible by every citizen wh can get and keep his hands on it; an America will become another India o China, with an insatiable appetite for rea money, to be hidden.

"Secondly. The restoration to ordinar circulation of gold certificates.

"Thirdly. The substitution for th small issues of Federal Reserve bank-note of similar silver-certificate issues, in whic the people have more confidence.

"Fourthly. More candid and more frequent publicity through the Treasury Department respecting the exact amounts o all kinds of currency in actual circulation.

"Fifthly. Deflation until we are so fa away from forty per cent. gold cover an so near to the 100 per cent. gold cover as t reassure the minds of all citizens."

The editorial comments on these passag are as follows:

"It will be noted that the gist of th writer's pertinent recommendations is th restoration of gold as real money; an moreover, leaning heavily, as an auxilia support, on silver as real money; for h truly says that people have more confiden in silver certificates than in Federal Reser notes, which, as we have previously state are forty per cent. gold value and sixty p cent. I.O.U.'s.

"Our financiers and bankers must n forget the fundamental fact that money metal, under the century-tried system the world, and that there is no other re and valuable money. Even the most stable government fails to sustain the fictitious, stamped value of its paper money unless this really represents accessible metal. The protection and encouragement of the gold industry, then, become clearly a matter of great material importance; and it is clearly the duty of Congress to assist this by passing the McFadden Bill. Furthermore, it is necessary to intensify the conception of silver as true money, and for this a fixt ratio of value with gold should be established in all countries by a world-wide agreement, as it has been fixt temporarily in the United States by the Pittman Act. The passing of India to a so-called gold basis has resulted in hoarding of gold there, as well as silver, and further limits the basis of real money on which the world is doing its enormous paper business and going bankrupt on its 'easy-money' system."

A MAGNIFIER OF MOTION

MAGNIFICATION of size is familiar to us through the microscope. Of equal value is the magnification of motion—the making visible to the naked eye of movements so very slow that we know of hem only by changes of form or position hat reveal themselves in the lapse of veeks or months. A device that brings his about to a wonderful degree is the rescograph invented by Sir J. C. Bose—a levice so powerful and yet so delicate that he progress of a snail would be magnified y it to a speed about twenty-five times s great as the muzzle velocity of a high-owered rifled gun. The actual magnifiation, in fact, is about ten million. Prossor Bose is a native Hindu, altho lucated at Cambridge University. He director of the Bose Institute in Calitta and has made a world-wide reputaon for his work on the physiology plants. The crescograph was desed primarily to study and demonstrate eir growth. Says a writer in *Discovery* ondon):

"Plants grow, as we all know, but a owth of a foot per year, if calculated out, nounts only to a fifty-thousandth of an h per minute. So slow a growth as this naturally invisible in nature. That it n be demonstrated directly comes as a prize, even to those who are alive to wonderful things that science is conntly claiming to do. The crescograph kes the movements of the plant visible magnifying them from one million to million times. It can detect, and asure, a rate of growth of a hundredusandth of an inch per second. 'Our id can not grasp magnification so studous. We can, however, obtain some crete idea of it by finding what the ed of the proverbial snail becomes when gnified ten million times by the magnetic cograph. For this enhanced speed e is no parallel even in modern nery. The fifteen-inch gun of the *en Elizabeth* throws out a shell with a zle velocity of 2,360 feet per second, bout eight million feet per hour; but crescographic snail would move at a d of two hundred million feet per hour, venty-five times faster than the cannon-. Let us turn to cosmic movements for oser parallel. A point on the equator ls round at the rate of 1,037 miles per

Sometimes it is doubted that Spaghetti so delicious could come in a can. But when you send for and show the very can it came in, the case is proved.

HEINZ

Spaghetti

Ready cooked ready to serve

HEINZ SPAGHETTI is so convenient, so quickly made ready for the table, and so good, that it rapidly made a place for itself in many thousands of homes where it is a "standby" to be served often.

This Spaghetti is both made and cooked in the Heinz kitchens. The recipe was Italian originally, but that was vastly improved by the tomato sauce for which Heinz is famous and a special cheese of unusual excellence.

High in food value, low in cost and enjoyed by everybody, there is no food that is more perfect for family use.

Some of the **57**

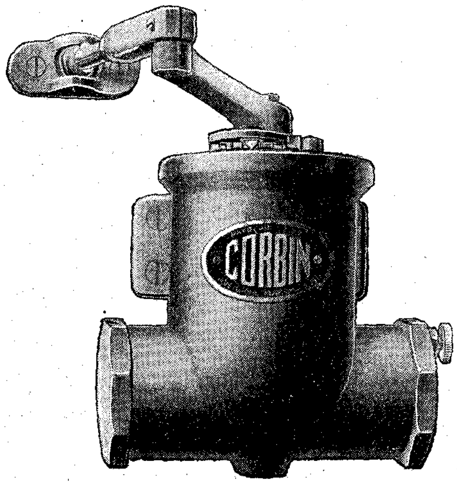
Vinegars
Baked Beans
Apple Butter
Tomato Ketchup

HEINZ
COOKED SPAGHETTI

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

"Door Hardware
that Harmonizes"

CORBIN WARE



Corbin quality and design

A DOOR CHECK should work commandingly, and be a permanent convenience. Locks should protect lives and property, and be sturdy. Hinges should carry the load, and be silent. Sash Lifts and Pulleys should speed windows, and be temper savers. Knobs and Escutcheons should welcome, and be objects of pride. Safety Exit Bolts should banish crowd panics, and be fool proof.

The CORBIN kind do these things—and are these things.

You'll always find a good hardware store nearby.

P & F CORBIN
The American Hardware Corporation Successor
New Britain Connecticut
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

CORBIN

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

hour. But the crescographic snail may well look down on the sluggish earth; for, by the time the earth makes one revolution, the snail would have gone round nearly forty times.'

"We may quote further to illustrate how the crescograph may be used for demonstrating the growth of a plant before large audiences. A plant is connected up to the crescograph, and the growth of the plant is demonstrated by a spot of light from the crescograph rushing across a screen. 'A stop-cock is turned on, admitting cooled water into the vessel containing the plant. The movement of the spot slows down and ultimately comes to a stop; the growth activity is now held in a state of arrest, a thermometer indicating the exact temperature-minimum. The plant-chamber becomes gradually warmed, and with the removal of lethargy, the growth-movement is renewed, gathering increased speed. Another stop-cock turns on a depressing agent, and the growth becomes paralyzed; but a dose of a stimulant instantly removes the depression. The life of the plant becomes subservient to the will of the experimenter; he can exalt or depress its activity; he may thus bring it near the point of death by application of poison, and, when the plant is hovering in an unstable poise between life and death, resuscitate it by the timely application of an antidote. It all looks like magic!'

"But it is only an achievement of science.

"Very recently, some of Bose's work has been called in question, the movements recorded by his crescograph being ascribed to other causes. He was challenged to give a demonstration of his instrument before some experts in physiology and cognate sciences. He accepted, and the result was that the experts testified to the genuineness of his demonstration of the growth of plant-tissues. Sir Jagadis Bose is really a physicist, and not a physiologist, by training, and consequently has had a good deal of oppositior to encounter from those physiologists whc foolishly dislike people of other science: 'butting in' on their subject. Part of th opposition—happily a small part—is du to the fact that Sir Jagadis Bose is a Indian."

ELECTRICITY AS A BY-PRODUCT—Exhaust steam from the giant hammer used to make drop-forgings is employed i a factory in West Pullman, Ill., to gene ate electricity and to heat feed-water f the entire plant. Says *Power Plant E gineering* (Chicago):

"On the outskirts of Chicago, in th busy manufacturing district known as We Pullman, there rises above the surroun ing factory buildings a tall white chimn conspicuous because of its height and plea ing to the eye because of its graceful lin . . . But tho this stack is conspicuous account of its correct design, . . . [it] merely in accordance with the design the plant as a whole. . . . Througho the buildings a plentiful supply of fl space was provided, thus allowing for am freedom in the arrangement of the n chinery. Large windows which can opened and closed from the inside ad an abundance of daylight and air wh seem to permeate into every nook a corner. This plant, which has a nomi boiler capacity of three thousand horsepower, furnishes all the power, light, and heat necessary for manufacturing purposes to the factory buildings. The power is available either as steam, as electricity, or in the form of compress air. . . . Perhaps the most interesting feature is in the method of operating the main turbogenerators which provide the electrical energy. . . . Under all normal operating conditions these machines run on a steam pressure of about three pounds per square-inch gage. The reason for operating the main units at this low pressure may be explained briefly as follows: The nature of the product . . . makes it necessary to operate a large number of steam-hammers throughout the works. These hammers take steam from the boilers through a reducing valve at one hundred pounds gage pressure and exhaust into a common system. This exhaust is then led from the shops through a tunnel into the basement of the power-house, where it discharges into a large receiver. From the receiver the steam is delivered part to the turbines, art to the feed-water heater, and all in xcess of the amount required for these wo purposes is exhausted to the atmoshere. There being an excess of exhaust team at all times, it is never necessary to perate the turbines at high pressure. he electric energy, therefore, is more in he nature of a by-product, and as a consequence practically all of the station uxiliaries are motor-driven, steam being sed only in cases of emergency."

STRIKES, ITALIAN STYLE

THE present labor fight in Italy, which seems now to be on its way to peaceful ttlement, on terms decidedly in favor of e men, has been waged largely, we are ld by Lieut. Ernesto d'Amico, late of the alian Commission in the United States, a new type of strike known as *ostruzionmo* (obstructionism). The "obstruction," this case, is marked by a scrupulous observance of shop-rules and minute care for e tools and machinery, carried to such an tent that the men have little time left to rk. It seems to correspond to what is own in England as the "strike on the b." The Italian workman, who before d during the war was exceptionally dilint, now produces less than half his mer output, according to Lieutenant Amico. We quote a few paragraphs on subject from his article on "The Crisis the Italian Metal Trades" in *The Iron e* (New York). He writes:

> "In view of the outcome of last year's ike when the workmen were badly deted and lost several million lire in wages ring the two months they stayed out of plants, the labor organizations have nged their tactics and inaugurated a form of fighting by ordering a general *uzionismo* in all the plants.
>
> '*Ostruzionismo* (the translation in Enh is rather difficult) means approxitely the scrupulous and exact applica of the shop regulations. While it ses the owners enormous loss in the tailment of production, which is not nterblanced by any decreasing of overd expenses, the *ostruzionismo* does not se great trouble or loss to the workmen. y still get their wages, however reduced, according to the pact betweeen labor

CONVENIENCE

NOWHERE are conveniences more appreciated than in the home. Nowhere is an aid to proper heat control so necessary.

Are you one of the many who dread a winter of fussing with the furnace—the discomfort, work and worry of regulating drafts and dampers with an ever fluctuating temperature?

If you are, there is a way out—a way that promises complete relief from all troublesome attention to the heating plant.

The "MINNEAPOLIS" HEAT REGULATOR

"The Heart of the Heating Plant"

Regulates the amount of heat in accordance with the temperature you wish to maintain.

By simple adjustments at the thermostat, conveniently located, it is possible to have an evenly heated house all day, say 70 degrees—an evenly heated house all night, say 60—and the drafts opened in the morning before you arise—all operations automatically performed. And then, there is a decided saving in fuel.

The "Minneapolis" has been used successfully for 35 years on every type of heating plant burning coal, gas or oil—lasts a lifetime.

Write for complete information including booklet and nearest dealer.

Minneapolis Heat Regulator Co.

Main Office: 2754 Fourth Ave. So., Minneapolis

CHICAGO
231 Insurance Exchange

SYRACUSE
218 E. Washington St.

BOSTON
77 Summer St.

DETROIT
1701 Woodward Ave.

WASHINGTON D. C.
727 12th Street North West

NEW YORK CITY
Grand Central Terminal Bldg.

CLEVELAND
1327 East 105th Street

BALTIMORE
708 North Howard Street

KANSAS CITY
Fifth and Broadway

MILWAUKEE
38 Loan and Trust Bldg.

ST. PAUL
140 Endicott Bldg.

DISTEEL WHEELS

What is Disteel?

Disteel is the synonym for the Motor Car Wheel Pre-eminent the evidence of sound judgment and good taste, the guarante of secure and economical motoring, designed by America engineers to meet American conditions and comply wit American motoring standards. A Wheel of Steel, easil and universally recognized as a Disteel Wheel, becaus it is Inwardly Curved—the most Beautiful and the mos Scientific.

But Disteel means more than the Inwardly Curved Stee Wheel. It means more than a design.

Disteel is the special material, the special Process of manufacture and the infinite Care and Precision of workmanshi that go into the Disteel Wheel to make it the Motor Ca Wheel Pre-eminent. Disteel is the strongest, safest Mot Car Wheel in the world. Disteel is the achievement of Scientific Principle—the Realization of a Manufacturin Ideal—a new standard of motoring.

Exclusive Manufacturers

Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U. S.

Disteel Wheel Plant, Cabot Avenue Automobile Frame Plant, Mt. Elliott Aven

Disteel Wheel Corporation

New York: 1846 Broadway at 61st St. Chicago: 732 Michigan Aven

Boston: 925 Boylston Street San Francisco: 326 Rialto Bl

THE WHEELS THAT COMPLETE THE CA

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

and industry, each workman is guaranteed minimum pay, even the men employed on piece-work.

"The companies were ready to head off a strike by shutting down their plants. The new method of fighting selected by the workmen finds the owners of the plants helpless. Both sides have issued rules telling how to fight each other. The labor organizations instructed the workmen as to the best way of slowing the work without transgressing the shop regulations. For instance, the workmen are refusing to grease or oil a machine unless it has been previously stopt or to complete a job without the proper tools, refusing to do any kind of special work, and in case of repairs they take hours and hours to finish the work. The machines and tools were never better treated and taken care of than at the present time! The plant managements are trying to resist by discharging the men whenever they catch them idle and imposing heavy fines for any little mistake. Word has passed among the workmen's organization to oppose with force any effort at lockout that might be made by the companies. Following the suggestion of the Italian Government, the companies have decided to adopt the policy of 'watchful waiting,' hoping that time will weaken the resistance of the men.

"The first week has already passed and the disastrous results of the *ostruzionismo* have shown themselves, especially in the big mills, where production has been cut down seventy to ninety per cent., while expenses are not decreasing. The small plants are not suffering very much so far, because they can be better controlled by the managers than the big plants.

"The situation is a very serious one. Riots may break out any day. The Government, realizing the importance of avoiding a conflict and the consequent ruin of Italian industry, has called the two parties to a meeting in a supreme effort to settle the dispute.

"Prophecy is very hazardous, as both sides are equally determined to win—the organizations for their prestige, the companies for their existence. Should the companies lose, the Italian metal-working industries will be crippled for good, unless customs duties are at least doubled or trebled. Should the employers win, strikes will be over for a long time.

"The fight is being followed with keen interest by the Italian public, and may have far-reaching consequences, inasmuch as the metal-workers are ready to call for the aid of all the remaining labor organizations should the resistance of the companies continue longer than expected."

CLIMATE AND STRENGTH—Working men and women have been tested for strength under conditions in which the effect of such external factors as climate could be ascertained, by Dr. E. G. Martin, of Stanford University. Dr. Martin has devised tests suited to determining the extent of muscular impairment. The most obvious influences brought out by these tests are climatic, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"It appears that certain days are more avorable to high output than others, and he influences that underlie the differences are such as to affect all workers in a single environment. Martin's data suggest that the temperature at which work is carried on is important. There is evidence that persistent exposure to temperature above 86° F. is unfavorable to strength. Relative humidities between seventy and eighty per cent. appear to favor high strength-showing. Other climatic influences have not been demonstrated to be operative. Hence they need not be taken into consideration at present in the application of the strength test as a criterion of health. Evidence has been collected to show that the impairment of physique due to exhaustion may be so severe as to require considerable time of rest for recovery to normal strength. There is evidence that the effects of fatigue are persistent, in that they tend to appear on the day following a day of fatigue. Severe fatigue is more likely to show this persistent effect than is mild fatigue. Days of poor physical condition are more likely to be followed by days of fatigue than are days of good condition or days on which no demonstrable fatigue appears. Incidentally, Martin's measurements support the thesis that with men laborious operations tend to develop approximately equal strength among the workers; in other words, there is a "standard" strength for each job. Among women and men alike, demonstrable fatigue is more manifest in weaker workers than in stronger. The most pronounced indications of fatigue are presented in an operation requiring close concentration and carried on in a disagreeable environment."

FREEING ATOMIC ENERGY

ARE we on the way to the unlocking of the vast stores of subatomic energy that lie within the atomic structure of all things about us? Sir Ernest Rutherford, the English physicist, has succeeded in splitting the nitrogen atom, hitherto believed to be elementary, and Prof. R. A. Millikan, of Chicago University, in an article in *The Evening Post* (New York), expresses his opinion that this is a step forward toward the artificial disintegration of all the elements and possibly toward the liberation and control of some of the energy stored up in their atoms. Sir Ernest's experiments were performed at Manchester, England, during the war and were described by him in *The Philosophical Magazine* (London) in June, 1919. They have since been continued and extended in Cambridge, where he is now professor of physics. In a lecture before the Royal Society of London Sir Ernest has described the most recent results brought out by his researches. Writes Professor Millikan:

"The chief results which are of interest to the public consist in the evidence that when one of the alpha particles (charged helium atoms), which are spontaneously projected from radium with a speed of eighteen thousand miles per second, chances to hit squarely the center of a nitrogen atom it may, under favorable conditions, knock out of this atom of nitrogen one of the hydrogen atoms, which, according to the quite convincing evidence of nineteenth-century physics, are the building-stones of nitrogen as of all other elements.

"The especial significance of these experiments lies in the fact that they furnish new evidence that it is possible by artificial means

Homey and Sociable

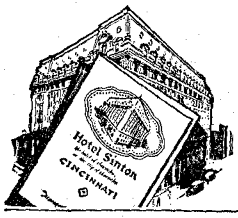
Hotel Sinton
the hotel of character.
in the city of character.
CINCINNATI

Every Sinton guest enjoys and speaks of the feeling of comfort produced by the commodious living accommodations and the sociable atmosphere of this Hotel.

Our new 300 room addition makes 750 rooms, 750 baths. The New SERVIDOR SERVICE is ready this month.

MODERATE TARIFFS

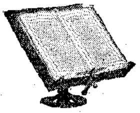
Mail orders for the famous Hotel Sinton Louis XVI Candies filled promptly. Write for price-list.



Write for booklet describing and picturing the Hotel Sinton, and listing the many places of interest in and near Cincinnati. Also for booklet on Servidor Service. Address Dept. D 2.

HOTEL SINTON J. L. Horgan, Mgr. CINCINNATI

10¢ Buys 100 Engel "Art Corners"
Millions Billions in use to-day
No Paste Needed
Use them to mount all kodak pictures, post cards, clippings in albums
Made in Square, Round, Oval, Fancy and Heart of black, gray, sepia, and red gummed paper. Slip them on corners of pictures, then wet and stick. QUICK-EASY-ARTISTIC. No muss, no fuss. At photo supply, drug and stat'y stores. Accept no substitutes; there is nothing as good. 10c brings full pkg. and samples from Engel Mfg. Co. Dept. 46K, 1456 Leland Ave., CHICAGO



NEW WAY TO READ
Use an all metal book support with adjustable leaf holder. Prevents curving spine, stooped shoulders, and saves the eyes from strain.
$3 Postpaid.
CLEVELAND BOOK SUPPORT CO., Dept. L, 10202 Parkgate Ave. Cleveland, O.

FOX'S
"F.I.P." PUTTEES
There's no smarter leg covering for the sportsman than Fox's Spiral Puttees. They are made of the finest English wool, in curved form, to fit the leg in flat, neat spirals. They will not fray and ravel at the edges, are waterproof and much more comfortable than leather or canvas. Colors—Khaki, forest green, cadet blue.
The genuine Fox's—the puttees of the world—have a small brass tag with the name and the letter R or L, or right or left, on each puttee. If your dealer hasn't them, we'll supply you direct.
Regulation Heavy Weight $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.......... $4.50
Extra Fine Light Shade $5.00
The Manley-Johnson Corporation
260 W. Broadway, Dept. 9
New York City
R FOX
L FOX

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves

For a princely smoke—

Try this big satisfying "Educator" size Girard.

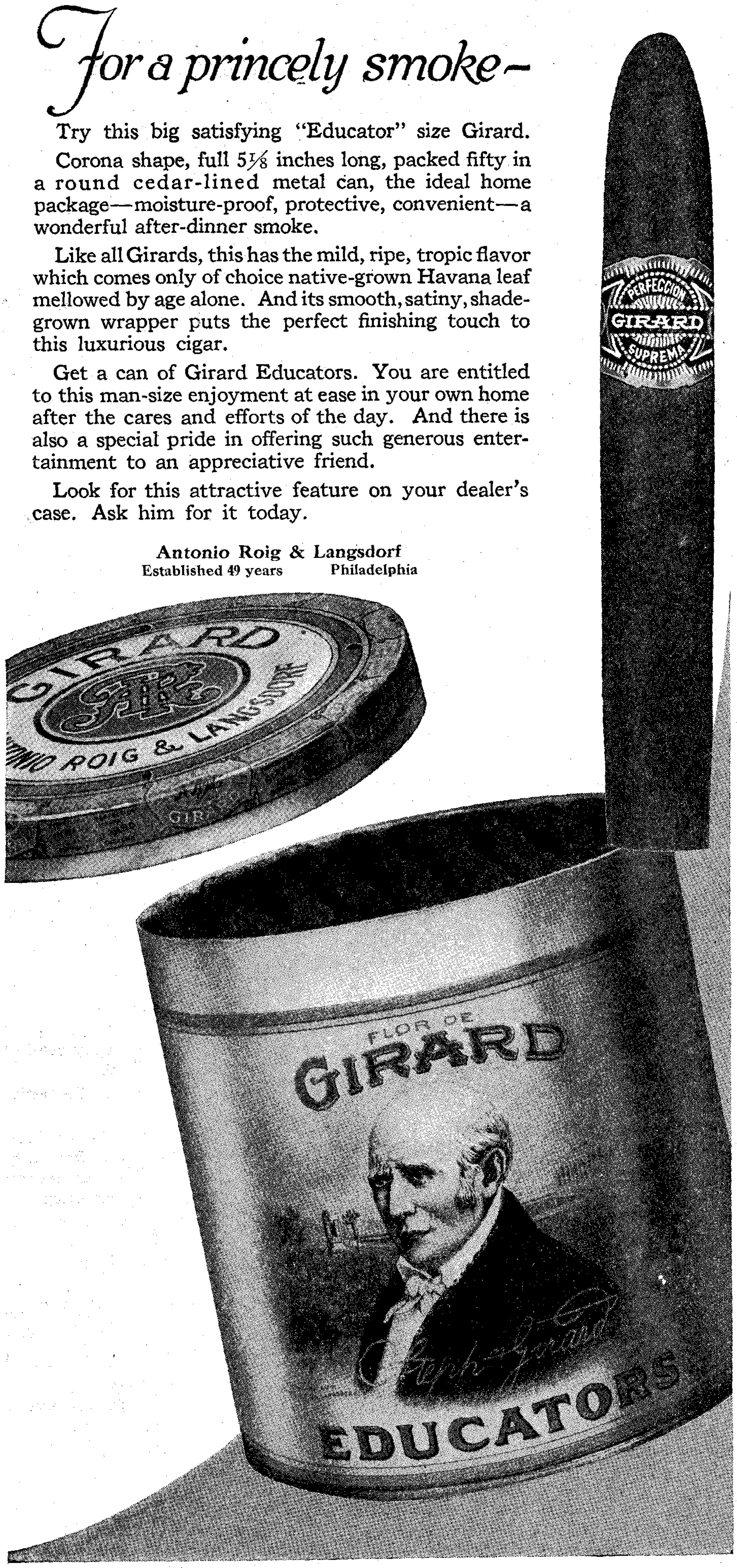
Corona shape, full 5⅛ inches long, packed fifty in a round cedar-lined metal can, the ideal home package—moisture-proof, protective, convenient—a wonderful after-dinner smoke.

Like all Girards, this has the mild, ripe, tropic flavor which comes only of choice native-grown Havana leaf mellowed by age alone. And its smooth, satiny, shade-grown wrapper puts the perfect finishing touch to this luxurious cigar.

Get a can of Girard Educators. You are entitled to this man-size enjoyment at ease in your own home after the cares and efforts of the day. And there is also a special pride in offering such generous entertainment to an appreciative friend.

Look for this attractive feature on your dealer's case. Ask him for it today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 49 years Philadelphia



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

to split up the heavier atoms into more elementary ones. Ever since the discovery of radioactivity we have known that certain substances like uranium and thorium were spontaneously disintegrating into simpler substances, certainly into helium, and possibly also into hydrogen.

"Further, the facts of radioactivity demonstrated that enormous stores of energy must be locked up within the structures of atoms; for a gram of radium in disintegrating into lead and helium actually yields three hundred thousand times as much heat energy as does the burning of a gram of coal.

"It will, therefore, clearly be of enormous import to the future of mankind if we can find some form of subatomic energy. Indeed, since in a few hundred years all of our available coal will be gone, unless new sources of energy can be discovered or developed, an industrial civilization of the type which we now have will no longer be possible.

Up to the present time, however, there has been no indication from any quarter of the possibility of finding artificial and controllable means of liberating the energy contained within the atoms of the elements. That some of this is being spontaneously liberated is of little industrial importance, since the radioactive elements exist in such minute quantities that if all the radium in America were turned over to the popcorn man on the corner it would not suffice to continuously pop his corn and roast his peanuts.

"Is there then any prospect of finding a way to extract by artificial means the energy from the atoms? Not as yet; for neither in these new experiments of Rutherford's nor in any which have yet been reported from any quarter has there been any indication of an artificial disintegration of atoms which liberates more energy than that supplied. If, however, it can first be proved that the heavier elements can be artificially disintegrated into lighter ones, one step at least will have been taken in the right direction, and other steps may perhaps follow as our control over nature becomes more complete.

"Now, this first step appears to have been already taken, for we have had for at leas eight years the best of indications that it i posisble to produce hydrogen artificiall from heavier elements. More than te years ago a long series of experiments wa conducted in the Ryerson laboratory, i which we thought that we obtained wit the aid of very high potential electrical discharges *in vacuo* a continuous evolution helium and hydrogen from aluminum an other electrodes.

"Dr. George Winchester, who had assisted in these experiments, carried them o further, and a few years later, in 1914, h published a paper in *The Physical Revie* in which he reported that tho helium an neon, which others had thought might b evolved by heavy electrical discharges vacuum tubes, gradually disappeared wit continued sparking, and therefore could n be a product of the disintegration of th electrodes; yet, to quote his words:

"'The case of hydrogen is different. far as these experiments have gone there h been no instance when hydrogen could n be obtained so long as any metal of t cathode remained. Apparently, then, h drogen is evolved as long as any me remains in the tube.' . . . . . .

"Dr. Winchester had, then, produced and published by 1914 powerful evidence that hydrogen may be artificially generated by high potential electrical discharges *in vacuo* between aluminum electrodes. Similarly, about a year ago, . . . the author reported the continued appearance of hydrogen lines in the spectrum of powerful spark discharges *in vacuo* between metal electrodes made of iron, nickel, carbon, and zinc, and inferred the artificial production of hydrogen. . . . . . .

"Professor Rutherford's experiments are strongly confirmatory of these conclusions. They show that when the alpha particle from radium hits the nucleus of an atom of nitrogen it knocks out of it a particle which moves with such a speed and with such a curvature in a magnetic field that it apparently must be a charged atom of hydrogen. The evidence is very strong, however, that it acquires its energy from the alpha particle which hit it, rather than from the liberation of energy from the nitrogen atom. Indeed, the amount of energy which Professor Rutherford must expend to produce these atoms of hydrogen is many billion times greater than the energy contained in the ejected hydrogen.

"It is probable that this ratio is also large in the experiments of Dr. Winchester and the author, but at any rate the evidence is now exceedingly strong that it is possible to produce hydrogen by the artificial disintegration of a number of heavier elements. Professor Rutherford's experiments are also interesting in that his alpha particles in addition to knocking hydrogen out of nitrogen appear also to knock out of both oxygen and nitrogen an element of atomic weight 3, which in practically all of its physical and chemical properties should be ndistinguishable from helium.

"These experiments then represent a istinct step forward in the progress of the rtificial disintegration of the elements."

AMERICAN LUMBERING APPLIAN-ES FOR INDIA—Many of the "ex-ellent mechanical methods of extracting imber at present practised in America," ays C. Gilbert Rogers, Director of Forest tudies in America to the Government of ndia, can be introduced in India and other astern lands. Mr. Rogers was misquoted the report of an address which he deliv-red recently before the members of the outh Appalachian Logging Congress. He as made to say: "None of the mechanical ppliances used in America can be intro-uced in India with any degree of success." is complete statement in this connection n as follows:

"It is quite clear that until the existing ethods of extracting teak are modified hich is under consideration) or a demand r the other species springs up which will arrant their extraction with teak, it will t be possible to introduce any of the echanical means of extraction in America s at present applied) into the teak forests Burma."

There are many other types of forest, ites Mr. Rogers, into which it is hoped at it may be possible to introduce Ameri-n methods.

Modest About Them.—A very queer ment about the Los Angeles quakes is t they are not held to be bigger than those duced in other parts of the world.—*iladelphia North American.*

Five Quick Effects

When you brush teeth in this way

This new way of tooth brushing brings five desired effects. Some are immediate, all are quick. A ten-day test, which costs you nothing, will clearly show you what they mean to you.

Leading dentists everywhere advise this new-day method. Millions now employ it. You see the results in glistening teeth wherever people gather. Now let your own teeth show them.

You must fight film

Brushing does not save the teeth if you leave the film. That's why well-brushed teeth so often discolor and decay.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not end it, so very few people have escaped its damage.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So dental science has in late years sought ways to fight that film.

Scientific methods

Efficient methods have been found. Able authorities have proved them by many careful tests. The best dental opinion endorses them.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all know its benefits a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

A 10-Day test is free

Pepsodent quickly proves itself. The results are unique and conspicuous. And a book we send tells what each one means.

One ingredient is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. The saliva's alkalinity is multiplied also. That to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Two factors directly attack the film One of them keeps teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

Pepsodent twice daily attacks the teeth's chief enemies.

Send the coupon for this 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

The results in ten days will amaze and delight you. Make this test now. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 509

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 32, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family

HOG ISLAND SHIP YARD FOR SALE

The Yard Is Near Philadelphia, Pa.

Sealed bids will be received up to October 30, 1920, 10 A. M., in office of the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Supply and Sales Division, Sixth and B Streets S. W., Washington, D. C., and then opened in the office of the Board in the presence of the CHAIRMAN.

HOG ISLAND HAS

An area of 946 acres, water frontage of two miles, 27 warehouses, approximately 86 miles railroad tracks, 21 miles of roads, 50 shipbuilding ways, sewerage and drainage, 7 steamship piers, administration, record and telephone buildings, shop buildings, power, air, electric, steam, water and oil lines, classification yards and fire protection. Detailed inventory, blueprints, photographs and other data have been filed in the office of the Director of the Supply and Sales Division, 6th and B Streets S. W., Washington, D. C. Bids must be submitted in duplicate on standard proposal forms, made in the manner designated therein and inclosed in sealed envelope marked "Proposal No. 2007, not to be opened until October 30, 1920." Bids must be accompanied by certified check, made payable to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for $1,000,000. The balance of the purchase price is to be paid within a reasonable period not exceeding in any case five years from date of sale. Title to the property will remain in the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation until full purchase price has been paid. The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

W. S. BENSON, President.

5A Motor Robes

Fifty years of excellence made 5A famous on horse blankets. Now 5A on motor robes spells quality, superiority, style and beauty.

WILLIAM AYRES & SONS, Phila., Pa.

Makers of 5A Horse Blankets

7% **Higher Interest Rates**

Owing to a general advance in interest rates, we shall for a short time at least, be able to get Seven Per Cent for our customers on First Mortgage Loans. We suggest that you take advantage of this and arrange to take some of these loans at the higher rate. Good loans are offering. Write for Loan List No. 77

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

FORGETFULNESS

has caused the fair edifice of a life's hope and ambition to go up in smoke more often than almost any other human failing. If you would succeed, if you would hold positions of importance and responsibility, *you must stop forgetting.* The cultivation of a retentive memory for facts, faces, figures, and the like can be accomplished with ease, no matter what your handicap may be, by the study of *Loisette's Memory System*—practical, scientific, mental training that ensures results. Write today for free booklet *"How to Remember"* and protect yourself against disaster.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 455, New York

USN
DECK PAINT
for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

ONE coat of U. S. N. Deck Paint often gives results that would require two coats of other paints. Saves time and money. Easy to apply, durable, washable, artistic colors. Ideal finish for general home use.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.

Boston Cleveland

New York

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

ITALY'S TAX ON CAPITAL

IN seeking relief from the crushing burdens imposed by war Italy has resorted to the expedient of imposing a levy on capital, and is the first country in the world to try an experiment which has for many years been the subject of academic discussion. The idea was adopted by Signor Nitti's Government last year, shortly after it came into power, and, after one scheme at least had been considered and rejected, a law was promulgated on November 24, 1919, imposing "an extraordinary tax on capital." Only time can show the wisdom or unwisdom of the measure, but a discussion of it by *The Anglo-Italian Review* tends to show that the new scheme of taxation is made as equitable as possible, and that it falls most heavily on those who profited through the war. In short, the broadest backs are made to bear the greatest burden. On the same date another law of similar nature and with a similar object was passed, imposing a tax on "increases of capital due to the war." These experiments are of extreme interest to other nations which, like Italy, are wrestling with the large financial problems left by the war, and our authority thinks we owe a debt of gratitude to Italy for undertaking an experiment whereby all of us may profit.

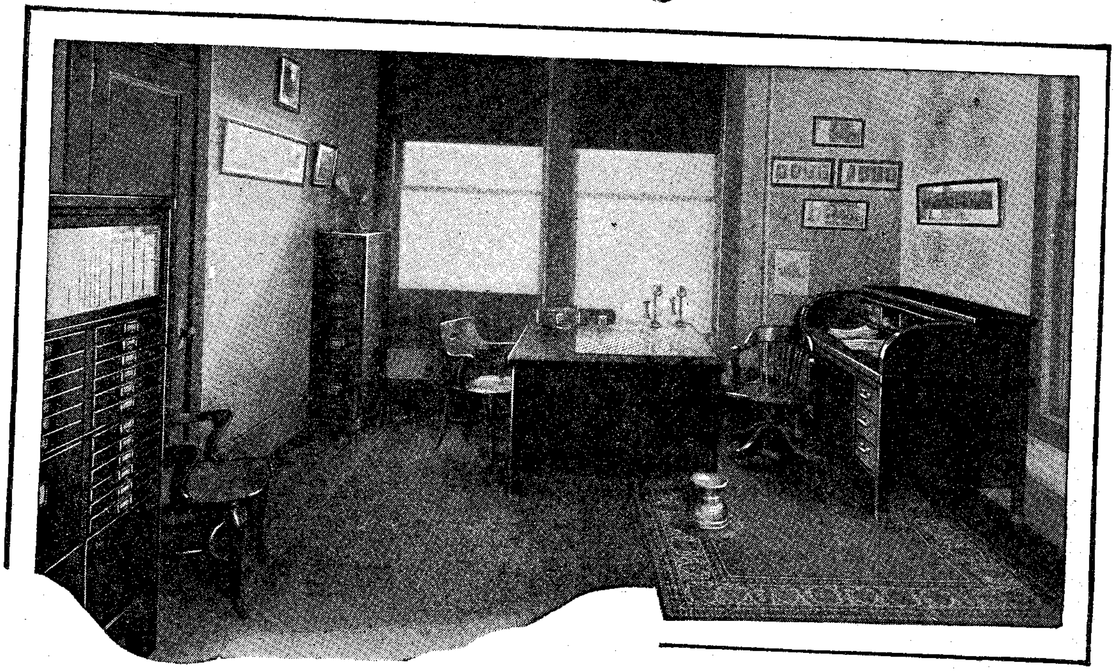
The law imposing the tax on capital has already been amended in the light of experience of its working gained during the few months it has been in force. It is divided into two parts, the first part concerning the tax proper in its relation to the ordinary taxpayer, and the second part dealing with the special case of persons who have suffered loss owing to the war. *The Review* discusses only the first part as being of immediate interest, and says:

> The payment of the tax is spread over thirty years, and the taxpayer has the choice of redeeming the tax for the whole thirty years, or for any of the four periods of assessment described below, by payment of lump sums, or of paying in each of the thirty years a charge which varies in proportion to the amount of his capital. In the latter case the tax closely resembles a temporary addition to the income tax.
>
> The definition of what constitutes taxable capital is very comprehensive; as far as can be seen, no property of any description escapes. The Italian citizen has to pay on his property in Italy and abroad, foreigners have to pay on property they hold in Italy, but in the case of foreign business undertakings the tax is charged at the uniform rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the whole period instead of the progressive rates fixt for other taxpayers. All lands and buildings, all capital invested in government securities or in private companies, all industrial and agricultural assets, including machinery, live stock, and stores, are taxable, even rights of user, etc., must be capitalized and included in the declaration of wealth.
>
> The exemptions, however, are also numerous and important. All property belonging to the state, to local authorities, all charitable institutions, friendly societies, and property belonging to foreign states are exempt. In order to encourage thrift, insurance premiums and annuities are capitalized, and the amount thus arrived at is deducted from the sum total of the taxable capital. Similarly religion and learning are encouraged by exempting from taxation church ornaments, public libraries, museums, and collections, and the funds of societies formed for the purpose of scientific, historical, or literary research.
>
> Great foresight is also shown by exempting foreign capital deposited in Italian banks, including remittances from emigrants, as in the present state of affairs Italy needs foreign money, and care is accordingly taken not to discourage the foreign investors.

Regulations for calculating the amount of fortune for the purpose of making the declaration of capital required by the law are numerous and complicated. The total time for the life of the tax is subdivided into periods, and there are elaborate methods for the calculation of capital in each period. In brief, however, the value of all the separate items which make up a person's fortune are added together, and the amount of taxable capital is arrived at by deducting all debts and all sums paid in taxation which have not already been deducted when the valuation of each separate item was calculated. Errors come to light, of course, in the declaratory documents; but the Government arranges for the correction of these without exacting any fine or payment of arrears from the defaulter. This is a very wise measure comments *The Review*, for, tho the Treasury will no doubt lose a certain amount i fines and arrears, a great deal of expenditure on litigation and on collecting an assessing fines and arrears will be saved and direct incitement to fraudulent retur will be removed. As regards the rates o tax payable, all fortunes below twent thousand lire are exempt, and the tota amount of tax payable varies from fiv per cent. on fortunes under fifty thousan lire to twenty-five per cent. on fortun over one hundred million lire. Annu amounts payable vary likewise betwee .167 to .833 per cent. Continuing:

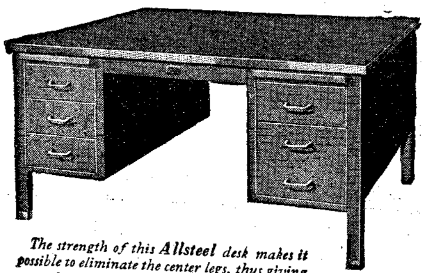
> On April 22, 1920, when the law had bee in force for some months, a new decree w passed which embodied reforms four necessary in the light of the experien gained since the law of November 24 h come into force. In the first place, t payment of the tax is restricted to twen years only, instead of thirty, and it h been found necessary to raise the limit exempted fortunes up to fifty thousa lire, and to reduce considerably t

The Environment of Success



Allsteel furniture as seen in a modern office.

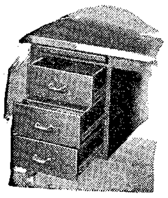
GF Allsteel
Office Furniture



The strength of this Allsteel desk makes it possible to eliminate the center legs, thus giving more foot room. The bronze binding strip and hardware give an added touch of refinement.

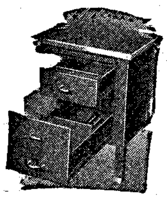
THE successful man likes to have his office equipment express the efficiency and permanence of his business. It is worth noting that some of the foremost firms of the country use *Allsteel* furniture—such firms as Prudential Insurance Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Willys-Overland Co., Hamilton Watch Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., Great Northern Paper Co., American Radiator Co.

It is a sign of progress to have *Allsteel* supplant wood for desks, tables, and other office equipment. Consider the advantages of *Allsteel* furniture: It will not depreciate with use. It is fire-resisting. The drawers will not swell, warp, or stick, and the joints will not open. It protects your papers from rodents and vermin. It is sanitary, dignified, and permanently beautiful. It is modern.



To appreciate fully *Allsteel* equipment you must see the complete line at the *Allsteel* store in your town—desks, safes, filing cabinets, bank busses, tables, and shelving. You can have *Allsteel* in perfect reproductions of mahogany and oak or in the beautiful olive green enamel.

You will be interested in our 88-page illustrated catalogue of office furniture, which we will gladly mail you on request.

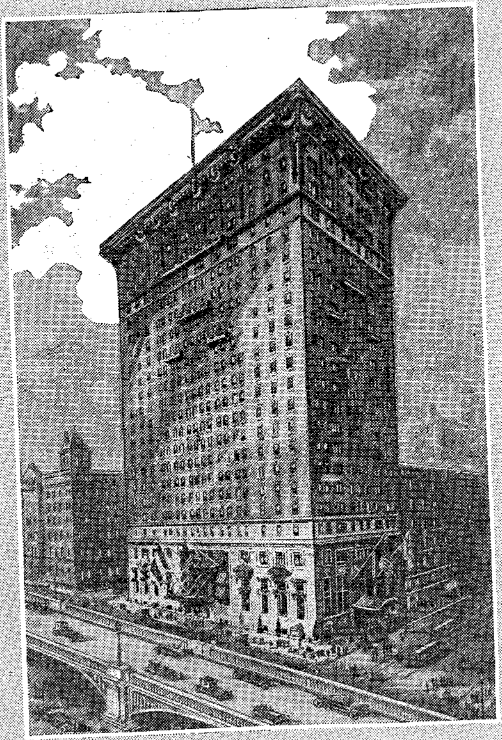


The General Fireproofing Company

New York Chicago Boston Youngstown, Ohio *Washington Atlanta Seattle*

Dealers in All Principal Cities

The
BELMONT
NEW YORK
One of the great hotels of Pershing Square
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, *President*



OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
Hand your bag to the Red Cap and say "Belmont"
JAMES WOODS, VICE-PRES. AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Its quiet, conservative luxury makes a universal appeal. It has always been particularly attractive to men and women prominent in the business, financial and professional worlds.

The Belmont is famed architecturally for the restfulness and beauty of its interior, the accessibility of its public rooms, and its absolutely fireproof construction. Every modern comfort and convenience, with the concentrated effort of expert management along personal-service lines, makes it mean Home to the traveler in New York.

As with the other Pershing Square Hotels, the traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal goes directly to The Belmont without taxicab or baggage transfer. Close to theatres, clubs, libraries, music and art exhibitions; but a step from Fifth Avenue—the heart of the fashionable shopping district. Surface cars and elevated at hand. Direct indoor connection by subway with all parts of the city.

Other Hotels in New York under Mr. Bowman's direction:—

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel
JAMES WOODS, VICE-PRES.
A Short Block from the Station

Hotel Commodore
GEO. W. SWEENEY, VICE-PRES.
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the Train and Turn to the Left"

The Ansonia
EDW. M. TIERNEY, VICE-PRES.
Broadway at 73rd Street
In the Riverside residential section

PERSHING SQUARE HOTELS, NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

amount of taxation payable on small fortunes. The rates are now 4.50 per cent. on fortunes under one hundred thousand lire, and the amount payable annually is .225 per cent. On the other hand, fortunes over five hundred thousand lire are very much more heavily taxed until we reach the extremely heavy percentage of fifty per cent. for the total tax and 2.50 per cent. for the amount payable annually on fortunes of one hundred million lire and over. The burden is laid most heavily on the broadest back. As a setoff to the raising of the limit of exempted capital to fifty thousand lire no deductions are now allowed on the score of obligations to support dependents.

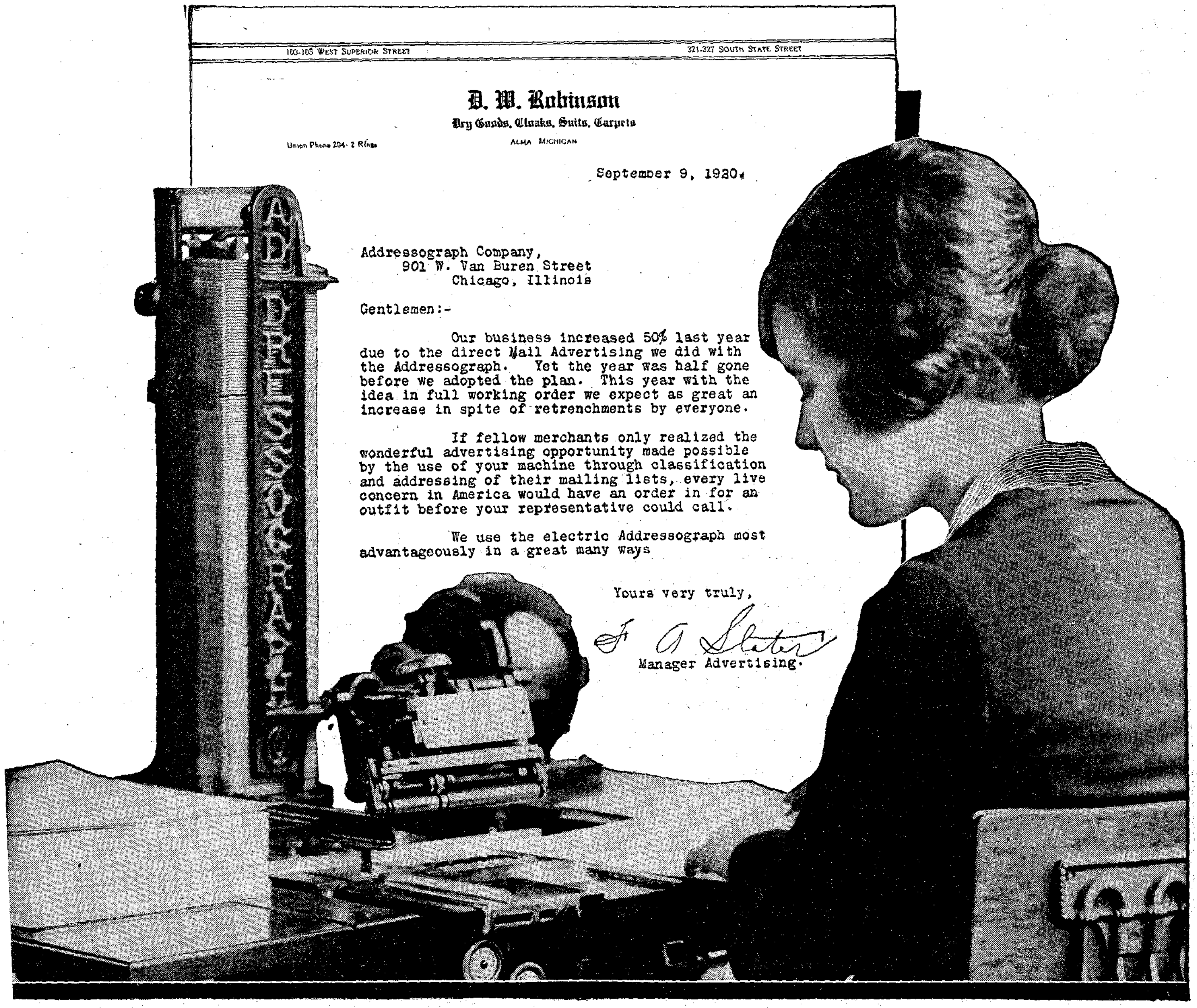
Another reform is that money sent abroad or property acquired outside Italy since the date of the commencement of the war (August 1, 1914) is now subject to the tax. Previously the date fixt was July 1, 1919. All money sent abroad during the period of the war is now subject to the tax. This is, of course, intended to hit all those who have invested in foreign countries in preference to Italy, in order to escape all the special taxes which have been imposed during the war and after its termination and who placed private gain before their country's need.

An important form from the administrative point of view is that the assessmen
which under the original law was to com
into force after six years now becomes th
final assessment for the whole period, and th
third and fourth declarations are therefor
no longer needed. The rough assessmen
for real property which was to be in forc
for the first six years is now restricte
to five years, and is to be a provisiona
measure only, subject to adjustment whe
the final assessment shall have been mad
Only one declaration need therefore to b
made by the taxpayer. The various rev
sions of assessments are no longer nece
sary, and an enormous amount of admi
istrative work is saved. The cost
assessing will no doubt be considerab
reduced in consequence, which is all to t
gain of the state.

In spite of the increased annual charg
which are now payable, it is unlikely th
many persons will be obliged to sell o
their securities, or otherwise realize the
assets, as the tax is still not so hea
as to make it impossible to pay it out
revenue. There is no doubt, howeve
that in order to maintain their capit
intact, many will have to reduce th
expenditure considerably, or to increa
their output of work.

Minor points to be noted are that
dot is regarded as belonging to the wi
and not as forming part of the husban
fortune, and the tax can be redeemed
any time at a discount of six per cent.
annum. A book of ministerial instructio
has now been issued, which contains tab
with the help of which the amount payal
in order to redeem the tax is to be cal
lated. A similar table shows how to c
culate the various annual amounts p
able by taxpayers who wish to pay th
tax in fewer annual payments than th
prescribed by the law. In this case a
a discount at the rate of six per cent.
annum is allowed.

The new measures, in fact, hasten
process of collecting, relieve small
tunes, and increase the burdens on la
ones, and simplify administrative proced



103-105 West Superior Street 321-327 South State Street

D. W. Robinson
Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Carpets
Alma Michigan

Union Phone 204- 2 Rings

September 9, 1920.

Addressograph Company,
901 W. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:-

Our business increased 50% last year due to the direct Mail Advertising we did with the Addressograph. Yet the year was half gone before we adopted the plan. This year with the idea in full working order we expect as great an increase in spite of retrenchments by everyone.

If fellow merchants only realized the wonderful advertising opportunity made possible by the use of your machine through classification and addressing of their mailing lists, every live concern in America would have an order in for an outfit before your representative could call.

We use the electric Addressograph most advantageously in a great many ways

Yours very truly,

F. A. Slater
Manager Advertising.

Increased My Business 50%

—*D. W. Robinson, "Robinson's," Alma, Mich.*

"25,000 pieces of mail advertising sent customers and prospective customers monthly—Three letters to classified list of 250 brought $1500 worth of sales—Two letters to 150 brought $1000—50% increase last year, with year half gone when we began—Will increase 50% this year."

These are the gratifying results of Mr. Robinson's Addressograph experience in BUILDING A BIG STORE BIGGER in a small town. Thousands of concerns everywhere, large and small, are enjoying similar Addressograph dividend-producing advantages.

From card index metal plates—Addressograph prints names and data in exact typewriter style type—on envelopes, cards or any form 15 TIMES FASTER than by pen or typewriter, at a fraction of the cost! Fills in duplicated form letters as good as best typists. Errors impossible!

"Almost Human" Automatic Selector feature enables you to address or skip certain names on your list as desired, without any effort on part of operator. Classifications unlimited. Duplicate files unnecessary.

As "Robinson's" is doing you can do! There's an Addressograph for every line, every size of business. Have representative demonstrate right at your desk. No cost. No obligation.

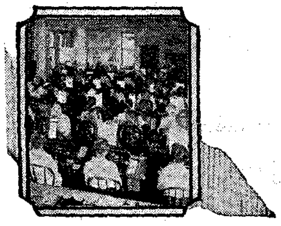
Addressograph

TRADE MARK

915 W. Van Buren St.
CHICAGO

PRINTS FROM TYPE

741 Broadway
NEW YORK



Card Index Plates Made by Your Clerk or at Nearest Service Station

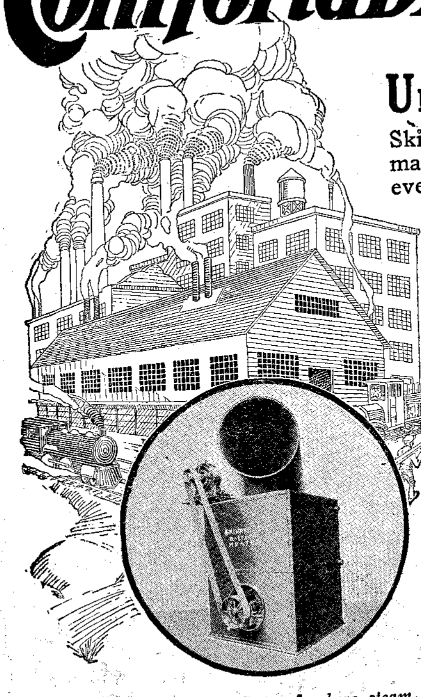
UNITED STATES SALES OFFICES AND SERVICE STATIONS

Allentown, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
El Paso, Texas
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN SALES OFFICES AND SERVICE STATIONS

Toronto Vancouver Montreal Winnipeg

(21)



Comfortable Factories

Uniform Heat Everywhere

Skinner Bros. (Baetz Patent) Heaters will maintain a uniform, comfortable temperature everywhere in your factory; far-off corners, northern exposures, the space immediately under the ceiling or directly over the floor—all are heated to the same even degree. There are no places always too hot, while others remain too cold. This is true because Skinner Heaters are scientifically designed to follow natural laws.

Skinner Heaters are built as compact, individual units; there are no complicated systems of distributing pipes or ducts; installation cost is 15 to 50% lower than any other type; maintenance cost is equally low; are portable and require no special foundations. Performance is positively guaranteed.

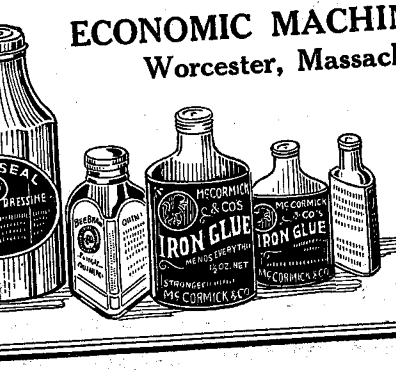
Get Bulletin No. 50

Send now for Bulletin No. 50 and list of users—it will be to your interest to learn more about Skinner Bros. Heaters, and what they will do in your plant.

Steam-coil type SC, used where steam is available. Direct-fired type DF supplied where steam is not available.

Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co.
1432 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SKINNER BROS.
BAETZ PATENT HEATING SYSTEM



What's Your Labeling Problem?

SUPPOSE you put up a product in oval bottles and must affix a varnished label extending all 'round to each bottle, as quickly, accurately, economically as possible.

World Labeler

—does just this for McCormick & Co., Inc., of Baltimore, manufacturers of *Iron Glue.* The company also uses WORLD LABELER for labeling their *Bee Brand* products, which come in bottles and packages of many sizes and shapes.

What's YOUR Labeling Problem?

ECONOMIC MACHINERY CO.
Worcester, Massachusetts

WORLD LABELER
ECONOMIC MACHINERY CO. WORCESTER MASS. U.S.A.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

They also tend to emphasize the extraordinary and temporary character of the tax. Not only is the period during which it is payable limited to a smaller number of years, but the assessment on which it is to be paid is that of the capital, as it was on January 1, 1920. Subsequent additions to capital are not taxed, as was the case under the original law, and fresh saving is, therefore, encouraged. This is particularly important at the present time, when fresh capital is urgently needed in order to make good the ravages of war.

The tax on increments of capital gained during the war is very closely connected with the levy on capital and the tax on war-profits; in fact, the several amendments of the law imposing the tax on war-profits are incorporated with the law of November 24, 1919, which established the tax on increases of capital.

Increases of capital for the purpose of the tax are defined as increases in wealth derived from profits gained in the exercise of industry or trade due to the war. It is, in fact, a tax imposed on savings accumulated out of the extraordinary profits gained during the war.

In order to arrive at the amount of th increase of wealth, the total net profit gained between August 1, 1914, an December 31, 1919, are taken, and th amount of the taxpayer's normal profits, c tax and supertax on war-profits, and a other taxes on profits, *e.g.*, income tax an all sums spent for charitable purposes an on public works, are deducted, and th remainder constitutes the increase capital due to the war. Allowance i therefore, made in computing the amour of "war-increment" for sums paid out special war-taxation.

The amount of tax payable can charged in one charge for the whole peri or in separate charges, one for the peri August 1, 1914–December 31, 1915, a one for every subsequent year up to t end of 1919.

A sum of twenty thousand lire on fi per cent. of the taxpayer's total capit whichever is greater, is considered as fair increase of wealth for the war-peri and increments to that amount are exem

The amendments passed on April 1920, increase the rates of taxation on larger increments of wealth till all inc ments exceeding seventy per cent. of normal capital and seven hundred per ce of a middleman's profits, pay a charge eighty per cent. on the "unreasonab increase.

On the other hand, a taxpayer who gi sufficient guaranties is allowed to pay tax in annual instalments not exceed twelve in all.

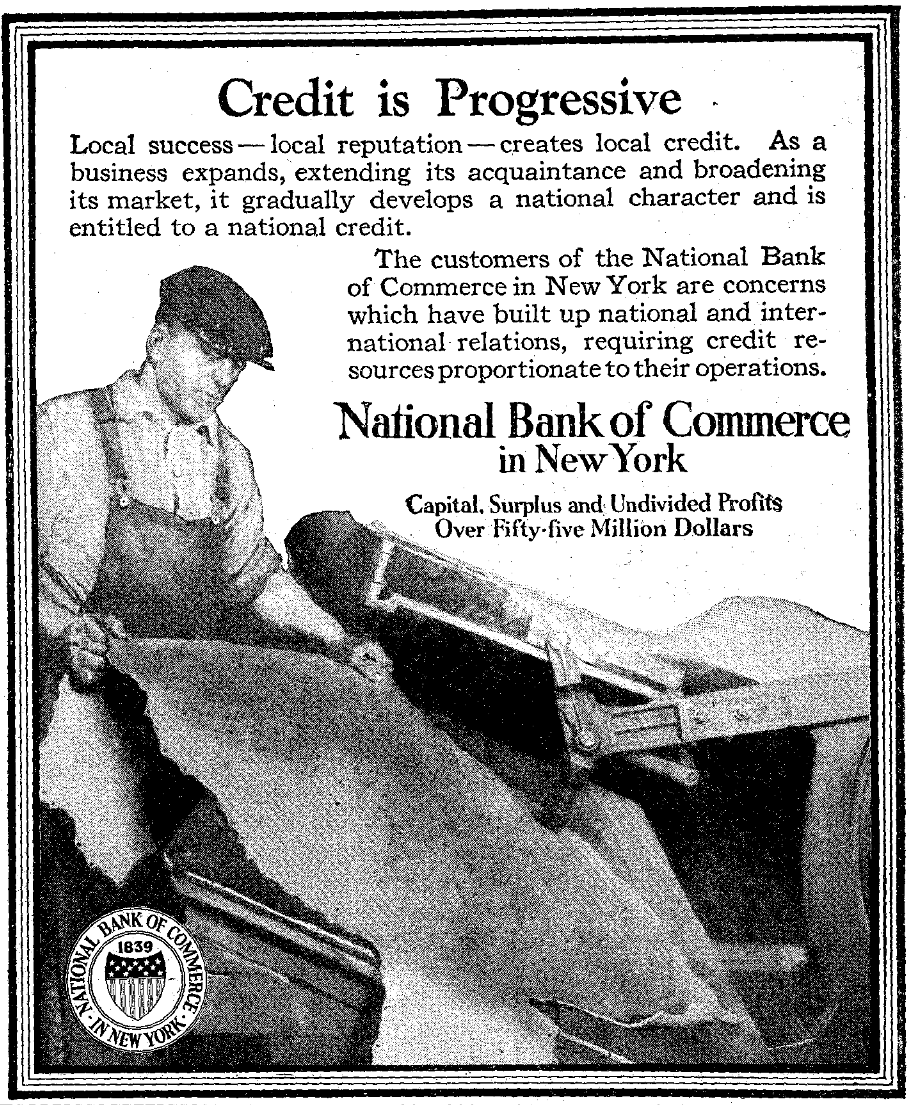
This tax, added to that on war-profits. creases the burden borne by the "profite in some cases to nine-tenths of his pro a truly formidable burden.

It can not be denied that postwar ation in Italy is very bold in chara Precedent is disregarded, and new exp ents are being tried in all directions. far as can be gaged, the true interest the country appear to be safeguar tho many individuals will be very hard The future only can show whether t measures will prove wise and effectiv restoring the finances of the countr whether they will, as some autho assert, prove ruinous and bring dis on the whole nation.

MEXICO AS AN OIL-WELL

MEXICO'S huge resource in oil is common knowledge, but it is not generally known that, if all handicaps had been removed, the southern Republic in 1919 could have outmeasured all the rest of the world combined in the fluid product. Data prepared by the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shed new and interesting light on the subject, notes *The Magazine of Wall Street,* and reveal Mexico as the coming leader of the world in oil production. So far, however, we are informed, the development of Mexico's resources has been hindered by inadequate transportation facilities, both for oil and materials; by lack of sufficient storage and by demoralized political conditions. If, however, these handicaps had been removed, we learn—

> Mexico in 1919 could have produced from the wells then flowing 32,000,000 barrels more oil than was actually produced in all other countries combined and a full 170,000,000 barrels more than the United States produced in 1919.
>
> The enormous output of Mexico's individual wells is the secret of the country's tremendous potential production. For purposes of illustration, comparison is made with the wells in the United States. The oldest wells in this country are in the Appalachian region and number about 100,000, with an average daily yield of less than two-thirds of a barrel per well; the newest region is the Rocky Mountain, with 400 wells and an average per well of 40 barrels a day; the Mid-Continent field of America, with nearly 40,000 wells, averages 9 barrels daily; the California field, with an annual production of about 100,000,000 barrels, yields an average of 30 barrels daily per well.
>
> If all the producing wells of Mexico are taken into consideration, the average actual production per well is approximately 1,000 barrels daily. There are 25 wells in Mexico which, if permitted to flow without restraint, would yield 600,000 barrels a day, r an individual average of 24,000 barrels. During the first six months of 1919 eight roducing wells were drilled in the Tampico egion with a possible total daily flow of 84,798 barrels.
>
> The menace of salt water is, of course, ne of the primary factors in holding down ell production. Several of Mexico's most nportant fields have suffered severely from his invasion, including the Tepetate, Huaeca, and Casiano. How abrupt the acon may be is instanced in the case of the otrero del Llano well, the property of the exican Eagle Company, which, after wing for eight years and having proced more than 100,000,000 barrels of oil, gan to yield salt water overnight and, nce December, 1918, has been considered loss.
>
> From the Mexican Government's figures a potential production of 1,594,740 barls daily in March, 1919, and of 1,995,223 rrels daily in November, 1919, it would pear that the menace from salt water has t reached any great proportions, but it st be noted that, during this time of parent increasing potential production, various companies had developed and ught in several new wells, which more n offset the immense losses from salt ter. The appearance of salt water in eral of the oldest and largest producing



Credit is Progressive

Local success—local reputation—creates local credit. As a business expands, extending its acquaintance and broadening its market, it gradually develops a national character and is entitled to a national credit.

The customers of the National Bank of Commerce in New York are concerns which have built up national and international relations, requiring credit resources proportionate to their operations.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over Fifty-five Million Dollars

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
1839

W. L. Douglas

THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

THE best known shoes in the world. They are sold in 107 W. L. Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

W. L. Douglas

President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark Street,
Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
SAVINGS BANK BOOK
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE
BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

POWER

IN ancient Egypt, 300,000 men toiled for thirty years to raise a pyramid to the glory of Cheops. Armies of slaves, straining and struggling for foothold, aided only by the crudest of tools, moved the massive blocks of stone inch by inch into position. But the brawn of all the men of Cheops' mighty kingdom could not turn the wheels of modern industry which are driven by the energy transmitted over slender wires from the turbines of Niagara.

Only a few generations separate the old-time mills driven by water wheels and today's great industrial plants using thousands of horsepower. Improved use of power made this rapid growth possible. Steam and electricity are now employed in the manufacture of practically every article in daily use.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, have been consultants and designers in the solution of industrial power problems for nearly 90 years. The constant improvement in industrial methods has always found us ready; invariably among the leaders in solving important power problems.

Correspondence is cordially invited.

LOCKWOOD GREENE

BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.

ENGINEERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 60 Federal Street, BOSTON
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 285 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL
BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK DETROIT
ATLANTA CLEVELAND CHARLOTTE PHILADELPHIA
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD GREENE, 47, Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS, FRANCE

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

fields in Mexico is expected to stimulate the exploration and development of other fields, particularly the known fields farther south.

Of the total investment in the oil industry of Mexico 97 per cent. is held by foreigners. In the petroleum industry of the United States only 4 per cent. of the total amount is held by foreign capital. In 1918 there were 27 companies in Mexico producing oil in commercial quantities, 17 of these being owned by Americans. Of the total of 63,828,326 barrels produced in Mexico in 1918 American interests produced 73 per cent.

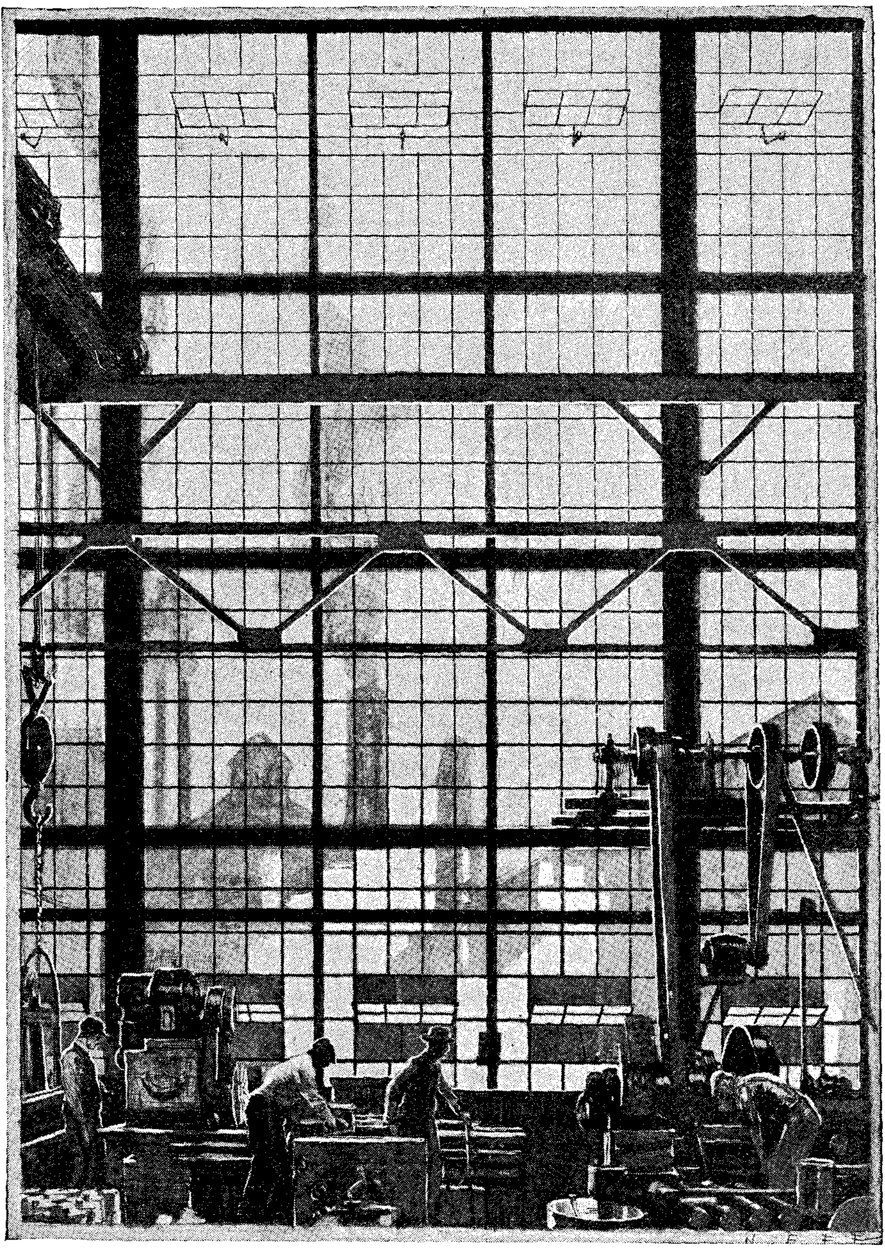
As of November, 1919, there were 305 producing wells in Mexico with a potential output of 1,600,000 barrels daily. Of these, 200 are owned and operated by American capital, and have a potential daily capacity of 1,300,000 barrels.

THE UNITED STATES HELPING TO REBUILD WORLD'S RAILWAYS

THE railroads of the world are turning to the United States for material with which to renew and enlarge their working plants, says the National City Bank of New York in a recent pamphlet. Exports of railway material from the United States during the fiscal year 1920 aggregated more than $150,000,000 in value, as against $80,000,000 in 1918, and $25,000,000 in the year before the war. Necessarily, we are told, the world's railways "marked time" to a very considerable extent during the war, especially in new construction. And, continues the statement,

> Even in our own country the number of miles of road constructed in the six years since the beginning of the war has been little more than that of certain single years during the period of our active railway construction. In Europe the construction of new roads was, of course, limited by war demands and in many cases the destruction far exceeded the construction. In other parts of the world which had relied chiefly upon Europe for financing new construction and supplying materials therefor the industry of railroad building came also to practically a standstill, and the world's railway mileage emerged from the war period showing but a small percentage of gain over that at its beginning.

It is not surprizing, then, to find that our exports of materials for railways in 1920 are six times as much in value as in the year preceding the war. Indeed, the grand total of material exported for railways would probably approximate, and perhaps exceed, $200,000,000 if complete figures could be obtained. In certain lines such as steel rails, other track materials locomotives, and cars, both freight and passenger, exact figures are available, bu it is not practicable to determine wha proportion of the $25,000,000 worth o structural steel or the $50,000,000 worth o metal-working machinery exported in 192 was for the railways. In locomotive alone the total exports in the fiscal yea 1920 amounted to $43,000,000 agains $25,000,000 in 1919 and less than $4,000,00 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which precede the war. Of steel rails the total for 192 was $32,000,000 against $10,000,000 i 1914, and of other track materials, i



Gardner Governor Company, Quincy, Ill.

Representative Fenestra Installations

The following is an abbreviated list showing different types of buildings now under construction in which Fenestra WindoWalls are specified.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Eassington, Pa.
Standard Steel Car Co., Hammond, Ind.
Saco Lowell Co., Biddleford, Me.
Griffin Wheel Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.
Skinner Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Morgan & Wright Tire Co., Detroit, Mich.
Toledo Machine & Tool Co., Toledo, O.
American Safety Razor Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dunlop Tire Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
Aluminum Goods Mfg., Manitowoc, Wis.
Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WindoWalls—A National Service

THE introduction of Fenestra in 1908 marked the beginning of a new epoch in the type and design of industrial buildings.

Today the practical necessity of interior daylight is clearly defined by the leaders of thought in every industry, and it would be impossible to even estimate with any certainty the economy, profit and multiplied human advantages of sunlight streaming through Fenestra WindoWalls into thousands of our modern plants.

Naturally, our own enterprise has grown in proportion to this national service, until today, we have offices in 70 cities equipped to give sales and engineering services, and warehouses at strategic points to assure immediate shipment.

Detroit Steel Products Company
2019 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products Limited, Toronto, Canada

---

Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWALLS

Planters
PENNANT BRAND
FRESH ROASTED WHOLE
SALTED PEANUTS
CAUTION
Every peanut carefully selected for size and quality

No nuts are like Planters Peanuts

Always ready to serve—no cracking, no trouble of any kind. A convenient confection to keep on hand for the unexpected callers or for the impromptu card game.

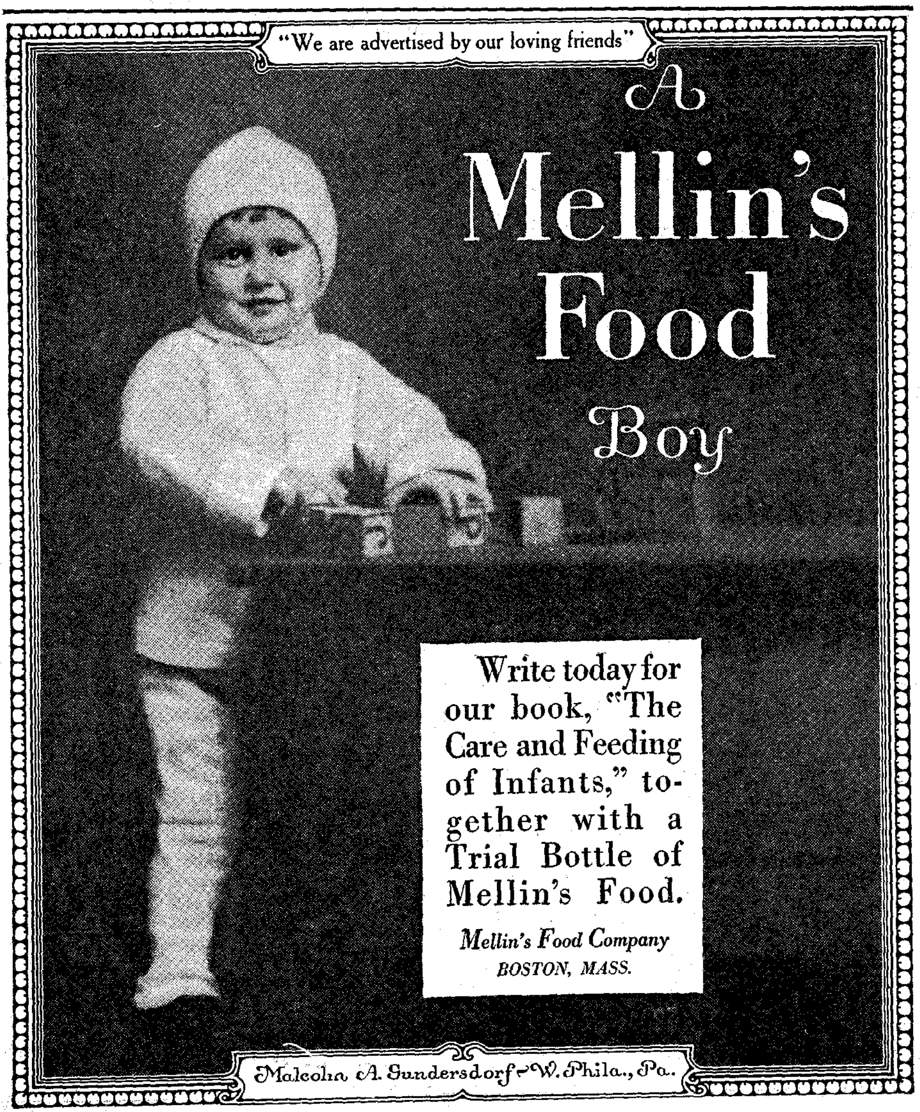
In the glass jars they remain firm and fresh *always*, regardless of how long they have been on the dealer's shelves or in your possession.

10-oz. jar, 50c. 6-oz. jar, 35c.
Glassine bag, 5c.
(In the Eastern Section)

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Suffolk, Va.

TO DEALERS—If you are unable to obtain PLANTERS PENNANT SALTED PEANUTS, *write to us at once giving name and address of your jobber and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.*

Planters
PENNANT SALTED PEANUTS
THE NATIONAL SALTED PEANUT


"We are advertised by our loving friends"

A Mellin's Food Boy

Write today for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," together with a Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food.

Mellin's Food Company
BOSTON, MASS.

Malcolm A. Sundersdorf W. Phila., Pa.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

cluding "frogs," switches, spikes, and ties, exported in 1920 $12,000,000 against approximately $5,000,000 in 1914. Railway-cars for freight purposes show very large totals in the exports of 1920, $54,000,000, against $13,000,000 in 1918, and $5,000,000 in 1914.

This demand for new material for construction or equipment of world railways is especially interesting as an evidence of the world's growing confidence in the quality of American manufactures. The calls for this high-grade product come from every direction. Of the $53,000,000 worth of freight-cars for steam-railways exported in 1920 no less than $31,000,000 worth went to France, $11,000,000 to Italy, and $5,000,000 to Cuba. Of the $32,000,000 worth of steel rails exported in 1920, the distribution was much wider, $12,000,000 worth to Japan, $5,000,000 to Cuba, $1,000,000 to China, including the leased territory of Kwang-tung, $1,500,000 worth to Brazil, $1,300,000 to France, $2,000,000 to British South Africa, $1,300,000 worth to the Philippines, $1,500,000 worth to the Dutch East Indies, and three-quarters of a million dollars to Peru. Of the $43,000,000 worth of locomotives exported in 1920 over $6,000,000 worth went to Italy, $2,000,000 worth to France, $4,000,000 to Cuba, $2,500,000 to Brazil, $4,000,000 to China, including Kwang-tung, nearly a million dollars' worth t Russia in Europe, and one-half millio dollars' worth to Russia in Asia, while ou near-by neighbors, Canada and Mexico took about one-half million dollars' wort each.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTIN STOCK TO EMPLOYEES

BRINGING employees into corpor tions as shareholders is becomir more popular as a means of preventir labor troubles and giving the workers personal interest in the companies which they are employed. The Gener Electric Company's stockholders have be called to authorize the proposed sale shares in the company to employees, to amount not exceeding 50,000 shares. issuing the call for the meeting, we lea from *Bradstreet's*, C. A. Coffin, chairman the board, explains that the directors ha long regarded ownership of stock by e ployees as highly desirable, not only as means of investing their savings, but creating a direct and personal interest the company's welfare. The chairm points out, however, that acquisition such stock by employees in a large way not practicable, except through some rangement permitting purchases on instalment plan. Until recently the co pany has been unable to adopt such a p because stock was not available for purpose. But under the New York St Corporation Law, as amended in 1919 corporation, with the stockholders' proval, may now sell stock to its employ Therefore—

It is under the provisions of that stat that the General Electric Company poses to sell shares of its authorized and unissued capital stock to its employees. The subscription price, it is announced, will be substantially the market price at the time the offer is made, payment to be made by periodical deductions from the pay-roll. To make the plan as simple as possible and to avoid unnecessary detail, no allowance or adjustment will be made for interest either on payments or on unpaid balances, but upon completion of the subscription the company will give credit to the employee representing approximately the net return had he been an actual holder of the stock and received the dividends thereon from the date of his subscription. Should a subscription be canceled because of illness, unemployment, or other reason, the employee will receive back whatever sum may have been deducted from his wages, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; certificates of stock, of course, will not be delivered until the subscription payments have been completed.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN BOND FLOTATIONS ON "LIBERTY"

ONE effect of the floating of foreign bond-issues in this country with high rates of interest—like the $100,000,000 eight per cent. French loan which was so quickly oversubscribed—will be to depress Liberty Bond prices even below present levels. This warning has been given out officially at Washington and is mentioned in a dispatch appearing in the New York *Commercial*, from which we quote:

The invariable tendency of bond prices, it was explained, is to sink after a loan of such proportions is put upon the market. To obtain funds for purchase of new high-interest-bearing bonds many investors are forced to throw bonds bearing lower interest upon the market.

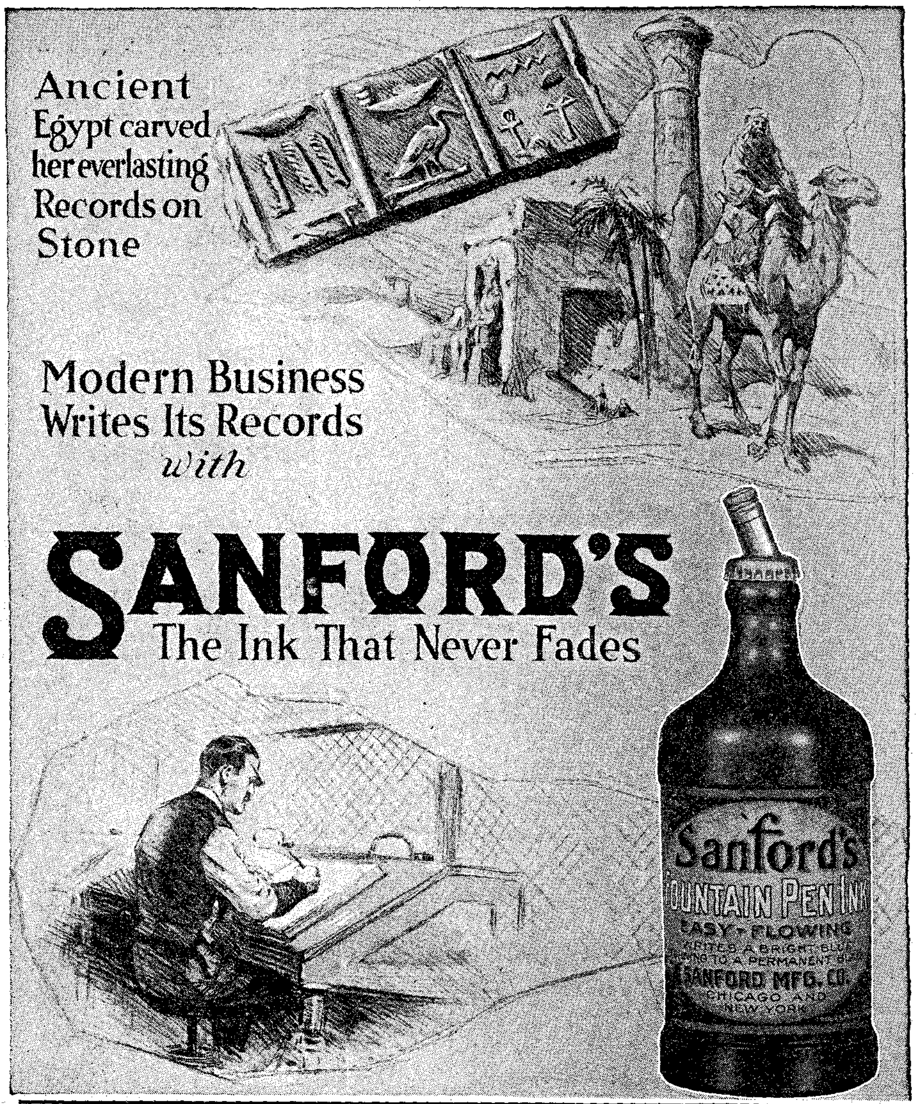
Periods of tight money and high interest rates, such as the present, it was asserted, are invariably accompanied by depression of all old issues of bonds. An unprecedented number of foreign securities are, it was pointed out, now being peddled on the American market.

Regulation of such foreign securities is actually in the hands of private banking firms.

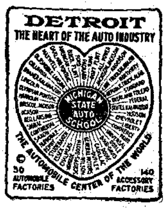
The United States Government, it was pointed out, is entirely out of the money-lending business and is in no way responsible for any foreign issues in America. This makes it all the more necessary for the average investor to exercise great caution.

THE WORLD BUILDING FEWER SHIPS—*The Annalist* presents the following tabulation, comparing the distribution of the world's ship-building on July 1 with the preceding quarter and showing a loss of 221,000 gross tons:

	July 1	*March 1.*	*Gain or Loss.*
United States	2,105,956	2,573,298	−467,342
United Kingdom	3,578,153	3,394,425	+183,728
Canada	209,405	169,623	+39,782
Other Dominions	59,394	61,636	−2,242
Belgium	24,210	25,640	−1,430
Brazil	3,196	5,366	−2,170
China	29,850	35,325	−5,475
Denmark	118,439	114,851	+3,588
France	265,302	240,225	+25,077
Greece	1,500	1,500	......
Holland	398,915	366,581	+32,334
Italy	353,914	355,241	−1,327
Japan	254,260	285,676	−31,416
Norway	87,579	90,449	−2,870
Portugal	3,500	5,210	−1,710
Spain	101,432	98,351	+3,081
Sweden	125,899	118,553	+7,346
Total	7,720,904	7,941,950	−221,046



Ancient Egypt carved her everlasting Records on Stone
Modern Business Writes Its Records with
SANFORD'S
The Ink That Never Fades
Sanford's
FOUNTAIN PEN INK
EASY-FLOWING
WRITES A BRIGHT BLUE
TURNING TO A PERMANENT BLACK
SANFORD MFG. CO.
CHICAGO AND
NEW YORK



DETROIT

The Auto Center is the Logical Place To

LEARN AUTO AND TRACTOR BUSINESS

BIG MONEY

Training for Head and Hand

DETROIT THE HEART OF THE AUTO INDUSTRY

MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL

THE AUTOMOBILE CENTER OF THE WORLD

50 AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES 140 ACCESSORY FACTORIES

IN ADDITION to the handsome salaries and quick advancement offered by employers in the auto industry, there is a wide-open opportunity to start a business of your own. Thousands of openings in good territory for garages, repair shops and service stations are awaiting you. Very little capital is required when you know your business.

Earn $125 to $400 a Month and More

Many of our graduates take good positions and save a few hundred dollars, then start business for themselves. Many others go right from our school into business. You can do the same.

Packard MOTOR CAR COMPANY MADE IN AMERICA DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

"The Michigan State Auto School enjoys a very enviable reputation and is probably one of the best of its kind in the United States. Have no hesitation in recommending it in every particular.

Yours very truly,
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

All Leading Auto Factories Endorse Our School

They co-operate with our students and graduates to the fullest possible extent. They helped outline our courses. It is because our students are trained according to factory specifications that they succeed. Nowhere else can this factory outlined course be found.

What We Teach

Automobiles and Tractors—We teach the automobile and tractor business from A to Z. Very thorough and complete training is given in electrics. We give actual factory experience in assembling, block testing, bearing scraping, valve grinding, road testing, etc.

Lighting plant and farm tractor instruction part of M.S.A.S. regular course.

Courses in Brazing and Welding and Tire Repairing

FREE Send the coupon today for big 124-page illustrated catalog and copy of latest "Auto School News." They tell about Courses—show more than a hundred pictures of equipment—give letters from big factories and tell of successful graduates, also point out opportunities for you. Use coupon now.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL
3150 Auto Building, 687-89-91 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Gentlemen: Please send me absolutely FREE, New 124-page Illustrated Catalog; "Auto School News," and information as checked below:

[ ] Auto & Tractor Course
[ ] Tire Repairing
[ ] Brazing & Welding

(Mark each course you are interested in.)
Or, better still, you can expect me about ....

Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL

"The Detroit Auto School"
3150 Auto Building
687-89-91 Woodward Ave.

"Endorsed by all Leading Manufacturers"
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

We Pay Freight

"I Saved $95.00 With You Folks"

—"and I am entirely satisfied," says Jos. L. Rudolph, Duffy Mawr, Pa., one of the thousands of owners of **Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnaces.**

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

See what you can save. Get a quality furnace for less than a good stove costs. Easy to install. Quick shipment. We pay freight. Cash or credit.

MAIL A POSTAL TODAY. Also get offer on stoves, cream separators, indoor closets, etc.

Ask for Catalog No. 975

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Manufacturers
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
Trade Mark Registered

Ro-San Rolling Bath Tub With Heater

Full size white enamel tub, nickeled 12-gal. tank. Closes up in space 3 ft. square. On castors—roll it anywhere. Heater attachment for kerosene, gasolene or gas. Water heats quickly, waste drains through hose attached to temporary or permanent outlet. Simple. Guaranteed. Write for catalog and price.

Rowe Sanitary Mfg. Co.
1086 Rowe Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Ask about Ro-San Indoor Closets and Washstands. No Plumbing Required.

30 DAYS TRIAL

WE BUY STAMPS

158 **Genuine Foreign Stamps**—Mexico War Issues, Venezuela, Salvador and India Service, Guatemala, China, etc. **Only finest** 10c **approval sheets, 50 to 60%. Agents wanted.** Big 72-p. Lists **Free. We Buy Stamps.** Estab. 25 yrs.
Hussman Stamp Co., Dept. 111, **St. Louis, Mo.**

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

SĀVŌ FLOWER and PLANT BOX

AIR AND WATER TUBE
SOIL
SAVO
GRAVEL
WATER

The All Year Round Garden

Self-Watering and Sub-Irrigating. For Windows, Porches, Sun Parlors, Etc.

Leak-proof and rust-proof. You can move Savo Steel Boxes indoors or out and have beautiful Flowers and Plants the year around. Write for Free Catalog.

SAVO MFG. CO., Dept. "L," 39 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

Stenographers There is a really useful new book just published which will show you how to make more money—it is **"The Ambitious Woman in Business"** by Eleanor Gilbert. It shows you how to fit yourself for a bigger job, how to chart your strong and weak points, how to develop efficiency and be worth a big salary, how to get a raise, etc., etc. It is for *all* women in business.

Cloth, illustrated, 400 pp., $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. City

ROUGH ON RATS

Rough on Rats

Eliminates rats and mice from houses, barns, outbuildings, etc. Economical and sure.
Better than cats and traps. Mix it with any bait that rats and mice eat. At drug and general stores—Write for Booklet—"Ending Rats and Mice."

E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City New Jersey

CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

RUSSIA AND POLAND

September 29.—General Wrangel has made prisoners of nearly twenty thousand Bolsheviki near Alexandrovsk. It is said he controls the famous Donetz coal basin.

According to an official statement on the fighting operations, issued at Warsaw, the Poles in a battle near Zaslav took two thousand prisoners and a number of guns. Ukrainian troops operating east of the Zbruch River occupied two cities and took three thousand prisoners.

A dispatch from Moscow reaching London says that Poland has received large supplies from the Allies through Danzig. England, it is said, sent seven steamers loaded with munitions and three tanks and twelve small vessels with provisions, while the United States sent six ships with volunteers.

According to a dispatch reaching Paris from Warsaw, the head of the Soviet delegation in the peace negotiations at Riga has received instructions from Moscow to accept all the conditions laid down by Poland for peace, however hard they may be, excepting only those compelling Soviet Russia partly or totally to disarm her "Red" Army.

It is reported from Riga that the Bolshevik representatives at the peace conference have proposed a boundary-line between Poland and states on the east, at many points east of the line fixt at the Versailles conference. The Soviet delegates have also proposed that hostilities cease within forty-eight hours after the preliminary treaty, and that Polish troops withdraw approximately fifteen miles west of the demarkation line, while the Russians will withdraw the same distance in the opposite direction.

Lithuania receives a note from the Soviet Government pledging withdrawal of all Bolshevik troops from Lithuanian territory, conditioned upon withdrawal of Polish troops to the Lithuanian-Polish line fixt by the Supreme Council, according to advices received in official circles in Washington.

September 30.—A Warsaw report says that Polish forces capture Lida, an important town south of Vilna, and Pinsk, a fortified city east of Brest-Litovsk. The Polish advance northeast is continuing and the fall of Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, is expected soon.

Lithuania accepts the invitation of Poland to send delegates immediately to Suwalki for a peace conference.

October 1.—It is reported from Riga that military news from Russian-Polish and Polish-Lithuanian fighting fronts entirely overshadows the peace conference in that city. Virtually all of the fourth Bolshevik Army has been captured by the Poles, it is said, and all the staff was taken except the commanding general and the chief of staff. Prisoners numbered 26,650, while hundreds of machine guns, light field guns, and a number of heavy field guns were captured.

General Wrangel has captured Kharkof, an important city in southern Russia, two hundred and fifty miles north of the Sea of Azof, according to Constantinople advices.

October 2.—Serious disturbances in industrial establishments in Soviet Russia and a peace movement in the army on the western Russian front are reported from Helsingfors. Two commissioners were killed in the factory outbreaks in Petrograd, it is said, and nearly all the factories in the city are affected. The workmen struck with the object of overthrowing the Soviet Government.

Reports reaching Paris from Russia say that Premier Lenine, disturbed over the success of the Poles and General Wrangel, has issued an appeal to all officers of the former Imperial régime urging them to join the Soviet Army for the defense of Russia.

Polish successes continue to be reported from Warsaw. Pursuit of the Bolshevik divisions routed below Lida is said to be going on unchecked.

The Poles and Lithuanians reach a temporary agreement at Suwalki as a result of which military operations between the two nations have been arrested, according to advices from Riga.

October 3.—Military operations of the Poles on the northern front have resulted in the complete defeat of sixteen Russian Bolshevik divisions, it is reported from Warsaw. The total number of prisoners captured by the Poles is given at forty-two thousand, and reports conveyed across the Russian frontier say the "Red" forces are in full retreat on both the Polish and Crimean fronts, demoralized, suffering from hunger, and surrendering and deserting in large numbers.

October 4.—New successes of General Wrangel are reported from Constantinople in the region of Novok Novaska, where fifteen thousand prisoners have been taken and many guns and other war-material.

Failure of peace negotiations between the Poles and the Bolsheviki at Riga is forecast in official advices received in Washington, on account of continuing Polish military successes and the increasing strength shown by General Wrangel. General Pilsudski, the Polish leader, is said to favor breaking off the negotiations and reaching an understanding between Poland, the Ukrainians, and General Wrangel.

October 5.—An agreement to sign an armistice, preliminary to peace, not later than October 8, is reached by the Russian and Polish peace delegations in conference at Riga.

Advices reaching the French Foreign Office in Paris say the advance of General Wrangel is continuing and that the rout of the northern Soviet armies facing the Poles has been complete. In interior Russia the situation is said to be desperate owing to the threatened famine. The French Foreign office expresses the opinion that the outlook of the Soviet Government has never been so dark.

Further reports of disorganization and revolt in Soviet Russia reach London. The army is said to be in a state of demoralization, revolts have broken out in Siberia, and in other places there is great unrest among the workmen. An increasing exodus from Petrograd is reported, two hundred thousand persons having left the capital, it is said, to escape starvation.

FOREIGN

September 29.—Viscount Grey makes an important suggestion in London for th solution of the Irish problem. It proposes a single foreign policy and a common army and navy for Great Britai and Ireland; freedom for Irishme equal to that of the great self-governin dominions; and the performance of th functions of government in Ireland b the British for a period not to exceed tw

At the sign of
Ye Jolly Little Tailor

Our measurement system mirrors you in correct clothes

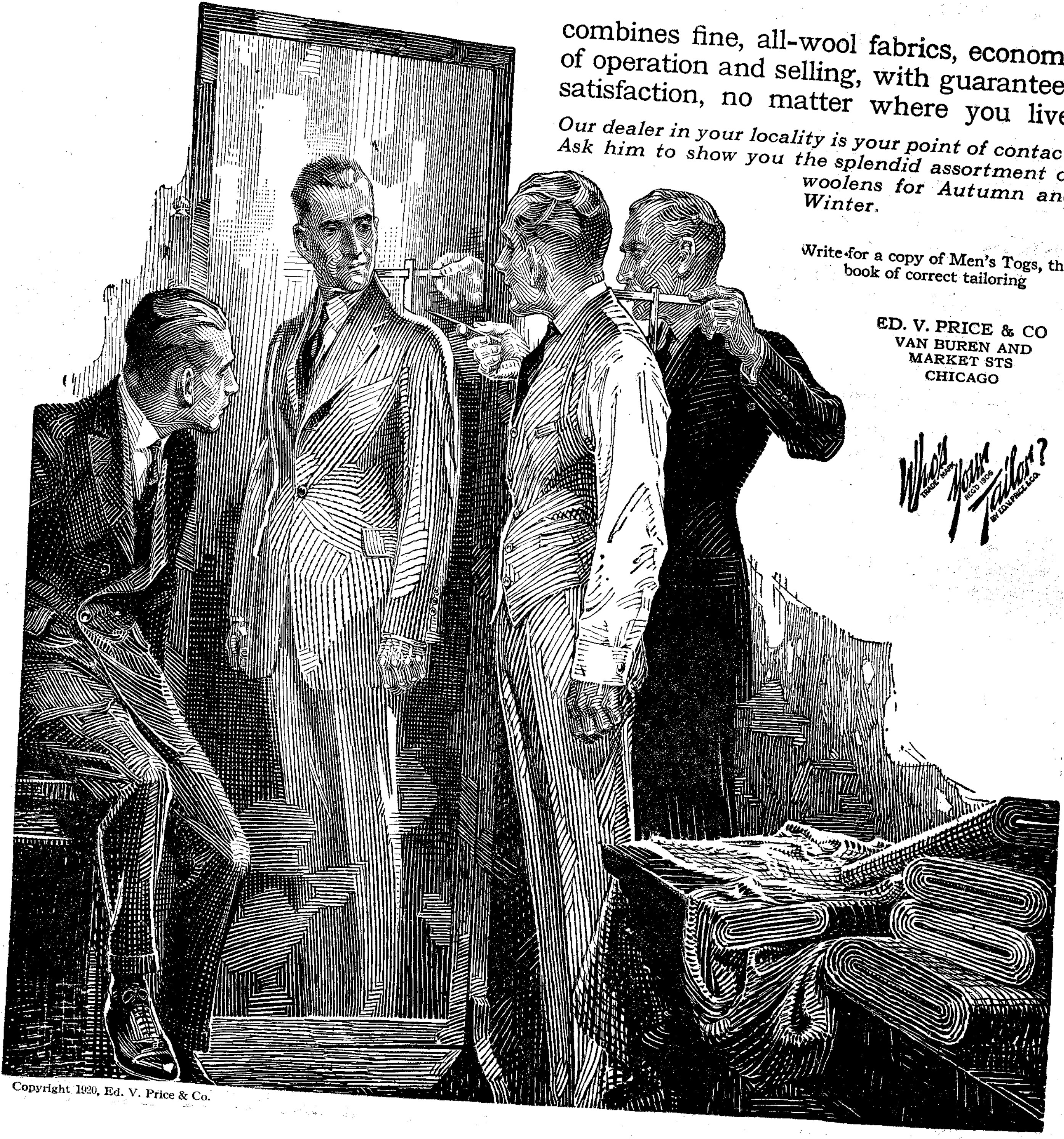
When an Ed. V. Price & Co. dealer takes your measurements by our improved anatomic system, it mirrors for us your figure, from every viewpoint, in the finished garments.

It avoids the guesswork that makes try-ons necessary. It is as accurate as an architect's working plans.

Ed. V. Price & Co.
TAILORING

combines fine, all-wool fabrics, economy of operation and selling, with guaranteed satisfaction, no matter where you live.

Our dealer in your locality is your point of contact. Ask him to show you the splendid assortment of woolens for Autumn and Winter.



Write for a copy of Men's Togs, the book of correct tailoring

ED. V. PRICE & CO
VAN BUREN AND
MARKET STS
CHICAGO

Who's Your Tailor?
TRADE MARK REG'D 1906 BY ED. V. PRICE & CO.

Copyright 1920, Ed. V. Price & Co.

Coughing parents deserve crying babies

You may state as an absolute fact
That when dad's done the sleep walking act
For hours without number
And at last there is slumber—
A cough is an error in tact.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS
of Poughkeepsie
FAMOUS SINCE 1847

SMITH BROTHERS'
S. B.
COUGH DROPS.
S. B.
Stamped on each Drop
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. U.S.A.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRADE
MARK
S. B. COUGH DROPS
Put one in your mouth at bedtime

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

years and withdrawal at the end of that time or sooner if Ireland is ready for self-government.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and France are renewed after a lapse of more than six years, with the presentation at Paris of credentials by the new Berlin Ambassador, Wilhelm Mayer von Kaufbueren.

Members of the local agricultural societies, which occupied property owned by King Victor Emmanuel near Naples, have been driven out by troops, says a report from London.

September 30.—Bank employees of Italy begin a movement to obtain control of financial institutions in that country, says a report from Rome to London.

Cooperative workmen's technical staffs are being formed in various industrial centers in Italy to take over factories from actual owners and operate them on the cooperative plan for the benefit of workmen, according to Rome advices.

A great stir is produced among the Socialists in Berlin over charges by Lenine that the Italian proletariat during the recent period of unrest in Italy was betrayed by various of their leaders at the moment the revolution in that country was beginning to take form.

October 1.—Syndicalists and anarchists cause fresh disorders in Genoa, throwing bombs at the barracks of the carabineers. The police charge the mob and the city is now occupied by the military.

Calm is gradually being restored in the Italian industrial centers, says a report from Rome. On all sides the works that were occupied by the men are being returned to the owners.

It is reported from Mexico City that the election of presiding officers in both Houses of the Mexican Congress shows that Obregon's followers have a safe majority in both Houses.

Arturo Alessandri, nominee of the Liberal Alliance, is declared President of Chile by the Court of Honor which has been considering his claims to the Presidency and those of the opposition candidate since June 25.

October 2.—It is reported from Rome that peasants have seized and occupied twelve more landed and uncultivated estates in Sicily. It is said that nearly all the fields in Sicily are now similarly occupied.

A cable from Peking says that thirty million people in China are suffering from food shortage, the famine resulting in a thousand deaths daily.

The Dutch Government decides that the former German Emperor must pay an income tax on a income of about six hundred thousand dollars a year.

Baron Carlo Aliotti is appointed Ambassador to Washington from Italy.

The America-Japan Society in Tokyo appoints a committee to consider possibl steps to improve the relations betwee America and Japan, says a message from that city. An idea prevails of dispatching a delegation to the Unite States.

The French Federation of Labor by vote of 1,478 against 602 adopts a de laration of policy favoring the Mosco Internationale and cooperation with th active revolutionary party. The de laration proposes immediate steps f supervision of industry and commer by the workers, to be sought by dire action.

October 4.—The Norwegian Governme definitely breaks off negotiations, th

GMC

General Motors Trucks

THREE great elements of strength back up the ownership of GMC Trucks—the company, the quality and the service.

The company—General Motors—stands for stability and permanence.

Quality in GMC Trucks is the foremost principle of construction.

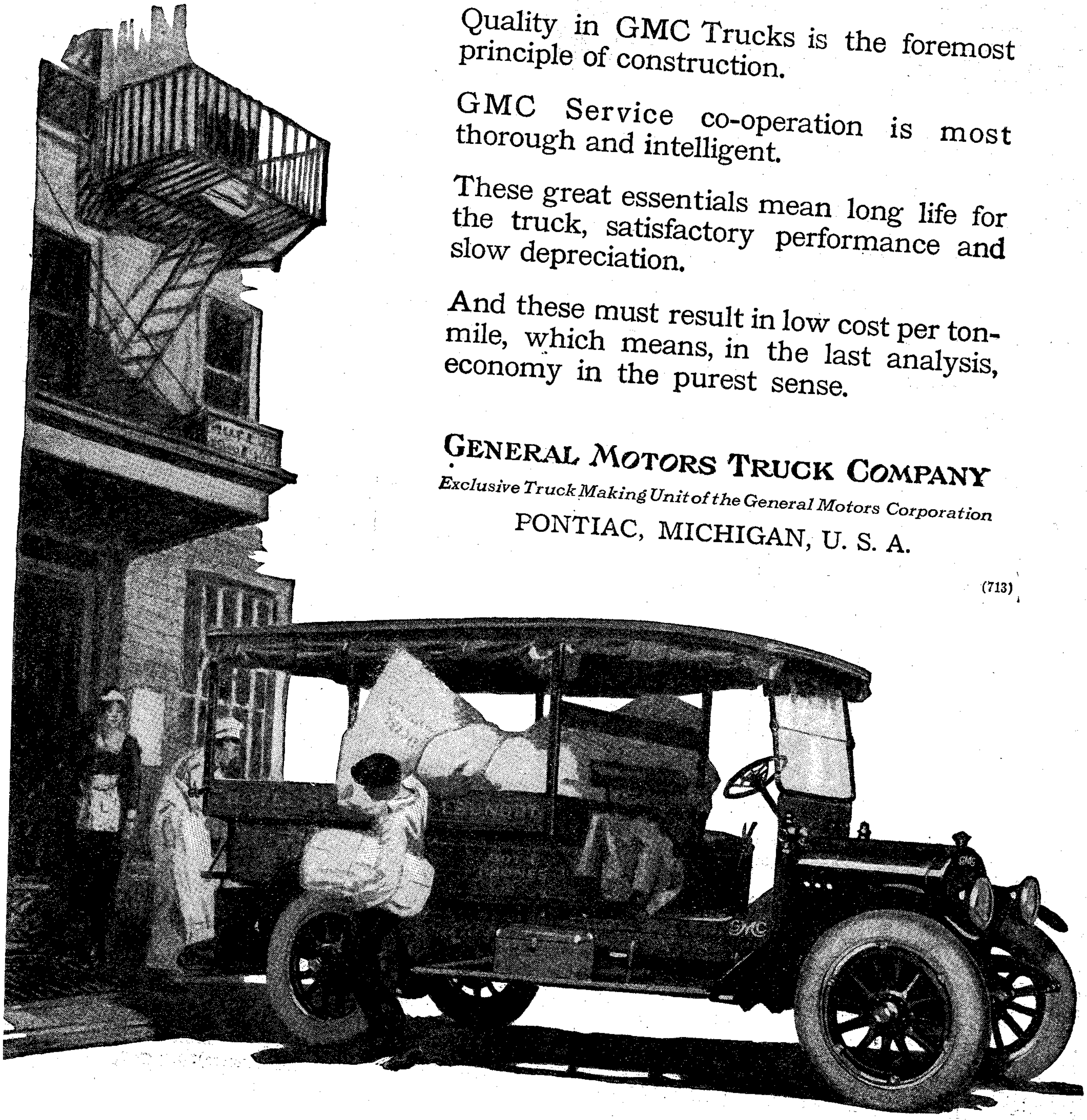
GMC Service co-operation is most thorough and intelligent.

These great essentials mean long life for the truck, satisfactory performance and slow depreciation.

And these must result in low cost per ton-mile, which means, in the last analysis, economy in the purest sense.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY
Exclusive Truck Making Unit of the General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

(713)



CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

have been going on for some time between Norway and an agent of the Bolshevik Government.

Thousands of armed men have invaded the larger estates of almost the entire island of Sicily, says a report from Palermo.

Baron Goto, former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, criticizes the anti-American outbursts of the Japanese press. He holds that the anti-Japanese situation is merely a phase of the American Presidential election.

DOMESTIC

September 29.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issues a statement repudiating, in behalf of his organization, the radical labor party in Europe and their revolutionary methods.

Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., of Cincinnati, is elected National Commander of the American Legion at Cleveland to succeed Franklin d'Olier, of Pennsylvania.

September 30.—The opinion is exprest in the Federal Reserve Board's *Monthly Business Review* that the price cutting in the wholesale trade must soon be felt substantially in lower retail prices.

The drop in prices has caused a shrinkage in sugar values of at least two hundred and fifty million dollars, according to estimates of leading sugar companies.

The American Legion in convention at Cleveland adopts a resolution denouncing Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, as a "serious menace to security," and demanding his removal.

October 2.—Former United States Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, dies at his home at Dalton, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year.

During the month of September, 85,394 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island, New York, which breaks all monthly records for immigration since the war.

October 3.—President Wilson enters the campaign on behalf of Governor Cox by issuing an appeal to the voters to approve the League of Nations.

More than one million dollars in tolls were collected from ships using the Panama Canal in September. For more than six years this has been the goal aimed at by the canal authorities.

October 4.—The Board of Estimate of New York City votes a fund of two hundred thousand dollars for use in hunting down "Reds," especially the Wall Street bomb-plotters.

The director of the census reports the populations of the following States: Kentucky, 2,416,013, an increase of 126,108; North Dakota, 645,730, an increase of 68,674; New York, 10,384,144, an increase of 1,270,530; New Jersey, 3,155,374, an increase of 618,207; Texas, 4,661,027, an increase of 764,485; Idaho, 431,826, an increase of 106,232; Arizona, 333,273, an increase of 128,919; Kansas, 1,769,185, an increase of 78,236; North Carolina, 2,556,486, an increase of 350,199; West Virginia, 1,463,610, an increase of 242,491.

October 5.—The first of the World Series baseball games takes place at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, between the Cleveland "Indians" and the Brooklyn "Dodgers," the game going to Cleveland by a score of 3 to 1.

The Circuit Court of Appeals of Chicago sustains the sentence of the lower court sending William D. (Big Bill) Haywood and ninety-three other I. W. W.'s to prison for conspiracy to violate the selective service and espionage acts.

SPICE ◆ OF ◆ LIFE

Another Sphere of Usefulness.—What we wish is that Henry Ford dealt in porterhouse steak.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Superior Finish.—The Girl—" I admire that pianist's finish. Don't you? "

The Man—" Yes; but I always dread his beginning."—*Dallas News.*

More Danger Ahead.—" Is your son out of danger yet? "

" No; the doctor is going to make three or four more visits."—*The Gateway* (*Detroit*).

Indirect Success.—" Was your garden a success this year? "

" Very much so! My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Why Wasn't He?

When Eve upon the first of men
The apple prest, with specious cant,
Oh, what a thousand pities then
That Adam was not adamant!
—*The Gateway* (*Detroit*).

Modern Agriculture.—Buyer—" I'd like to go out to the barn now and look at that wheat you've got for sale."

Farmer—" I'm sorry, son, but I dassent go near the barn to-day. My hired men have just waxed the floor for their weekly dance."—*Kansas City Star.*

Ye Bold Editor.—Special Correspondent—" When they released me they said that if I showed my face in Ireland again I should be shot."

Editor—" I'll let these Sinn-Feiners see that I'm not to be intimidated. You'll go back by the next train."—*Punch* (*London*).

Dire Threat.—Miss Mugg—" I should like to have you paint my portrait, but one hundred pounds is too much."

Artist—" Well, I'll do it for fifty pounds, but I tell you in advance it will be an awfully accurate likeness." — *London Opinion.*

Willing to Help.—Bolshevik Lady—" No, my man, it is not the slightest use me helping you to-day. You will be just as badly off to-morrow. You are a victim of the capitalistic system. That must be overthrown."

Colin the Cadger—" Well, gimme thrippence toward some dynamite."—*The Bulletin* (*Sydney*).

Plain Question, Plain Reply.

(Special to *The World*)

Greenville, S. C.—" Sam, I heard you is dead; if you is, telegram me; if you ain't, send me $10." This is the copy of a telegram received here to-day by a negro, John Collins, from another negro living in North Carolina.

Collins, who has about recovered from recent gunshot wounds, drafted this answer: " I is dead, your ten will be eplied to a coffin."

Missing Equipment.—Modern cars have every needed refinement except a place to keep the mortgage.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Something to Worry About.—We know a lot of men who could make more money for themselves if they didn't waste so much time worrying over Rockefeller's money.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Not the Dollar It Was.—Last month the Buffalo Charity Organization Society received a gift of one dollar, with the line: " You are welcome to this. I can't buy anything with it."—*The Survey.*

Why They Do It.—A salesman was showing an elderly lady the virtues of the car he sells. He made a number of turns and at the proper times extended his arm as a turning signal. The old lady watched the proceedings for some time. Then she craned her neck and looked at the sky.

" Mister," she said sternly, tapping him on the shoulder, " you just tend to your driving! It don't look like rain, but if it should I'll let you know."—*Argonaut.*

Best Wishes for Brother Jones.—A celebrated revivalist came to address his flock, and before he began to speak the pastor said: " Brother Jones, before you begins this discourse, there are some powerful bad negroes in this here congregation, and I want to pray for you," which he did in this fashion:

" O Lord, give Brother Jones the ey of the eagle, that he may see sin from afar Glue his ear to the gospel telephone, an connect him with the central skies. Illuminate his brow with a brightness tha will make the fires of hell look like tallow candle. Nail his hands to th gospel plow, and bow his head in som lonesome valley where prayer is muc wanted to be said, and anoint him a over with the kerosene-oil of thy salvati and set him afire."—*Congressional Recor*

The Bluff That Failed.—A successf old lawyer tells the following story ane the beginning of his professional life: " just had installed myself in my office," said, " had put in a phone and had preen myself for my first client who might co along when, through the glass of my d I saw a shadow. Yes, it was doubtl some one to see me. Picture me, th grabbing the nice, shiny receiver of new phone and plunging into an i aginary conversation. It ran someth like this: 'Yes, Mr. S.,' I was say as the stranger entered the office, ' attend to that corporation matter for y Mr. J. had me on the phone this morn and wanted me to settle a damage s but I had to put him off, as I was too b with other cases. But I'll manage sandwich your case in between the ot somehow. Yes. Yes. All right. G by.' Being sure, then, that I had imprest my prospective client, I hung the receiver and turned to him. ' cuse me, sir,' the man said, ' but I'm f the telephone company. I've come connect your instrument.' "—*The Argo* (*San Francisco*).